MOZAMBIQUE — GENERAL

3 August 1981 — 31 December 1981

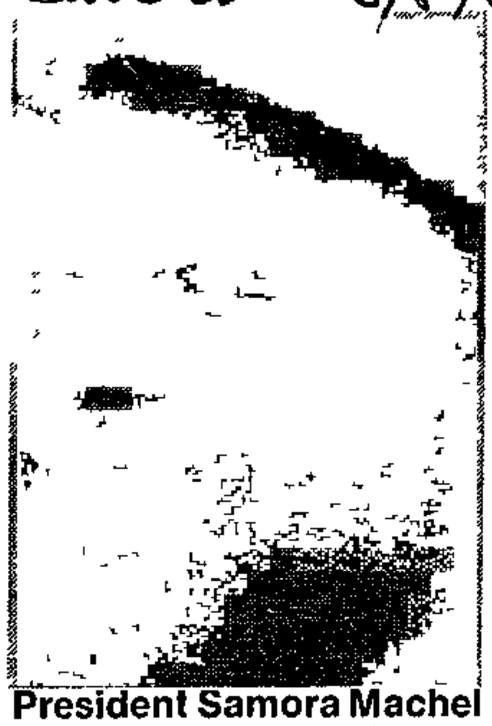
Machel pledges solidarity

(218) Sowetan 3/8/81

GABORONE — Conditions for speedy and harmonious development in Southern Africa could only be created by an independent Namibia and the end of apartheid says Mozambican President Samora Machel

Speaking at the official opening of the Gabarone Trade Fair, Mr Machel last week pledged the African continent's solidarity with the people of Namibia and South Africa "in their struggle for freedom"

The Mozambican leader told about 14 000 people the South African "racist regime" was the main factor in the destabilisation and war in southern Africa"



President Samora Machel . . . pledges solidarity

Apartheid maintained that 23 million people were "foreigners in their own country That is why the people fight," he said

"Apartheid thrives on aggression It seeks to divide people, it creates bantustans, puppet states, to make it easier to impose its domination over the people"

President Machel said supporting Swapo was supporting the right of the people to live in freedom, to choose their own destiny and build their own future without dictatorship from any quarter

He said colonialism and imperialism implanted in the oppressed people ideas and prejudices destined to "enslave our minds" — SAPA

Frelimo/rebel clashes cause refugee flood

4/8/81

218

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Refugees are still fleeing from fighting between guerrillas of the Mozambique Resistance Movement and Frelimo government forces.

Sporadic skirmishes have been taken place in southern Mozambique near Zimbabwe's eastern border.

The Mozambican rebels apparently cross the border for supplies and occasional sanctuary from their Frelimo adversaries.

It is believed President Samora Machel would like Zimbabwean army units deployed in southern Mozambique for joint operations to fight the anti-Frelimo guerrillas, but the role of the Zimbabweans has apparently been limited so far to border patrols on their own soil.

The Mozambique Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Rafael Maguni, said last week that increased co-operation between the two countries was "crucial" to crush the rebels.

Killed

Zimbabwe's biggest newspaper, The Herald, claimed yesterday the MRM "terrorists" were financed and trained by South Africa and had caused economic hardships for the people of southern Mozambique.

Many refugees cross the Chimanimani Mountains into Zimbabwe and come through the national park which has been closed since April.

They have been given food by Zimbabwe's Department of Social Services.

Dr Wilfred Gamon, who is based at the Mount Selinda mission hospital, said there had been sporadic fighting across the border south of Espungabera which could be heard and seen at night from the mission.

Three people were said to have been killed in the last skirmish a week ago.

There have also been reports of attacks on a remote schools and mission stations by MRM guerrillas in search of food, clothing and supplies on the Zimbabwe side of the border.

The border post near Espungabera has been destroyed in the crossfire of the fighting and is now unmanned.

Probe into downing of aircraft

7/8/87 (218)

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government yesterday described the accidental shooting of a Dakota DC3 by its security forces as "a regrettable incident".

The government reaction was contained in a communique issued by the Mozambique Ministry of Information which also confirmed that an "official and detailed inquiry has been ordered into the causes and circumstances of the incident".

The aircraft was "accidentally shot down by an anti-aircraft unit of the Mozambique Armed Forces," it said.

The aircraft wreck was spotted the next day in a dense forest area near the River Save, which made the the rescue operation difficult. All six occupants were found dead.

They were all employees of Hemet Exploration, a Paris-based aerial survey company, which was conducting magnetic and photographic surveys of large parts of the country to help in the search for mineral deposits.

AIRCRAFT ATTACKS OVER MOZAMBIQUE 'NOTHING NEW'

S-Tribune 9/8/80

Tribune Africa News Service 218

THE French company which lost six men in Mozambique will announce in the next few days if it is continuing its oil surveys there

Hemet Exploration had six of its technicians killed when their DC3 plane was shot down by Mozambican forces in the southern province of Gaza last Saturday

Mozambican sources said a delegation from the French company is expected in Maputo to discuss the incident.

They said the shooting down of the plane was "a very sad case" and expressed hopes that the French company will not cancel its contracts

Hemet Exploration is working for Shell Oil Company, currently doing an offshore aeromagnetic survey betwen the Zambezi River and Gaza Province

The president of the French company, Mr Jacques Hemet, said the company had received the assurance of the Maputo Government that its crew would be protected during the topographical survey

Incidents like the one involving the French technicians are not new in Mozambique and there have been several cases of aircraft being shot at since the country's independence

It is understood that since 1975 there were five similar cases, but this number cannot be confirmed because some were never officially disclosed.

In 1979 a Portuguese textile expert was killed when the light aircraft in which he was flying was shot down in Monica province, near the border with what was then Rhodesia The expert was heading for a textile factory in the town of Chimoio

Before Zimbabwe's independence last year it was dangerous to fly over the north east Tete province, a favourite target for the Rhodesian army and air force

Owners of light aircraft were then advised not to fly over certain areas of Tete province because nervous Frelimo soldiers would shoot at any plane.

At the time even Mozambican Airline officials spoke about the risks involved in flying to the border areas, such as Tete; though there was never any incident with the commercial airlines.

It had been expected Zimbabwe's independence would have brought peace to Mozambique, but South Africa's raid into the Maputo suburb of Matola and the constant warnings by Mozambique's leaders that the country faces a military threat from Pretoria, have once again made aircraft potential targets for nervous Mozambican soldiers

Several months ago a light plane was shot at by Mozambican soldiers while it was travelling from Maputo to South Africa It managed to land on the South African side of the border, after being hit. There were no casualties.

```
(In CTS replace 'GASG' by 'GGASG'.)
      GASG,AXZ qualifier*filename.
or
      GASG,AXZ filename.

2  How to assign a file that is (or may be) rolled out

   If a user knows or suspects that a file is rolled out (NB not REMOVED) the
   course of action he/she should follow depends on whether the file is to be
   used in a batch run or in a demand run.
   If the file is to be used in a batch run then the normal
      GASG,AX filename.
   or
      GASG,AX qualifier*filename.
   statement, occurring immediately after the GRUN statement, is sufficient to
   ensure that the file will be rolled back, if necessary, before the run
   actually starts.

   If the file is to be used in a demand run then the best practice is to assign
   the file as follows at the start of the demand run:

   If a file has been rolled out then 'UNLOD' will appear on the 'MODES' line and
   the following three lines will have 0's as the no. of granules or tracks.

For example

   GPRT,F MAGIC*SPELL.
   FURFUR 28R1 E35 S74T11 08/11/81 09:15:05
      * *  PROJ: GEN                    ACCNT: A1300-C080   * *
   MAGIC*SPELL(1),F2/0/TRK/128
   MODES: PUBLIC
   NO. OF GRANULES ASG-D:  2          GP3=2
   HIGHEST GRANULE ASG-D:  28         TOTAL ASSIGNMENTS:  1
   HIGHEST TRACK WRITTEN:  28
   CAT: 08/10/81 AT 16:46:37, LAST REF: 08/10/81 AT 16:47:44
   BACKUP: 08/11/81 AT 00:03:18

GDEBUG page 18
```

Kaunda sees Machel

Sowetan 10/8/87 (218)

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda flew to Beira at the weekend for one day of talks with President Samora Machel

The talks were reported to centre on trade, security and "the intensified liberation wars in Namibia and South Africa"

The two presidents most recently met in Salisbury last month at a summit of the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference which is seeking to lessen the economic dependence of black states in the region on white-ruled South Africa

Last Saturday Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, paid a one-day official visit to Lusaka for talks with Dr Kaunda — Sapa-Reuter

AFRICA BRIEFS

Star 14/8/81 (218)

MAPUTO — Almost 500 former members of the Portuguese colonial secret police and other "colonial organisations" have been released from a re-education centre in northern Mozambique.

According to Aim, the Mozambique information agency, this is the second time people have been released from re-education centres and allowed to settle with their families "as citizens."

President Samora Machel told the freed prisoners that the State would give them technical assistance to build a new town at Msawize. —The Star's Africa News Service.

(supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case

Sweden's PM talks to Maputo

MAPUTO. — President Samora Machel began talks yesterday with Mr Thorbjoern Faelldin, Prime Minister of Sweden — his biggest aid donor country.

Mr Faelldin's four-day visit will focus on economic co-operation.

Mozambique is high on the list of recipients of Swedish aid and the Maputo embassy says donations this year will amount to about R43 600 000.

Sweden aided the ruling Frelimo party when it was a guerrilla movement fighting for independence from Portugal.

Before arriving in Maputo at the weekend, Mr Faelldin visited Kenya and made a stopover in Zimbabwe — Sapa-Reuter.

Tomato war on Machel's plans

MAPUTO. — A price-setting dispute dubbed the "tomato war" is underlining enduring differences between Mozambique's Marxist government and Maputo's private traders.

For the past week, the government daily, Noticias, has been reporting the battle between the city authorities and traders it labelled "parasites aspiring to petty bourgeois status"

The dispute began when the traders refused to accept new, reduced prices for their wares, set by the Maputo food supply office

As the harvest was being brought in and vegetables were plentiful, it was decreed that the prices of tomatoes and cabbages would be cut by half and lettuce and pumpkin prices would drop by smaller percentages

Within a week, Noticias splashed a report that the private traders were boycotting the goods at the new prices It said tomatoes had virtually disappeared from the public market and customers asking for goods at the official prices were being insulted

Customers were told to "go and eat the new prices" or "go and ask the city council for tomatoes" and, after the newspaper criticism "Go and cook Noticias"

Before the price cuts, traders boosted profits by siege tactics, keeping wholesalers waiting all day with truckloads of produce until the wholesalers, fearing they would be left with tons of rotting vegetables, agreed to cut prices

To counteract the price decree, some traders keep vegetables hidden under the counter now fully stocked with vegetables with officials patrolling to make sure traders charge official prices

But few believe the struggle between the public and private sectors has ended — Sapa, Reuter

for sale only to customers who agree to pay the old prices

This is the latest in a number of incidents between President Samora Machel's government and private enterprise since independence from Portugal

It started with the white exodus over fear of the Frelimo government's socialist policies, with 250 000 whites, ranging from doctors to taxidrivers, fleeying the country

President Machel's government charged there had been economic sabotage by the whites, including the deliberate destruction of machinery and the smuggling of funds out of the country

After independence production levels fell drastically, and there were serious food shortages in towns, many of which were filled with former shantytown dwellers who moved into accommodation vacated by the fleeing Portuguese

The policy of the ruling Frelimo party was to allow State and private enterprise to exist side by side, hoping competition would bring out the best in both systems

Co-op boom

The private sector had a head start, since it already possessed experienced workers, an established distribution network and knowledge of business

The State system was based on the Moscow-conceived "people's shops" and consumer co-operatives The co-operatives began as a small-scale initiative by a group of Maputo residents and grew until, today about half the capital's 850 000 residents are linked to a co-operative shop

The "people's shops" were abolished by President Machel last year because of widespread corruption Workers in the shops were giving jobs to friends and family and boosted their own salaries from the proceeds

President Machel announced the start of rationing for a range of basic goods such as rice, sugar and soap

With the spread of corruption, the bread trade became another victim of the conflict between the State and private enterprise

Customers queued for hours outside bakeries only to leave empty-handed, while friends of the bakers walked off with sacks of loaves

Patrols

The State again intervened and the bread distribution system is now based on the co-operatives.

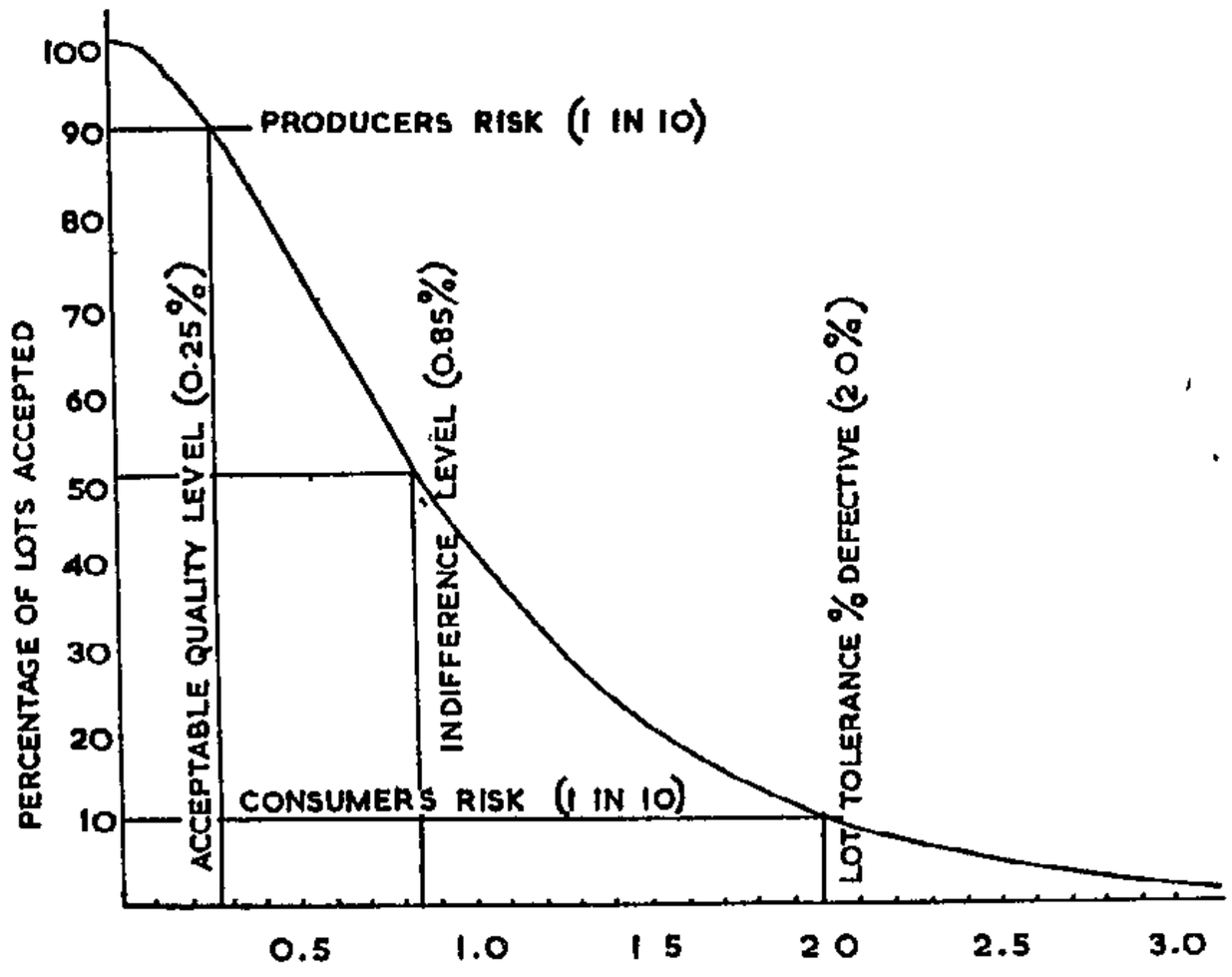
The latest report on the tomato war says the market is

Star 18/8/81 (218)

MOZAMBIQUE The anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) has claimed that 2 000 Cuban troops with large amounts of sophisticated war material have arrived in Mozambique to bolster the Mozambican army

One of the movement's commanders, Vitor Litos, told the Lisbon Press last week that MNRM forces controlled the whole area from Tete to Maceane and that it was advancing towards Maputo. The MNRM, he claimed, was already active in the Gaza province around the town of Xai-Xai, about 180 km north of Maputo.

Observers consider these claims to be exaggerated — The Star's



OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC FOR THE SAMPLING PLAN,
SAMPLE 200, ACCEPT IF 0 OR 1 DEFECTIVES

10.9.3 *OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE SAMPLING PLANS*

The following diagram (see next page), shows the operating characteristics for sampling plans of the form:

"Take a sample of 'n' articles, and accept if 'c' or less defectives are found",
for alternative values of c = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The percentage of lots accepted has been plotted against the number of defectives expected in the sample. The number of defectives expected is obtained quite simply by multiplying the number of articles in the sample by the fraction defective in the lots. For instance, if the percentage defective is 5%, the fraction defective is 5/100. Also if the sample consists of 20 items, the number of defectives expected in the sample is:

$$\frac{5}{100} \times 20 = 1$$

If the sample size had been 200, the number of defectives expected in the sample would be:

$$\frac{5}{100} \times 200$$

8.1.4 Cluster Sampling

Often it may be more convenient to select a sample of cluster units rather than elementary units. We may for example require data on inhabitants of houses, but only have a list of houses, not inhabitants, from which to draw the sample. In an industrial situation it may be easier to sample items in boxes or bundles rather than individually (given the same total sample size)

Definitions and Notation for Cluster Sampling

Assume we have M clusters of size

$$N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_M \qquad \left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} N_i = N\right)$$

The cluster members, means and variances are

$$X_{ij}, \quad \bar{X}_i \text{ and } S_i^2 \text{ respectively} \quad (i=1,\ldots,M;\ j=1,\ldots N_i)$$

We choose a random sample of m of the M clusters and include all their elements in our sample of total size n.

If Clusters are all of Equal Size : $N_1 = N_2 = \ldots = N_M = L$ (say)

Then $N = ML$ $\quad n = n/N = m/M$

We define the Cluster Samp

$$\bar{x}_{cl} = \frac{1}{mL} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{L} \bar{x}_i \qquad (8.37)$$

(the mean of the sample

We can show that E

and Var ($\sum^{M} \frac{(\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^2}{M-1}$ (8.38)

Is $\bar{x}_{cl}$ more, or less, $\bar{x}_{SRS}$?

R95m aid pledge

MAPUTO. — The Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Thorbjorn Faelldin, has ended a four-day official visit to Mozambique in which he pledged more than R95-million in aid from Sweden over the next two years

Details of aid pledges published in Maputo yesterday show about R76-million in grants from now until July 1983 and R19-million in credit facilities to be spent on Swedish goods and services.

Mr Faelldin, the first Western European head of government to visit Marxist Mozambique, left for home on Wednesday after talks with Mozambican officials

He told a news conference in Maputo that Swedish aid was being used "extraordinarily well" in Mozambique — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique sugar deal

RDM 21/8/86

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's sugar industry will be given a boost with the signing of a $15-million contract between the National Sugar Institute and Britain's Tate & Lyle Agribusiness.

The contract is part of a project to rehabilitate the Mozambican sugar industry. Most of the sugar mills use equipment manufactured and supplied by Tate & Lyle. — Sapa

Note: That terminating an active task causes the operation which has to be done to the file specified for the task not to be saved in that file. For instance, if an '@MAP' is interrupted and terminated to avoid the long printout from a standard listing, the executable element created by the map will not be stored and will have to be obtained again if required, without the listing option. In that case the correct procedure would be

```
@@X IO
```

which will let the task continue to normal completion but all output to the terminal will be stopped. It is also dangerous to interrupt an '@PACK' since the file being packed may be damaged.

If the 'T' is used with '@@X' the message below is printed before control is returned to the user:

```
*EXECUTION TERMINATED*
```

3.8. MAX TIME, PAGES AND CARDS FOR DEMAND

The handling of the above conditions is different from batch mode in that the current task will not be terminated but will be allowed to continue by allotting the run an additional equivalent amount of time and pages as has already been expended. However the system will display a message on the terminal:

```
                                  (TIME )
SYSTEM WARNING  -  MAX            (PAGES)
                                  (CARDS)
```

This will give the terminal operator the chance to kill the current task if it is in a loop by means of the '@@X T' command.

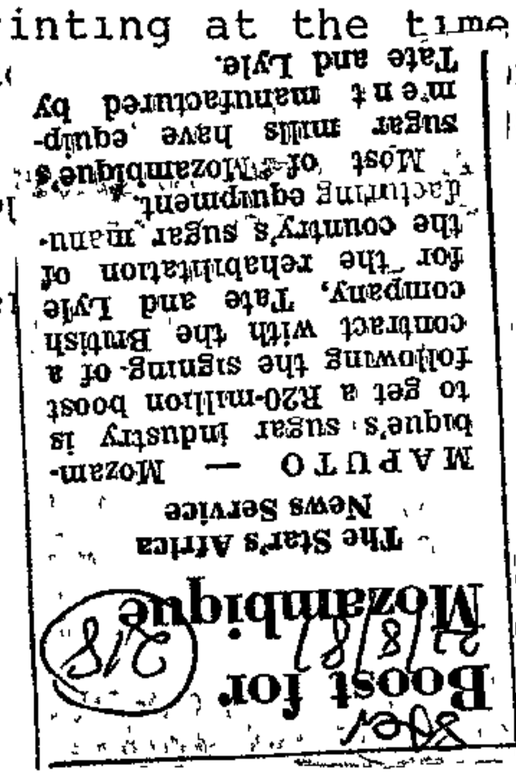
Warning: If a demand terminal is left unattended while a job is running it can become expensive if the run gets into a loop as there is no automatic means of stopping the run once the time or pages is exceeded.

3.9. BREAK PROCEDURES

If the terminal is printing at the time you wish to interrupt a task it must first be st[illegible]ne with the <BREAK> key. After you press <BREAK> [illegible]spond with:

```
*OUTPU[illegible]
```

and wait for you to ente[illegible]


Boost for Mozambique
The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Mozambique's sugar industry is to get a R20-million boost following the signing of a contract with the British company, Tate and Lyle for the rehabilitation of the country's sugar manufacturing equipment.
Most of Mozambique's sugar mills have equipment manufactured by Tate and Lyle.

Star 24/8/87

Police, militia denounced

12/8

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Some members of the Mozambique police and militia have been abusing citizens and taking special privileges for themselves, says a Government Minister.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Carlos Raposo Pereira, denounced these practices at a public meeting and demanded that they end.

The news agency AIM reports that Mr Pereira said there must be no more special queues at shops for members of the security forces.

Star, Monday, August 24 1981

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR in bid to counter the Reds

Star 24/8/81

(218)

By Joao Santa Rica for The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Four years after starting its military activities the Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNR) has finally produced a political programme.

The programme, broadcast on the rebels' "Voice of Free Africa" radio station, monitored here last weekend, says the main aim of the movement is the "extinction of the communist system" in Mozambique and the formation of a government of "national reconciliation" which will be charged with organising elections.

It adds that all nationalisations carried out by the Frelimo government will be reviewed and that the private sector must be "the dynamising sector of the economy."

Observers here say the publication of the programme is an attempt by the rebels to create credibility, because since 1977 the aims of this previously unheard of movement have been obscure.

The MNR cannot claim a past of nationalist struggle against Portuguese domination, as is the case of Unita which is fighting the MPLA government in Angola.

Unlike Unita's Jonas Savimbi, the MNR leaders are practically unknown and the movement itself was regarded as an extension of the Rhodesian Army until Zimbabwe's independence in 1980.

Confusion

MNR was organised by the Rhodesian Secret Service and that the bulk of its forces were former black members of the Portuguese elite army units who had fled to Rhodesia following Mozambique's independence in 1975.

They acknowledge that in the MNR there are some former Frelimo army commanders such as the rebels' present president and commander in chief, Afonso Dhlakama. Mozambican official sources say Mr Dhlakama fled the country after being involved in a corruption case for which he faced arrest.

The movement's first leader, Mr Andre Matsangaiza, was also a former Frelimo army commander. He was stationed in Beira before fleeing Mozambique to what was then Rhodesia.

Mr Matsangaiza was killed during a battle by Mozambican forces in 1979 in the central Gorongoza mountains.

The Mozambicans claim this event served to show the close links between the MNR and Mr Ian Smith's forces. They say Mr Matsangaiza was mortally wounded in Gorongoza and taken back by helicopter to Rhodesia before the Mozambican troops could enter the Gorongoza MNR base. He later died in Rhodesia.

Other known leaders are commanders Raul Manuel Domingos, Jose Domingos and the movement's secretary general, Orlando Cristina.

Mr Cristina is said to have been a close associate of Mozambican

The lack of any programme, political organisation and defined aims contributed to this point of view and there is no evidence that the rebels enjoy any international support, although "The Voice of Free Africa" boasts about "wide support in international spheres."

There is still confusion over whether the MNR has links with or is the same organisation as an insurgent group calling itself the "Free Africa Organisation" and reportedly operating out of Malawi. Some well-informed sources have asserted that the Free Africa Organisation is an entirely separate body operating independently of the MNR in the Tete area.

The Free Africa group is said to have been responsible for sabotaging the power lines from the Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa depriving the Republic of much-needed power during the peak winter demand. It is argued that the MNR would not have taken an action as damaging, allegedly backed as it is by South Africa.

A Mozambican official source told The Star's Africa News Service the improvement of relations between Mozambique and Malawi has probably finished any actions from Malawi.

The source added that in Maputo "people talk of The Resistance and Free Africa as one and the same organisation."

Secret Service

The Mozambican National Resistance (Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana) started its activities in 1977 after Mozambique had closed its borders with Rhodesia and had decided to give full support to the black nationalist guerillas fighting to overthrow the white minority regime of Mr Ian Smith.

The Mozambican authorities claim the millionaire, Mr Jorge Jardim, who is now operating in the West African state of Gabon.

Mr Cristina travels frequently to Lisbon where the MNR has an unofficial representative, Mr Evo Fernandes, a man also linked with the former colonial government.

Mozambique claims the movement is now being supported by South Africa.

Camouflage

Maputo officials say that when the London talks on Zimbabwe's independence were still going on, the MNR approached South Africa which agreed to give them logistical support.

They claim South Africa had then decided to give full support to the Mozambican MNR and Angola's Unita. The aim is "to camouflage its intervention in independent southern African states in order to avoid the repetition of the catastrophic political and military results of its open intervention in Angola" in 1975.

The "Voice of Free Africa" said the MNR's political programme had only been publicised now because the movement had allowed time for Mozambican opposition politicians "to settle their differences."

This is understood to refer to another anti-Frelimo oganisation called FUMO (United Mozambican Front) led by Mozambique's first black advocate, Dr Domingos Arouca.

FUMO has so far refused to join the MNR.

Last year Dr Arouca escaped an assassination attempt when his car was blown up by a bomb in Lisbon, where he lives.

The fact that FUMO chose to remain quiet about the event led Portuguese observers to comment that the assassination attempt was the result of squabbles between the anti-Frelimo organisations.

GENERAL NEWS

Forced removals upset Frelimo

Star 26/8/81

218

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government is concerned that peasants in Manica Province are being forcibly moved to new villages in direct violation of Frelimo policy.

The National Director of Communal Villages, Mr Job Chambal, said: "When force is used it is against our line — it is against the people."

While it is Government policy to set up communes, some over-zealous local officials seem to be exceeding their authority.

Frelimo is committed to the "socialisation of the countryside" by the end of the decade and hopes that all country dwellers will live in communal villages rather than on isolated farms as they do now.
— Own Correspondent

E 6

(m) s24C allowances are unlikely to be allowed to create or increase assessed losses.

(1) The one problem s24C does not solve is the problem of the taxpayer who pays tax in earlier years and in the end suffers a loss on a contract. Some provision to *roll back* assessed losses would solve this problem.

Rice crop short

Star 26/8/81 (218)

MAPUTO — Mozambique's biggest state farm has met only 55 percent of its 1981 target for rice production and Mozambicans will have to tighten their belts as a result, says the Frelimo Secre-

Corruption trial

MAPUTO — A total of 92 workers from the Mozambique Ministry of Defence's vehicle workshops are to go on trial for corruption, reports the Government information agency.

At the end of a preliminary inquiry a further 88, who were arrested with the 92 at the beginning of the year, have been found innocent and freed with an official apology and guarantees of new jobs

The 92 will be charged with illegally selling vehicles and with stealing engines, spare parts and tools — The Star's Africa News Service.

(m) s24C allowances are unlikely to be allowed to create or increase assessed losses.

(1) The one problem s24C does not solve is the problem of the taxpayer who pays tax in earlier years and in the end suffers a loss on a contract. Some provision to *roll back* assessed losses would solve this problem.

218

Pretoria Commissioner's Court files

4 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether there is to be an investigation into the disappearance of a Pretoria Commissioner's Court file containing the case record of a Black man deported to Mozambique, if so, by whom will the investigation be conducted, if not, why not,

(2) Whether any other files have disappeared from the Pretoria Commissioners' court during the last six months, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Investigations by the South African Police into the disappearance of documents from the Commissioner's office at Pretoria led to the recovery of a number of documents which had been removed from the said office without the necessary authority

(2) As far as the Department is aware no further files have disappeared from the Commissioner's office during the last six months

at its meeting
grou
Town
tato
main
patir
ation
tees
colou
were
tion
and t

of the Cape Town
st Party in Cape
Although the dic-
soviets was the
ntion from partici-
nciple.[141] The form-
and workers' commit-
mined, and across the
roups in every trade,
arty, whose constitu-
League of Cape Town

The ne
'colou
the em
some p

olidarity with the
join the fight for
already mentioned,
supported the move-

ment from its inception, and the pen of Isaac Vermont was the first to analyse the appalling conditions under which black workers were working in the Cape, to signify the mechanisms of the extraction of surplus value and exploitation, and to call for a unified workers' front.[144] In the same manner, all leading figures of the movement had stressed unity as the predominant factor towards emancipation of the workers, and that was one of the main factors for rejecting the proposed alliance with the Labour Party, continually being denounced as a 'white workers' party'.[145] The Industrial Union which would be formulated by all workers of different industries would be the strongest weapon against the 'capitalist civilisation', based on the exploitation of the cheap black labour force.[146]

The abstention of the organisation from political parliamentary action caused its Cape Town contemporaries to accuse it of "advocating violence".[147] It was high time for the organisation to make clear its position in regard to this important point. Its declaration that it had never advocated violence was supported by the argument that it would be a solidarity, class-consciousness and industrial organisation, which would lead the proletarian take-over of the means of production, and this would be accomplished without violence or bloodshed.[148]

18 August 1991

AFRICA

Star 27/8/91

Capital idea for Mozambique exiles

(218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambicans living outside the country have been invited by the Maputo Government to return and set up businesses.

An official announcement yesterday listed business opportunities available and said forms would be available shortly for applications by former Mozambicans to set up businesses in these fields. The forms would be available in the main cities in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Zambia and Tanzania, the Mozambique Information Agency reported.

The move appears to be in line with the government's decision last year to discontinue the State run "peoples' shops" and sell them to co-operatives and individuals.

President Samora Machel last year called on Mozambicans living in neighbouring countries to return home and invest their savings in economic activities.

The announcement said a significant number of Mozambicans had recently returned to the country to take over shops and restaurants in and around Maputo

Socialism, said the official communique, did not mean the State should concern itself with everything Broad sectors will be left for private activity

Applications for business opportunities in Mozambique should be sent to PO Box 25099, Johannesburg, or delivered to 29 Market Street, Johannesburg.

SA firms charged with sabotage

Star 31/8/81 248

Rumours are rife in Mozambique that South African firms are deliberately setting out to sabotage that country's trade and services. The Star's Africa News Service reports from Maputo.

South Africa's trade with Mozambique may be jeopardised by a growing suspicion here that goods ordered from the Republic are deliberately held up to sabotage production and services

The Maputo daily newspaper Noticias has made this accusation outright. Publication of the accusation in the government-controlled newspaper indicates a significant change in attitudes here to trade with South Africa.

According to the newspaper, seed potatoes bought from an unnamed South African supplier for the state farms at Moamba and Magude in Maputo province arrived three months late, too late for planting in the case of much of the seed The contract, involving hundreds of tons of seed, has been cancelled and in future the two state farms will use another supplier.

Similarly, spare parts for ploughs for the Limpopo agro-industrial complex in Chokwe which had been ordered from a South African firm arrived too late for this year's ploughing Marcelino dos Santos, Frelimo's economic policy secretary, said that the late arrival of the spares was a reminder that "in fact, South Africa is our enemy"

The publication of the criticisms represents a sharp change in attitude here. South Africa is still one of Mozambique's main trading partners, and it still supplies a significant portion of raw materials and spare parts — particularly bulky items like seed potatoes which would be too expensive to ship from Europe

Despite the increasingly strong attacks on South Africa by political leaders here, managers have tended to take a "business as usual" attitude, and continue to deal normally with South African suppliers. But it would appear to be a growing discontent from just these people which is causing the change

Rumours of "sabotage" by South African firms have been circulating for some time Vital equipment arrives late or is packed badly so it arrives broken Chlorine deliveries for the Maputo water supply suddenly stopped in the middle of a cholera outbreak last year An airplane engine repaired in South Africa was said to have been faulty and nearly caused a crash

Whatever the explanation in each case might be, managers of both state and private firms here are said to be trying to find alternative suppliers for key items. And it is a judgment made not on political grounds but in hard business terms

Variables of this type can differ in the size of the array e.g.

```
A   :   VECTOR (1..100);  and
B   :   VECTOR(-50..50);
```

are legal declarations where the bounds are set at variable declaration time. Initial values of the array variables can be set either by aggregate or position at variable declaration time e.g.

```
TYPE TABLE IS ARRAY(1..6) OF INTEGER;
    A : TABLE := (1=>2,5/6=>0,OTHERS=>4);
```

will declare an array variable A with 6 integer locations where A(1) is initialised to 2, A(2), A(3) and A(4) initialised to 4 and A(5) and A(6) initialised to 0.

Record Types

Records can be declared as follows

```
TYPE COMPLEX IS
   RECORD
      REEL,IMAGINARY : REAL :=(0.0,0.0);
   END RECORD;
```

Again it is assumed REAL has been defined as a type. We use REEL as the name of the real component of the complex variable in order to prevent confusion.

Variables of this type COMPLEX may be declared as

```
C1 : COMPLEX;
C2 : COMPLEX := (1.0,2.0);
```

In the first declaration the components of record C1 take as initial values the default values 0.0 from the type statement, whereas the components of C2 take their initial values 1.0,2.0 from the variable declaration statement. Records may be declared using discriminants (variants in Pascal). For example the declarations

```
TYPE GENDER IS (M,F);
TYPE PERSON (SEX : GENDER) IS
  RECORD
    AGE : INTEGER;
    CASE SEX IS
      WHEN M =>
      WHEN F =
    END CASE;
  END RECORD;
JOHN : PERSON
MARY : PERSON
```

declare PERSON art discriminated by SEX.
JOHN and MARY a . Thus one can write
JOHN.SEX giving ntitialised by the values
given in the var

Beira blacked out as pylons blasted

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Large areas of Mozambique's second largest city, Beira, are without electricity following an attack on six electricity pylons in central Mozambique.

A Mozambican official source, contacted in Maputo, said the sabotage was carried out in the early hours of Friday.

The water supply was also cut off for about three hours, but electricity is being rationed and full supplies will not be available for a few days.

The Mozambican authorities have not said who was responsible for the sabotage which they blamed on "enemy action."

A year ago the Mavuzi power station was attacked by members of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement which is known to be operating in central Mozambique.

Mozambique has accused South Africa of supporting the rebels and a Mozambican official said the sabotage can be seen as "South African retaliation for the attacks made by the ANC against electricity targets in South Africa."

Managing file storage - what the Computing Service does

Obviously mass storage devices cannot be one hundred percent reliable - files stored on them can be lost or corrupted. Also users may accidentally corrupt or delete their own files. So there has to be some sort of backup of mass storage files on another medium. There also has to be a mechanism for dealing with the inevitable overflow of files from the mass storage devices. The UNIVAC executive system provides this mechanism. When there is insufficient available space on mass storage an algorithm (using information from the Master File Directory) decides which files should be 'rolled out' to make space available on mass storage. The term 'roll out' suggests that a tape is loaded and the files copied on to it. In fact this doesn't usually happen because on our system the backup of files is done on tapes and there is no need to make another copy of the file if a current backup copy of it already exists on tape.

Obviously there cannot be a continuously up to date backup of all files. The Computing Service attempts to provide backup that is not more than 24 hours out of date (60 hours at week-ends). This only applies to files on 'fixed' disc - files on removable disc are backed up less often and user files stored on drum are not backed up at all.

Each night Monday to Thursday and at about midday on Saturday a program called SAVPAR is run. This program searches the Master File Directory for (fixed disc) files which have been updated or created that day and causes a copy of each such file to be written on a tape. It also notes the name of the tape and the date in the Master File Directory. If a file is being used at the time SAVPAR wants to make a copy of it on tape then the copy is not made. Typically SAVPAR makes copies of 300-500 files per night and requires 5 tapes.

On Friday evenings a program called SAVALL is run. This program causes a copy to be written on tape of every file that is currently catalogued on fixed disc. This includes those files which have been 'rolled out'. For these files the copy is made from the previous backup copy on tape. SAVALL also notes the name of the tape and the date in the Master File Directory. SAVALL takes a long time particularly when a large number of files are 'rolled out'. Typically SAVALL copies 4600 files requiring 23 tapes. If these files were all on mass storage simultaneously they would require approximately 100 000 tracks of storage compared with approximately 80 000 tracks currently available. SAVALL tapes are kept for four weeks. (After that the tapes are used again.) SAVPAR tapes are kept only for the partial saves since the second last SAVALL.

In addition to ensuring backup of files SAVPAR and SAVALL also PACK each program file before copying it to tape. (The EXEC8 @PACK command removes non-current copies of elements from program files.) This saves a great deal of space (on disc and on tape) because users who are developing programs tend to make many update copies of their file elements and neglect to PACK their own files.

In order to prevent the Master File Directory from becoming too large and to limit the time taken and [illegible] of tapes used by SAVALL, files which have not been assigned for more th[illegible] from the system. This is done monthly (near mid-month) [illegible] MOVE. A copy of each file being 'removed' is made [illegible] re the entry in the Master File Directory is deleted. RE[illegible] r one year. Typically about 1100 files are removed ea[illegible] of these are ever loaded again on request of a user - se[illegible] below.

Another way the number of [illegible] s restricted and the amount of storage used is limite[illegible] account holders to one file per account and placing a lim[illegible] of this file. In contrast to the severity of this [illegible] unts the system for restricting storage used by departmen[illegible] unts is distinctly friendly. Each department is all[illegible] ch day the Computing Service calculates the amount of [illegible] epartment. Each department for which storage usage ex[illegible] imit is sent a friendly warning about possible deletion o[illegible] s are negotiable!

Maputo water bill is R20-m

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Government expects to spend more than R20-million over the next three years to improve Maputo's water supply, according to the Mozambique information agency, AIM.

The present antiquated water system has a capacity of 72 000 cu m a day, but the city's requirements are estimated at 110 000 cu m

Small Maputo coal exporters hope for quota lift

By ADAM PAYNE

AMONG the steam-coal exporters be awaiting the expected announcement in Parliament tomorrow of new export ceilings to apply after 1985 will be the small and almost forgotten shippers through Maputo

In spite of their main difficulty — the limit on size of ships that can load in Maputo — these exporters are moving just under 1-million tons of steam coal a year to overseas markets

In addition, about 180 000 tons of anthracite coal is shipped a year to export markets

The small steam-coal producers with export allocations of about 300 000 tons a year each are Bordex, connected with Boland Bank in the Cape, Concor, the civil engineering and construciton company, and Sevmin Coal which is connected with Savage & Lovemore

Messina (Transvaal) Development Company exports about 180 000 tons a year of anthracite through Maputo

The steam-coal exporters have small mines, often with low costs, in the Eastern Transvaal and are in a different category to the oil companies and big exporters, like Amcoal, which operate through Richards Bay

But because there is export capacity at Maputo harbour, which is close to the Eastern Transvaal, they are seeking a larger quota, perhaps 2-million tons a year

This tonnage could be handled by the existing, old appliances which are still efficient, but if in time the quota is raised to 5-million tons a year or if the Maputo Government obtains export coal at an economic figure from far away Wankie Colliery or from Botswana, there would be ready backers for building a large, modern loading appliance

Since the world export coal trade depends as much on transport and transport rates as it does on mining and mining costs, the Maputo exporters are at a considerable disadvantage to those using Richards Bay

The harbour is not as well dredged as it was under the Portuguese administration and ships are limited in size

Coal loading is slower than at Richards Bay and freight rates to Europe in the small ships are about $25 a ton compared with a new low rate of about $10 from Richards Bay in bulk carriers

The Richards Bay rate was about $16 a ton, but with the depression in the iron-ore trade, bulk carriers have been forced to lower their rates so that Transvaal coal shipped through Richards Bay can reach Europe extremely cheaply — the freight rate to Europe is less than double than the railage rate from the Witbank area to Richards Bay

I am told that at the height of demand for coal in May, Maputo exporters sold coal spot in Europe for as much as $63 to $65 a ton cif, which represented an fob price of about $38 for low-grade coal of 25 mJ/kg

By comparison, higher-grade coal of 27,7 mJ/kg through Richards Bay was being sold at about $56 to $58 a ton cif on contracts negotiated last year

But the spot market has softened rapidly and the Maputo exporters would be unlikely to get as much as $58 cif or $33 fob now

They calculate that by the end of the year the $5 a ton or more drop that has occurred should be recouped so they get about $38 fob again

Difficulties in railing coal to Maputo because of truck shortages are being overcome, although if there is a surplus of fully laden trucks in Maputo, the SA Railways limits the number of trucks that can be used for further railings until the backlog is cleared

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras.(g),(h); 11(f),11(g),11(h),12,13, 8(4),8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411
		VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13				
14 September	21	Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition	ss.11(a),(i),(j),12,13, 22,22A,24A,103(1),103(2			1 (b) c) 1
21 September		REVISION				T.1424,T.1425 T.1431,T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7,16.9

18 e RAND DAILY MAIL,

Maputo sugar terminal

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe and Swaziland sugar industries are to finance jointly a Z$1 400 000 improvement project for a bulk sugar terminal in Maputo, says the Zimbabwe Sugar Association

The association's general manager, Mr Geoffrey Thomas, said the move followed a breakdown at the terminal earlier this year which resulted in the blocking of exports

Both states use the port for all their sugar exports

Industry sources say Zimbabwean sugar earned Z$63-million in foreign exchange last year and record production of 370 000 tons is forecast for 1981

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe and Mozambique yesterday signed a health co-operation agreement.

Terms of the agreement include co-operation in training, restructuring of the pharmaceutical sector and organisation of national health services.

The two countries also agreed on ensuring medical care for border populations regardless of nationality and to exchange undergraduate and post-graduate medical students, health workers and tutors. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Lamont Smith, D.: "Amort. Assets", The South African Accountant, Dec. 1955, pp. 192 - 195.

Leo, K. and Best, P.: "The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments", The Australian Accountant, Nov. 1974, pp. 602 - 606.

Lourens, R.: "Principals, Profits and Problems", South African Chartered Accountant, May, 1975, pp. 162 - 165.

Ludwick, A.M. and Simpson K.W.: "The case of missing property or when does 50% = ½?", Canadian Chartered Accountant, April, 1973, pp. 17 - 29.

Lynch, T.E.: "Accounting for investments in equity securities by the equity and market value methods", Financial Analysts Journal (U.S.A.), Jan - Feb. 1975, pp. 62 - 69.

McCusker, I.: "Does E.D. 25 overreach itself?", Accountancy, March, 1980, pp. 98 - 102.

Brazilian aid for track

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique is buying 200 railway trucks from Brazil to improve the efficiency of its railway system, reports the official information agency. They will be used mainly on the line linking Malawi with the port of Nacala.

The contract with the Maferso company of Brazil includes the supply of spare parts, operating assistance and the training of technicians in Brazil. The purchase is covered by a line of credit from the Bank of Brazil.

Argus 10/9/87

Wheat blockade fear

Argus Afrcia News Service

LILONGWE — A 2 000-ton consignment of South African wheat destined for Malawi but held back at the Mozambican port of Nacala is one of the factors contributing to a recent Malawi bread price rise.

Some sources in Malawi claim the consignment is being held by sympathisers of the Malawi dissidents opposed to Dr Banda's rule

The dissidents are on good terms with Mozambican officials

The Malawi Government has friendly ties with the former Portuguese rulers of Mozambique

Privately owned bakeries recently stopped production because of the wheat shortage and even Malawi's biggest bakery chain (which belongs to Dr Banda) had curtailed production

The wheat has been at Nacala since July.

Maputo claims air-space violations

Star 14/9/87

(248)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has accused South Africa of more than 40 violations of its air space in the past 18 months.

A statement issued by the Minister of Defence said that reconnaissance planes were making a detailed study of the south of Mozambique and some of them had flown up the coast as far as Maputo.

Many of the South African flights were to supply the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) in central Mozambique, the statement said.

The Ministry also said for the first time that there was a South African raid into Mozambique last year when five helicopters with soldiers landed on a farm in Massingir, near the South African border, on October 26.

A Mozambican military patrol was apparently ambushed but no further details were given.

According to the Mozambique Information Agency, AIM, the South African army is also building up a heavy ground presence along the border with Mozambique. It claims that South African forces include tanks and heavy artillery and that they are carrying out constant manoeuvres in the border regions.

A South African Defence Force spokesman refused to comment on what he described as "blatant propaganda".

... and Mozambique has much

Star 16/9/81 218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has a unique problem in an energy-starved world — it produces 15 times as much power as it can use.

One of the legacies left to marxist Mozambique is the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project which, in terms of the electric power it can produce, is the sixth largest in the world.

It can produce 2 075 Mw an hour as against 220 Mw an hour produced by the Lake Kariba project.

If plans for a second power plant on the north bank of the Cahora Bassa gorge come to fruition this would be capable of producing another 2 000 Mw an hour.

Yet all of Mozambique's current needs could be met with 130 Mw an hour.

Even by the most optimistic estimates Mozambique could, by the end of the decade, use only 20 percent of the power available.

It can sell only a fraction of this power to neighbouring black States, and so South Africa remains the biggest consumer — normally buying 98 percent of the power produced.

But, reports the Mozambique information agency, AIM, there are several political headaches associated with the dam

For a start, says AIM, construction started on the dam in colonial times with an explicit politico-military purpose.

The idea, says AIM, was to entice up to a million whites to settle in Tete province and establish a barrier that would prevent Frelimo guerillas crossing the Zambezi and restrict the war to the north of the country.

Secondly, the dam is not yet owned by Mozambique A private company, Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB) (in which the Portuguese Government has an 85 percent share) owns the project

This means that most of the income derived from electricity sales to South Africa goes to Portugal Mozambique cannot tap the line without getting additional equipment at great cost

The line carries a direct current for long-distance transmission and is effectively a "closed circuit" as far as Mozambique is concerned

While shares in the HCB are being transferred to Mozambique at the rate of five percent a year, the share transfer depends on the uninterrupted sale of electricity to South Africa

Because of the action of guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement the power lines from Cahora Bassa to South Africa have been out of operation since April when they were blown up in Manica province

As a result the plant has been producing only 10 Mw an hour — purely for domestic use

AIM says there is speculation in Mozambique that the break in the powerline is indirectly the work of the South African Government which hopes to tear up the agreement for the purchase of electricity on the grounds that the power supply cannot be guaranteed

About 800 km of the 1 400 km line is in Mozambique and it is virtually impossible to protect Technicians have refused to repair the line until it is safe to go into the area

AIM says the MNRM is supported by South Africa The agency reasons that if the contract is torn up the dam will become a white elephant for the

more than it can use

Mozambique Government — as it continues to take it over at five percent a year while deriving no income from it

Another theory, says AIM, is that the South Africans told the MNRM to blow up the pylons to give the organisation more credibility as a guerilla movement

Or, says AIM, it may simply be that the communications lines are not that good between the movement and South Africa

Another drawback is that the dam might only have a 35-year lifespan

Whatever the drawbacks, Cahora Bassa has some positive aspects for the Mozambique Government

A sub-station in Tete is supplying electricity to the provincial capital and to coal mines at Moatize

By the end of the year a second sub-station should be in operation and this will supply power to the Manica province. Next year a third sub-station is to be constructed at Dondo, about 30 km from Beira. There are sugar and tea plantations in this area

But the most ambitious project is the so-called centre north line

This is planned to be the backbone of Mozambique's future national energy grid It will run from Tete along the Zambezi to the cotton town of Caia in northern Sofala and then on to Quelimane, capital of Zambezia province, before heading north to Moduba, Alto Molucue and Nampula

This line is expected to be completed by 1985 at a cost of almost R200-million

Rail agreement signed

Star 16/9/81

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The railway managements of Swaziland and Mozambique have signed new agreements — effective from November 1 — aimed at reducing dependence on South Africa and creating links which will lead to "an equitable integration of the Swazi and Mozambican economies."

The agreements are in line with one of the main aims of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), namely the reduction of economic dependence on South Africa

In terms of the agreement Mozambican ports will be used in preference to South African ports for imports and exports to Swaziland

In practice most of Swaziland's imports come from South Africa by means of surface transport

Maputo finds sponsors for tourism boom plan

Star 18/9/81 (28)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Foreign companies are taking over the running of Mozambique's top hotels for 10 years under an official tourism development scheme aimed at attracting tens of thousands of holiday-makers each year

As well as running the hotels, the foreign interests will raise finance in their own countries for additions and improvements costing millions of rands

They have also agreed to train Mozambican staff to take over the running of the hotels after the contracts have ended.

A deal has been signed for Portuguese hotel giant Estoril-Sol to complete the partly-built Four Seasons hotel on the Maputo beachfront. Work should start next year and the first guests are expected in late 1983.

Mr Mario Trindade, Mozambique's director of tourism, said contracts are also expected to be signed this year for at least six other hotels.

Studies are also under way for new tourist complexes on Inhaca Island (near Maputo) and in the Vilanculos/Santa Carolina Island area.

MADISON ACADEMIC COMPUTING CENTER PROGRAM, 2/27/82
THREATENED COMMUNITIES - BASIC HOUSEHOLD TABULATIONS

TAB 2
COLUMNS....CATEGORIES OF HHSIZE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	13	TOTAL	OTHER ETHNIC	MISSING	COUNT PCT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	13				
	2.35	1.47	17	16	4.47	11.14	2.51	1.47	141	30	1	142
	3.01	1.47	13	4.69	4.47	11.14	2.51	1.47	142			
	14	2	147	16	147	147	147	147	1411			
	(15.35)											

Railways and Harbours Administration.

[illegible] staff [illegible]

3 Mr [illegible] UNDER MFRWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

Whether there was any reduction recently in the staff of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration employed in (a) Zambia and (b) Mozambique, if so, (i) when and (ii) why, in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) No

(i) and (ii) Fall away

R100-m dam

Star 23/9/81 (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique is to spend more than R100 million on the construction of a dam on the Umbeluzi river about 30 km from Maputo in southern Mozambique

18. FASB DM: Op. 20(6).

19. Ibid, paragra

20. Suggested by ents to my questionnaire.

21. Respondent to Mr T.K. Woolley.

22. Interview wit ys, of Deloitte, Haskins & Sells.

23. FASB 34: Op 1.

24. FASB DM: Op 27.

25. Arthur Young n Response to Discussion Memorandum - terest Cost".

26. Coopers & Ly

27. Ernst & Erns

28. FASB ED: "Capitalisation of Interest Cost", December 15, 1978, paragraph 10.

29. Ernst & Whinney: "Financial Reporting Developments : Capitalisation of Interest Cost", January 1980, page 13.

30. Martin, D. Edward: "Something New in Accounting : Capitalisation Interest", Financial Executive, May 1980, page 26.

31. FASB DM: Op. cit., paragraph 61.

32. Ibid, paragraph 62.

33. Ibid, paragraph 63.

34. Ibid, paragraph 64.

35. Ibid, paragraph 65.

36. Deloitte, Haskins & Sells: "Letter in Response to proposed Statement of Financial Accounting Standards - 'Capitalisation of Interest Cost'", April 4, 1979.

37. Arthur Young & Co: "Letter in Response to Discussion Memorandum - Accounting for Interest Cost".

38. FASB DM: Op. cit, paragraph 16.

39. Gray, O. Ronald: "Implementation of FASB Statement No. 34 : Capitalisation of Interest Cost", The National Public Accountant, April 1980, page 24.

RDM 24/9/87

Don't blame us says Maputo

MAPUTO — Mozambique Railways believe they are being unjustly blamed for the shortage of petrol and other petroleum products in Zimbabwe, the official news agency, Aim, reported in Maputo yesterday

The agency said officials at Maputo Harbour and Mozambique Railways reacted "with astonishment" to last week's claim by the National Railways of Zimbabwe that they were partly to blame for the shortage

The General Director of NRZ, Mr Lea-Cox, said the reason for at least part of the crisis could be found in Mozambique's transport system

But a Mozambican Railways spokesman said yesterday "We have done exactly what the Zimbabweans have requested from us," Aim reported "We could do more if NRZ would send more petrol wagons" — Sapa

Star 24/9/87 (218)

Mozambique finds 'mine' in scrap metal and saves on foreign exchange

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's apparently vast amount of scrap metal has been used for the first time in the territory to make steel products, reports the Mozambique information agency, AIM.

Raw material, in the form of expensive steel billets, was previously imported for conversion into steel products — mainly wire and rods.

However, reports AIM, with the help of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (Unido), the Mozambicans have turned the country's scrapyards into a valuable "mine"

A survey will soon be carried out to assess what sort of scrap exists in Mozambique and in what shapes and quantities

A Unido spokesman said that Mozambique should be able to produce 6 000 tons of steel next year and later from 12 000 to 15 000 tons a year.

Initial estimates are that the new steel-making process will save about R3-million a year in foreign exchange.

It is also hoped, says AIM, that a further saving will be made by producing refractory bricks locally, cutting imports Apparently a clay found in the Zambezia province would be suitable for the manufacture of refractory bricks

The Ceifel steelmill — the only one in Mozambique — used to be part of a big Portuguese financial group.

The Portuguese management abandoned the factory after independence and the State took over.

Zimbabwe/Mozambique, railways con-
[illegible] (213)
2. Mr S [illegible] VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any rolling stock of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration used in (a) Zimbabwe and (b) Mozambique has recently withdrawn from service in these states, if so, (i) when and (ii) why, in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) Yes

(i) 25 Diesel locomotives were gradually withdrawn during the period 26 April to 4 July 1981

(ii) Expiration of leases The leases were not renewed as the locomotives were required locally for the winter peak period

(b) No

(i) and (ii) Fall away

[illegible] Mozambique railway [illegible]

[illegible] Mr S [illegible] AND PER [illegible] the Minister of Transport Affairs [illegible]

Whether the South African Railways and Harbours Administration recently changed its policy with regard to (a) co-operation with, and (b) the provision of railway services in (i) Zimbabwe and (ii) Mozambique, if so, (aa) why and (bb) what was the nature of the change, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) No

(aa) and (bb) Falls away

2 new newspapers to help reshape Mozambique

Star 21/9/81 (218)

The Star's Africa

MAPUTO — Two new newspapers will appear in Mozambique this week as part of what the government news agency describes as "a reshaping of the whole information sector."

The first, published today, is Diario de Mozambique, a 16-page daily tabloid. It replaces the old Noticias da Beira, which was scrapped partly because it was too similar to the Maputo daily, Noticias, says the news agency, AIM.

"It is a luxury for a poor country to do the same thing twice—whereas a rich country can afford to do it four or five times over."

Another reason for scrapping the old paper says AIM is its "unfortunate historical connotations — it had been the mouthpiece of a notorious fascist millionaire, Jorge Jardim."

On Sunday the second paper, Domingo, will make its appearance in 32-page tabloid form. With Noticias at the same time dropping its Sunday edition Domingo will be the country's only Sunday paper.

Western pressmen under fire

(218) Star 26/9/87

MAPUTO — Two Mozambican journalists who were in southern Angola during the recent South African incursion have attacked Western pressmen for their coverage of events there, reports the official Mozambican news agency, AIM

Mr Benjamin Faduco and Mr Carlos Calado were among the party of journalists who, with their Angolan military escort were attacked by a South African Air Force aircraft A BBC reporter, Mr Mike Wooldridge, was injured in the incident.

The Mozambicans claimed many of the Western pressmen had already filed their reports when they went on the ill-fated expedition.

They said at a Press conference in Luanda, a BBC colleague of Mr Wooldridge told President Dos Santos that he had not seen any South Africans in Angola, but the journalist refused an invitation from the President to be taken to Ngiva, a town reportedly under South African occupation — Sapa

Death sentence for five in Mozambique

MAPUTO — Five members of a Mozambican rebel group have been sentenced to death by Mozambique's revolutionary military tribunal

Quoting a communique issued by the tribunal, the state radio said the five were found guilty last week of murder, terrorism and belonging to a clandestine organisation, the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RNM)

It was not known whether the sentences have already been carried out

The communique said the five men, all Mozambicans, took part in armed attacks against civilians in central Mozambique

Earlier this month, Mozambique reported that government forces had launched a major security operation against RNM guerrillas — Sapa-Reuter

SA spy flights — Maputo repeats violation claims

Star 29/9/87

(268)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Ministry of Defence has again claimed that Mozambique airspace is regularly being violated by South African aircraft and that last month there were at least two such overflights

According to the Mozambican information agency, AIM, the planes are light planes, white Mirages and helicopters and quotes the defence ministry as saying they are all involved in military reconnaissance flights

The latest two flights, says AIM, took place in the Mapulanguene and Catuane areas.

In July, says AIM, there were eight violations of Mozambican airspace of Maputo province

Among the areas apparently being closely watched by the South Africans are Ressano Garcia (the Mozambican side of Komatipoort), Catuane (close to the Natal border) and Changalane (close to the Swaziland border).

The defence ministry told AIM there had been at least 24 incursions in these areas between April and August

Some of the flights, says AIM, appear to be directly linked to military exercises on the South African side of the border The agency said that on July 24 an aircraft flew over Manjane, while at the same time 13 South African soldiers were spotted on the South African side of the border

EXPLOSION

About five minutes later an explosion was heard, apparently caused by a bomb dropped by an unidentified plane on the South African side of the border.

Observers in Maputo believe the flights are reconnaissance tasks to establish infiltration routes

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force has declined to comment on what he described as "blatant propaganda"

Star 30/9/81 (218)

1 000 released

MAPUTO — More than 1 000 inmates of re-education centres have been released by President Samora Machel since 1979, the official Mozambique news agency, Aim, reported yesterday — Sapa.

Star 30/9/87

Machel repents

MAPUTO — Prisoners in a "re-education" centre in nothern Mozambique are to be released and special treatment will be given to some who were detained unjustly, says the official news agency, AIM

During a visit to the Chaimite "red-education" centre in Cabo Delgado Province, President Samora Machel ordered that a commission be set up to consider individually the case of each of the centre's 684 inmates.

Old people will be allowed to go home and others will be "integrated into economic projects in the province."

Noting that some of the inmates had been held unjustly, the President said. "We have made some mistakes and we are going to correct them." — The Star's Africa News Service.

Machel frees 700

RDM 30/9/87

(218)

LISBON — Admitting his Marxist government "made some mistakes" Mozambique's President Samora Machel has ordered nearly 700 detainees to be freed from "re-education camps"

Quoting unspecified sources in Maputo, the Portuguese national news agency reported Mr Machel had made the decision after reviewing several cases of people detained on a variety of charges

The report said that Mr Machel, on a visit to northern Mozambique on Monday, admitted there had been cases of "injustice and illegality" regarding some of those imprisoned, and that such people would receive "special treatment".

Deserters of his Frelimmo Party's 10-year independence war against the Portuguese, which ended with independence in 1975, were also to be covered by the President's order, according to the report — Sapa-AP

Food aid

Star 30/10/87 (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Swedish Red Cross is to give about R400 000 to buy food for people in the drought areas of northern Mozambique where cassava poisoning has affected more than a thousand

Russian ships in Maputo

Star 1/10/81

218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The two Soviet warships which were in the Angolan port of Mocamedes at the time of the South African raid, and which later spent a week travelling along the South African coast, have arrived in Maputo.

The ships will take part in manoeuvres in the Indian Ocean according to the Mozambique information agency, AIM.

The vessels, which arrived in Maputo yesterday, will stay here for a week while the crews rest.

The two ships are the cruiser Rievnosti, and the anti-submarine vessel Talin.

The 7 000-ton Talin was built in 1979, is crewed by 400 men and has a speed of 30 knots

Soviet warships regularly visit Mozambique in terms of a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union

In February this year two cruisers and an anti-submarine vessel visited Maputo and Beira

That visit took place shortly after the South African raid on ANC targets in Matola, outside Maputo.

7040

Finn help

Star 2/10/87 (218)

MAPUTO — Finland has indicated it intends co-operating with Mozambique in the dairy and cattle farming, fertiliser, sugar, furniture, wood-working and paper industries.

The Finnish Foreign Trade Minister, Mr Esko Rekola, has just concluded a series of talks with the Mozambican authorities. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Transport problems pinch the cord

Ev Post 2/10/81 (362) (218)

By Rodney Pinder in Vila de Manica, Mozambique

THOUSANDS of tons of grain from Zimbabwe's bulging larders are pouring through this little Mozambique railway town for Africa's needy

But the flow of maize, the staple diet for most of Africa, should be double its present rate Both Zimbabwe and Mozambique are suffering transport problems which are pinching this umbilical cord for the hungry continent.

Only one train a day rumbles towards the sea from the Vila de Manica railhead, hauling an average of 300 tons of maize to Beira for onward shipment to East and West Africa, international aid officials here said

But, to meet a world food programme (WFP) target of 100 000 tons by the end of March, 500 tons a day ought to be shifted by rail

WFP officials admitted their relief operation was not as efficient as they would wish

"The amounts are not as good as we would like — but to critics I say at least we are getting maize out," said WFP deputy representative for Zimbabwe Mr Desmond Taylor

An acute shortage of locomotives in Zimbabwe and a lack of skilled railway personnel in Mozambique combine to hinder the supply of maize

Zimbabwe's Grain Marketing Board says it could move more than 1 000 tons a day if transport were available "We can fill every wagon we are given," said general manager Mr Bill Long in his central Salisbury office

Zimbabwe has something of an embarrassment of food riches at a time when much of Africa is haunted by drought and famine

An all-time record 1981-82 maize crop of three million tons is piling up, leaving a surplus of 700 000 tons for export Mr Long said transport difficulties meant landlocked Zimbabwe would probably be able to move only about half of the surplus beyond its borders this year

Zimbabwe's transport crisis, which has created severe fuel shortages as well as costing the country about seven million dollars a week in lost export earnings, has been caused mainly by a deterioration in relations between Zimbabwe, black Africa's newest independent nation, and South Africa, its giant white-ruled neighbour

They co-operated closely in trade when Zimbabwe was white-run rebel Rhodesia But diplomatic and economic ties have soured since ex-guerilla leader Mr Robert Mugabe gained power in black-rule elections 18 months ago

Earlier this year South Africa withdrew 25 locomotives it had loaned the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) The abrupt pull-out meant Zimbabwe's railway network all but slammed into the buffers

NRZ traffic manager Mr John Avery told a special inquiry the shortage meant Zimbabwe could not fulfil all of its maize export commitments

It was unable to provide about 10 000 tons to Malawi, 75 000 tons to Mozambique and one-third of its promised 3 000 tons a week to Zaire, he said

Priorities had to be selected for the strained network and financial considerations meant food had to take second place to tobacco

"One wagon of tobacco will sell at more than Z$22 000 (R28 500) while one maize wagon will sell for Z$6 000 (R7 980)," he explained

Mr Avery added that African nations, denied Zimbabwe's grain, would probably be forced to buy from South Africa

The emergence of Zimbabwe from 12 years of international isolation imposed by the United Nations on rebel Rhodesia meant a new source of food for world relief agencies

The WFP supports emergency food supply projects in Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Angola, Senegal and Mali with Zimbabwean grain It previously transported maize from the United States and Canada, but aid officials said Africa prefers the "white" maize grown by Zimbabwe and South Africa to the "yellow" sweetcorn variety produced in North America

Mr Taylor said UN agencies are prevented by political restraints from buying from South Africa

Vila de Manica was chosen as the maize railhead by the WFP to escape Zimbabwe's train shortages The grain is loaded on lorries from Zimbabwean maize stores up to 140km from here and ferried eastwards by up to 30 vehicles a day

Mozambique's railway network, a creaking relic of Portuguese colonial construction 50 years ago, is awaiting modernisation under a $650-million scheme drawn up b black Southern African stat to reduce their economic d pendence on South Afric ports and railways

Mozambique Transport Mi ister Mr Alcantara Santos sa recently that his networks al lacked skilled labour at all le els, from management throu to the workforce

WFP officials on the dus Vila de Manica station pl form complained of delays wagon turn-around in Bei and of shortages of essenti such as tarpaulins to keep t maize from rotting when t summer rains come soon

"It's a frustrating exerc at times," one official sa One day we have trucks fr Zimbabwe but no wagons take the maize, another d we have wagons but no truc But both sides are tryi hard" — Sapa-Reuter

Frelimo fire on SA plane at border

Star, 3/10/81 (218)

Johannesburg businessman, Mr Stuart Pegg, one of the key figures in the former Department of Information scandal, was at the centre of more attention yesterday when a light aircraft in which he was a passenger was fired on by Frelimo soldiers.

The aircraft was not hit but both the pilot, Mr P A Pelsner of Lanseria and Mr Pegg, of Sandton, were said to have been shaken by the experience

Mr Pegg was today reluctant to discuss the incident but confirmed that it had taken place.

"It is not worth discussing," he told The Star. "I suggest that you speak to the authorities at the border"

The single-engined Cessna aircraft was en route from Matsapa, Swaziland, to Skukuza.

As it circled the Customs office for clearance instructions on the Lebombo border, Frelimo soldiers at nearby Ressano Garcia opened fire.

An eyewitness said it sounded like about 12 small colibre rifles.

However, when the aircraft circled for a second time, a reported 30 to 40 guns opened up on the plane from across the border.

The eyewitness said that the aircraft at no time crossed the border and there was no apparent reason for the shooting.

For about 10 minutes after the Cessna had landed at Komatipoort the soldiers continued to fire in the air.

It is the third time in less than a year that aircraft have been shot at from across the border and Komatipoort residents have been complaining about bullets landing in their gardens.

Group helps workers combat health hazards

Star 5/10/89

218

By Keith Kiewiet of The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's health ministry has formed an ecological study group to help the country's industrial workers cope with health hazards and pollution.

Ignorance and worker resistance is proving to be one of the greatest obstacles towards creating safe conditions for workers, says the Mozambique information agency, aim

For example, members of the study group came across asbestos factory workers shovelling coal into hot furnaces with rags wrapped around their heads to protect them from the heat. Modern, properly designed heat resisting masks were hanging uselessly around their necks.

They saw these same workers cooking and eating meals next to their work stations amid dust and asbestos fibres.

The results of not using the masks provided, says Aim, were that many of the workers had lung lesions and serious respiratory problems.

The study group has already investigated work practices in Mozambique's textile, sisal cement and cooking oil factories and has been instrumental in creating safer working conditions

Among the main tools used by the group, says Aim, are information sessions within factories where workers are educated to the specific dangers of their work environments.

The group has also been responsible for dispelling a number of old wives' tales about "cures" the workers have devised themselves to counter the dangers of their jobs.

For example, it appears to be a common belief among workers dealing with lead that drinking milk will make them immune to lead poisoning.

Workers operating in dusty conditions also take a special syrup to make them vomit after a day's work

The group has persuaded them not to do this any more.

Because of the low level of industrialisation in Mozambique there are no accurate figures to develop evidence of work-related illness in Mozambique.

However, the study group found that there were plenty of first-hand stories which indicated that the situation was anything but satisfactory

At this stage accidents are considered the most dangerous aspect of industrial work This is followed by noise and dust pollution respectively.

The group found that safety measures practical in Europe simply cannot be used in Mozambique's tropical climate

For example, the heavy rubber face masks worn to cut down on respiratory damage are considered useless in Mozambique's very hot summers, says Aim

Also, because of the country's foreign exchange problem, it has to buy the cheapest products available The cheapest pesticides available, for example, are those now banned in most developed countries, yet Mozambique has little option but to use them, according to Aim.

(218) 7/10/81

Lesotho, (ii) Swaziland, (iii) Botswana and (iv) Mozambique, if so, what is the purport of such instructions,

(2) whether any exemptions may be granted by virtue of length of employment (a) in South Africa or (b) with one employer, if so, what are the terms of such exemptions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)(a) and (b) No new instructions have been issued and the standing instructions to regulate the presence of foreign Blacks are still applicable

(2) (a) Yes, a Black from Botswana, Lesotho or Swaziland who has been in lawful employment since a date prior to 1 July 1963 may remain in employment and is not required to return to his country of origin every two years A Black from Mozambique qualifies for suspension of repatriation on a five-yearly basis if he can produce documentary proof that he has been continuously employed in the Republic by more than one employer at least since January 1953 A Black from Mozambique other than the above who has been in registered employment since a date prior to July 1966, may work in the Republic on contract periods of eighteen months

(b) Yes, a Black from Mozambique qualifies for the five-yearly suspension if he can produce documentary proof that he has been continuously employed by one employer at least since January 1958

As far as Blacks from Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana are concerned, it is not a requirement for them to have been employed by one employer only but length of employment

Hans 10 H.10/81 QC 657-9

Repatriation (218)

*12 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether any instructions have been issued to his Department regarding (a) repatriation or (b) suspension of repatriation of Blacks from (i)

in South Africa is applicable as set out in 2(a) above

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether Administration Board officials and immigration officials are aware of the exemptions that may be granted, and if not, will he make it his business to see that they are made so aware?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I would assume that they are aware, but in the light of the hon member's question I will see to it that they become aware of it if they are not.

Mrs H SUZMAN Thank you

(217)

13/10/81

More out in dispute over pension refunds

RDM (152)

Mail Correspondent

THE Allied Workers' Union yesterday confirmed that workers at a Durban stevedoring firm and a Cato Manor quarry had gone on strike over pension refunds and wage increases

Union secretary Mr S K B Kikine said hundreds of workers at the Maydon Wharf and Point Road branches of the stevedoring firm struck early yesterday after demanding pension refunds

The quarrymen claimed promised wage increases had not been paid and the company refused to let them join the Building and Allied Workers' Union, apparently because it was not registered

A number of Indian employees joined the quarry strike because they did not want to be intimidated

Quarry manager Mr S Strydom said workers had been warned that they faced dismissal if they did not return to work They had had a pay rise last month, he added

Police watched the quarry while management discussed the grievances

Mr F K W Ross, director of manpower at Grinrod Cotts stevedoring, said Maydon Wharf and Point Road workers were not on strike but had been delayed because of negotiations with management over pension refunds

About 700 workers at the two branches had requested unconditional pension refunds

"Management had heard their grievances and it was agreed that an answer be given today," he said yesterday

The proposed pension legislation, which led to labour trouble at Huletts sugar mills on the North Coast, spread to Maritzburg yesterday where 80 workers left Huletts Aluminium

A company spokesman said they had been expressing concern over the proposed legislation for two weeks

About 120 hourly-paid employees at the plant had approached the company's personnel officers with the request that their pension contributions be repaid, the spokesman said

"The proposed pension legislation was again clarified and they were told their contributions would only be returned if they resigned," the spokesman said

"As a result, some 40 employees returned to work and the remaining 80 resigned

"Those who resigned were given cheques for their pension contributions and will receive their outstanding pay tomorrow"

More than 1 800 people are employed in the plant

NM 15/10/81

Mozambique to call in foreigners to run hotels

(218)

LISBON—Mozambique is planning to let foreign management take over the running of the country's major hotels, the official Mozambican news agency, Aim, said yesterday

The Director of Information and Tourism, Mr Mario Trinidade, told the Maputo weekly, Domingo, that two of Mozambique's international class hotels had already signed management contracts with a Zimbabwe company, Cresta Hotels

A new 300-room hotel in Maputo, to be ready in 1983, would be managed by the Portuguese company Estorial Sol, Mr Trinidade added The Government was also negotiating with the Hilton group and the French firm Sofitel/Novotel for the management of two other 300-room hotels being built in the capital, he said

Mozambique was calling in foreign companies due to an acute shortage of qualified Mozambican staff, Aim said

Mr Trinidade said Mozambique intended to establish a chain of international hotels mainly for foreign visitors He said the tourists used to come largely from Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and South Africa before Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975 — (Sapa-Reuter)

Pact hailed

Star 20/10/81 (218)

ROME — The Mozambique Government has hailed its new economic agreement with Italy as a means of freeing itself from dependence on South Africa

The Foreign Ministers of Italy and Mozambique last week signed a broad economic and technical agreement in terms of which Italy will develop Mozambique's coal and nautral gas fields.

Mozambique's Information Minister Mr Jose

Star 21/10/87 (218)

Victims

LEFT Manhasse Mukanda, Isabel Nhamunda and Nedi Maphossa, the three women whose ears were allegedly cut off by members of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM)

MAPUTO — With blood trickling down their faces, three women walked painfully into the small town of Machaze in Mozambique's central province of Manica and reported that their ears had been cut off by guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM)

The only thing that made this unusual, says the Mozambique information agency, AIM is that some journalists were present at the time and were able to record the women's story

The mutilation was carried out by members of the MNRM, says AIM as part of a systematic campaign of intimidation against the peasantry of Mozambique

The MNRM is an anti marxist movement which seeks to overthrow the Frelimo Government

According to AIM the women in question used to live in a village dominated by the MNRM but in July the Mozambique Army cleared the MNRM out of the area

However their fields

New naval base at Maputo poses oil-cut threat to West

(218) NM 23/10/81

Multi-role floating dry dock arrives at Mozambique port

London Bureau

MOSCOW is now strengthening its capability to cut Western oil tanker traffic from the Persian Gulf with the setting up of a naval base at Maputo.

For some time Western naval intelligence has been closely studying increasing visits by Russian warships to Maputo, but now a floating dock has arrived there to facilitate underwater repairs to destroyers, frigates and submarines.

The dock is in addition to that which the Russians have had for some time in the Dhalek Islands in the Red Sea off Ethiopia and the submarine-refitting pens at Aden

It means the Russians will be able, among other things, to keep warships on more or less permanent patrol along the East African coast

But the dock is only part of a world-wide expansion of bases for Soviet warships Frequent visits to the former American base at Da Nang, Vietnam, have culminated in the setting-up of full base facilities there

This implies ready access to the entire Pacific for the Russian Pacific fleet and will make surveillance by the Americans far more difficult.

The Da Nang development has caused considerable concern in Peking and has led to a speeding up of plans to modernise Chinese missile destroyers with British assistance

Learning from their experience before they were expelled from Egypt, where the privileges of Russian troops and sailors and restrictions on local people were resented, the Russians are strictly confining their personnel at Da Nang to base area and frequently replacing them

Three SA saboteurs shot dead — Maputo

Star 24/10/87

(278)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government has claimed its troops shot dead three South Africans who were trying to sabotage the Beira-Umtali railway line.

An official announcement in Maputo said the three were killed together with three members of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) when a patrol of government troops opened fire on them after surprising them while laying mines on the railway line.

The announcement did not say how the three were identified as South Africans or indicate whether they were black or white.

The Mozambique Information Agency (AIM) said, in a report released in Maputo today, that the men were killed on October 14 near the village of Doeroi in Manica province.

SUPPORT

AIM reported that the government troops captured a number of automatic weapons, powerful explosive charges, tents, medical equipment and "South African documentation".

Mozambique has repeatedly claimed that South Africa is giving direct and active logistical support to the MNRM but this has always been denied by South Africa.

The MNRM has been conducting an insurgency campaign in a wide area of Mozambique, mainly in the central area for several years in an attempt to overthrow the government.

AIM quoted the Maputo daily, "Noticias", as saying today "Using helicopters and Hercules transport planes, the South Africans parachute supplies of food and weaponry to counter-revolutionary forces trained by the South Africans and infiltrated into Mozambique."

Bomba's plane to return to Maputo

RDM 24.10.91

(218)

By DON MARSHALL

THE governments of South Africa and Mozambique have reached agreement for the return of a Russian-built MiG-17 which was used by a Mozambican pilot to flee his country last July, sources said in Pretoria last night.

The jet fighter landed at the South African Air Force base at Hoedspruit on July 8 with Lieutnant Adriano Francisco Bomba at the controls

Lt Bomba asked the South African Government for political asylum.

It is not known how the aircraft will be returned to Mozambique, although it is unlikely the South Africans will allow the Mozambicans to fly it back to Maputo.

Unofficial sources said earlier that the MiG-17 would be dismantled and sent back to Mozambique by road on a low-loader

The South African Defence Force will make a statement early next week on the matter

● The Government has given approval for Lt Bomba, his brother and the latter's family to stay in South Africa, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said in a statement in Cape Town last night, Sapa reports He added the necessary work permits had been granted.

Beira photo of body of SA soldier

Star 26/10/87 (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A Beira newspaper has published a photograph of parts of a body to back up a Mozambican Government claim that three South African soldiers were killed by its forces while trying to place a mine on the Beira-Umtali railway line

The photograph shows only the trunk of a white body, an ear, and some hair and scalp

According to AIM, the Mozambique Information Agency, the newspaper also published photographs of documents and other material taken off the alleged saboteurs

The South African Defence Force has denied the Mozambican claims as "pure propaganda."

AIM says those killed were all white South Africans believed to be members of a specialist explosives unit in the South African Defence Force.

It said they were killed when a patrol of the Mozambican army caught them trying to place the mine.

Three Mozambicans were also killed in the incident — apparently members of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement

The documents found by the Mozambicans include maps on which targets were marked, including the Beira-Umtali railway line — the pipeline from Beira to Zimbabwe

The scene of the encounter, said AIM, was Doeroi, which is 97 km from the Zimbabwe border and 35 km east of Chimoio, the capital of Manica province.

1 000 are paralysed by poison in food

Star 26/10/87

(218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — More than 1 000 people in northern Mozambique have been partly paralysed by cyanide contained in cassava, the staple food of the area.

This has been disclosed by the Health Minister, Dr Fernando Vaz, who said most of those affected were women and children.

All the victims have paralysed legs. Some have difficulty in speaking and others are partly blind. There have been no deaths.

Two districts of Nampula which have suffered an unusual and isolated drought have been affected.

Most cassava contains some cyanide but it is not considered harmful if dried properly and eaten with a mix of other foods.

But, because the drought in the area has been so prolonged, people have run out of other foods and have been forced to eat the plant without preparing it properly.

The cyanide content of cassava increases in drought conditions.

A rehabilitation centre has been established to help victims recover

SA accused of sabotage

Sowetan 27/10/87

(218)

MAPUTO — South Africa has been accused of direct participation in sabotage operations in central Mozambique, after the killing of at least one white man while he was trying to mine the vital Beira-Umtali railway.

White Portuguese people are involved in the organisation and training of the Anti-Frelimo National Resistance Movement, but the discovery of a Portuguese-English phrasebook, notes in English, and books and manuals from South Africa in the possession of the dead man have been cited as evidence that he came from South Africa.

A Mozambican patrol came across a group trying to mine the railway and fired a bazooka at them. This set off the mine and blew up four men, three black and one white.

Remains near the scene suggested that one or two additional white men were killed, according to Commandant Estevao Nhaveni, who led the attack. — OC.

Deals clinched

SOV 27/10/87 (218)

MAPUTO — Italy will become Mozambique's biggest trading partner in the West following agreements negotiated by President Samora Machel

Italian concerns will be involved in oil and gas exploration in Mozambique, in electrification projects in the building of the Pequenos Limbombos dam on the Umbeluzi river and the Corumana dam on the Sabie river, and in telecommunications and agricultural development schemes — The Star's Africa News Service.

Carry on doctor

BRISBANE — South Africa has survived another Australian attempt to exclude her citizens from the world community This time it involved hospitals and it was only because the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs considered black South Africans might benefit that it agreed to grant visas to 17 South Africans to attend a major international congress on hospitals being held in Sydney — Own Correspondent

Police abuses

Star 28/10/87 218

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government has taken action against abuses of power by top police officials in Beira accused of terrorising the local population.

The Mozambique information agency AIM says they ordered citizens to stand to attention when official cars drove past.

Senior army officers have also been accused of power abuses.

Interior Minister Mariano Matsinhe told a rally called to discuss the situation: "We are denouncing and neutralising all elements in the Government who commit atrocities against the people and against the State itself."

He also announced that in future unemployed people would not be allowed to join the "people's militias" as this had resulted in abuses. The sort of person wanted in the militias was the model citizen — The Star's Africa News Service.

Building their way to amnesty

Star 28/10/87 (218)

In an unusual social experiment Mozambique's planners are using freed prisoners to build new towns. A Special Correspondent of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL

UNANGO — Mozambican officials are fond of pointing out that Australia was partly built by exiled British prisoners, so that Mozambique's attempt to have ex-prisoners build new towns is not an untried idea

President Samora Machel recently visited three "re-education" centres in Niassa and Cabo Delgado province in northern Mozambique, and granted amnesty to more than 1 200 men But it is a conditional amnesty Most of the men will have to remain in the north and become what Machel calls "pioneers," building new cities and developing two state farms

The President said the project showed that even "traitors can be transformed into useful citizens"

Most of the men released came from three groups secret police agents and others who had been in the colonial apparatus, men who deserted from Frelimo during the war, and policemen and soldiers accused of corruption

The president told the men about to be released from a camp at M'sawize they were lucky to be alive. Most of those at that camp had been secret police agents found guilty of "particularly vicious crimes."

"In other parts of the world where a revolution triumphed, you would have been shot without question," Machel said

Not everyone in the re-education camp had committed a major crime, however At independence, Beira and Lourenco Marques had many prostitutes, petty thieves and other "marginals" They lived on the fringes of society, and helped to make Lourenco Marques a "sin city" for South Africa Many were unwilling — or unable — to adapt to the demands of the new political order so they were sent to "re-education" centres.

It was rough justice But Frelimo also applied it to its own Veterans of the armed struggle who arrived in Maputo and thought they deserved special privileges and abused the public were sent to "re-education" camps too

It was a desperate effort to clean up corrupt cities, and it worked, observers here say. They say Maputo is one of the safest cities in Africa

But Frelimo admits that many people were sent to re-education camps unfairly in the confusing period just after independence. Some of those released have been granted compensation because they were improperly held.

President Machel appeared shocked to find a group of 76 men who had fought in the armed struggle and had been detained for petty offences after independence

"It turned my stomach," Machel said "We found old soldiers who had fought for our liberation and who had committed only a tiny offence after independence, but who had been in re-education for six years side by side with secret police agents whose mission had been to assassinate top Frelimo leaders"

Machel ordered the 76 men released, and set up a committee to check that others were not being unjustly held

The development of a new court system, based on local "people's tribunals" and provincial and national appeal courts, means that people will no longer be sent to "re-education" centres without due process, official sources claim

But "re-education" itself remains an important part of the Mozambican justice system. Offenders are not simply locked away, but rather sent to be re-educated so that they can take an active part in building a new society, claim the

ADD that the
[illegible] and that the
[illegible] This means therefore
[illegible] to provide
position [illegible] more
D/[illegible] the degree
[illegible] to be remoulded
[illegible] to be remoulded more to
[illegible] current will art
[illegible]re. Government Hadite
[illegible] weight to denel and
[illegible] brought the. The increase
[illegible] therefore might the
[illegible] to aggregate denel
[illegible] and the Ford brea
[illegible] come at full weight
[illegible] the may in which
[illegible] flexibility of the
[illegible] to policy. The
[illegible] more proved

cy

The most visible symbol of this policy is Unango, a former re-education camp 50 km from the Niassa capital of Lichinga In a highly publicised visit on October 22, 1979, President Machel granted an amnesty to the prisoners

He told them "Now you are full citizens of Mozambique You are no longer marginals, assassins, thieves, and bandits The state will help you so that you can construct your future here and transform Unango into a city."

The men at Unango were sent there for a variety of offences. About 20 percent had committed serious crimes, including murder. But most were petty criminals and "marginals." The ex-prisoners were free to travel around Niassa, but cannot leave the province, even for visits

In practice, however, there is little to stop them, they have no uniforms and as much money as local peasants About 100 men have taken the president's "amnesty" more literally than intended, and simply disappeared.

But the ease of leaving, in turn, means that the 450 men remaining are, for the most part, committed to building the new city Seventy have already brought their families to Unango

The ex-prisoners have worked together to begin the transformation of the re-education camp into a new town in the shadow of the twin-peaked Mount Unango A school, a health centre, and a duck-raising co-operative have all been built in less than a year On the hillside overlooking the old re-education camp there are now 70 family houses

20/10/81

The other change since the president's visit is that the military administration of the camp has been replaced by a town council composed entirely of ex-prisoners, except for the mayor and deputy mayor who were appointed from outside by the government

Residents admit that there are still "malcontents" and that there is a problem of petty theft in the village And the mayor noted that the co-operative farm last year was only 60 ha instead of the planned 80 ha, because of "weak participation by some residents"

But the general spirit and involvement seems high and the amount of work done in the past year suggests that some residents are enthusiastic

Doctors pinpoint cause of mystery epidemic

RDM 28/10/81 (218)

MAPUTO — Mozambique doctors have established the cause of a mysterious outbreak of paralysis which has struck more than 1 000 people in a northern rural area of the country

Mozambique's Director of Preventive Medicine, Dr Jorge Cabral, said the victims were suffering from a form of cyanide poisoning which resulted from several factors

He said the basic problem was a nutritional deficiency caused by a drought which had lasted for two years in the Nampula province where the epidemic has broken out

There was little to eat, so people in the area fell back on "bitter" cassava, which grew in drought conditions

Dr Cabral said the cassava had a higher cyanide content than other cassava and it was normally dried for about two months, then boiled two or three times before eating

"Because of the pressure of the drought, the people resort to eating this bitter cassava without taking these due precautions," he said on Monday

Cassava poisoning is a recognised disease but Mozambican officials think the outbreak is unique because it has affected so many people and because the paralysis has set in much faster than usual — Sapa-Reuter

Frelimo film hits the road for US tour

Star 29/10/87

(218)

NEW YORK — The story of Mozambique's struggle to oust Portuguese rule will be told to Americans in a Frelimo film currently on a 10-city tour of the United States.

When the film, "These are the Weapons," a documentary about 10 years of armed struggle in the African country, was shown in Maputo, 10 000 people filled the stadium where it was being shown and twice that number stood outside.

Audiences in the United States have topped the 8 000 mark

Assistant director of Mozambique's Institute of National Cinema, Mr Pedro Pimenta, is in the United States to show the movie to Americans. Mr Pimenta (26) and his assistant Mr Camilo de Sousa (28), who worked with the propaganda unit of Frelimo, will participate in discussions on Third World culture as they visit American universities. "Weapons" and three shorter films deal with political, cultural and social matters in Mozambique and were designed to inform Mozambicans and to transform their lives on their own

Mr Pimenta and his assistant have made 60 documentaries since 1975, including five features and a regular news reel.

In Mozambique, where the illiteracy rate is high, films have high educational value

The national film institute has a fleet of trucks that travels to rural villages. At the average showing there are between 2 000 and 3 000 in the audience.

Mozambique fails to prove deaths of SA guerillas

Star 29/10/87 (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Government has apparently been unable to prove a claim that three South Africans were killed by Mozambican soldiers last week

It was claimed that the South Africans were explosives experts who were caught while trying to attach mines to the Beira Umtali pipeline and were killed in a mortar attack

The South African Defence Force has dismissed the claim as "pure propaganda."

Asked this week to substantiate the claim, the Mozambican Information Agency, AIM, said it had been unable to obtain further information about the affair

Earlier the agency cited the publication of photographs of human remains and various documents as proof of the claim But a photograph, published in a Beira newspaper, showed only the torso of a white person

There seems to have been confusion on Mozambique's radio stations about the affair Beira Radio reported the deaths of one white and two blacks in a "landmine blast." But, the following day, Maputo Radio reported that three whites had been blown up by Mozambican soldiers

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) claimed previously that it had white guerillas in the field in Mozambique But, it added, none of them was South African

NM

South Af 'urgently urbanisa populatio

Mercury Reporter

SOUTH Africa urgently needed to evolve an urbanisation strategy and a population policy, Mr Alan Mountain, the regional director of the Urban Foundation, said in Durban yesterday.

Mr Mountain, who has re-

k because S A is not at war with Mozambique'

ba 'spilled beans' eds flight training

(218) 29/10/81

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Mozambican pilot Lt Adriano Bomba, 23, provided the South African Air Force with extremely valuable information about the quality of Soviet flight training for the foreign pilots flying along the country's borders, an Air Force intelligence officer said yesterday

And his Soviet-built MiG-17 fighter plane was being returned to Mozambique 'because South Africa was not at war with that country and they had requested it back', said Brig H J S van der Lith, Chief of Staff of Air Force Intelligence

The South African and Mozambican governments had negotiated directly to arrange the MiG's return to Maputo, he said

Speaking yesterday, while the Air Force handed over the MiG-17 aircraft to the nine Mozambican technicians at Lanseria airfield, Brig van der Lith said 'We return the aircraft — even though it is an active fighter plane and could therefore hurt us — because South Africa is not at war with Mozambique'

The nine tight-lipped technicians, who travelled from Komatipoort's border post yesterday in their own low-bed 15 m trailer-truck and two caravans, started dismantling the MiG immediately upon their arrival at the Air Force's 41 Squadron depot at Lanseria Air-

port, north of Randburg.

Standing by

Their leader, Capt Marcello Nanthumbo, would not answer any Press questions other than those of a technical nature.

Air Force technicians were standing by if the Mozambicans needed help.

The MiG would start its long journey back to Maputo only on Friday and would be escorted by Air Force vehicles.

During the MiG's one-month stay in South Africa, Air Force technicians checked it over thoroughly, and made a surprising discovery — the Soviet plane, built in 1952, is based on English technology.

Just after World War II, Russia purchased 12 English "Nene" aircraft engines, and the MiG-17's engine is a copy of it, and its lines and other technical aspects are very reminiscent of the English Swift fighter plane, said Cmdt Masson who logged most of the plane's 24 hours and 15 minutes of South African flight time.

He said even though he hadn't tried it he was convinced the MiG would be able to fly at least at the speed of sound — about 1 300 km/hour (Mach 1).

Excellent

Brig van der Lith said: "Even though the plane is almost 30 years old, it is in excellent condition. We returned it exactly as it was flown into Hoedspruit — except that it's considerably cleaner."

The Air Force was impressed with Lt Bomba's personal abilities — he provided us with greater insight into flight training for Mozambican pilots in Russia — but we have no intention of accepting him into the Air Force," he said.

"He showed us, however, that in all respects, the SAAF provides better training for its pilots than does Mozambique."

LT BOMBA when he defected to South Africa.

29/10/81

218

Drought brings food poison scare

Star 30/10/87

2/8

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Medical experts are puzzled by an outbreak of cassava-derived cyanide poisoning in northern Mozambique which has paralysed at least 1 037 people and has also partly blinded some and made speech difficult for others

The prognosis for recovery in most cases is considered good, but what is puzzling the experts is how quickly the poisoning — medically termed tropical neuropathy — reached epidemic levels.

Most cassava, which is a tuberous type of vegetable with high starch levels, contains cyanide which can cause paralysis

Normally, however, because of the method of preparation the food does not poison and when poisoning does occur it usually takes weeks to manifest itself and in any case this occurs only in isolated cases.

Lethal

However, a prolonged drought set into motion a chain of events which has probably resulted in the epidemic.

Peasants in the affected region normally grow "sweet" cassava which is then dried for three months, washed several times and prepared with beans, fish or meat in a curry. Flour can also be made from the root.

Because of the drought peasants started cultivating the more hardy, but also more poisonous, "bitter" cassava. And also because of the drought, supplies of other food to mix with the cassava dwindled and the result was that the peasants started eating the food "neat."

Because of the high demand caused by the absence of other foods they ate virtually noth-

Coastal

All the victims come from the Memba district, which is in the coastal province of Nampula. The area has suffered an isolated but severe two-year drought.

The upshot of all this was that the victims were poisoned in a matter of days rather than weeks.

At first, the Health Ministry thought the paralysis was caused by a mystery virus infection, similar to polio. However, the peasants themselves knew better, but it took tests by the World Health Organisation to convince the Maputo government that cassava was the cause of the paralysis.

Now rehabilitation centres have been established to counter the epidemic The cure basically consists of an enriched, cassava-free diet with physiotherapy All those presently in centres have improved and in some cases complete cures have been pronounced.

Food aid

According to the Mozambique information agency, AIM, efforts are now being made to improve the food situation in the area and an appeal has been made by the Health Ministry for food aid

"If food aid is enough to take the population through to the next harvest, the problem will be resolved," the national director for preventive medicine, Dr Jorge Cabral, said.

According to Dr Julie Cliff, a Health Ministry epidemiologist, this is the first time in her experience that the poisoning has assumed epidemic proportions The cyanide content of the cassava that caused the outbreak was up to 10 times higher than normal

Beira-Umtali pipeline repairs on schedule

STAR 30/10/87 (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Repair works on the Beira-Umtali pipeline are on schedule and pumping of refined products is expected to begin in December

The Zimbabwe director for Lonrho, Mr Ken Scheepers, said major repairs to the pipeline would be completed by the end of this month

Pressure tests on the pipeline are expected to start soon and will take between two and six weeks

But before these tests can start a 200-metre stretch through a minefield on the border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique has to be lifted out

A shipment of diesel is expected to be the first product to be pumped through the pipeline in December.

Mozambique and Zimbabwe are still negotiating on the question of royalty payment to the Maputo authorities

Mozambique's rural areas - armed conflict between a new conflicts, the losers are the ordinary, innocent people

A CONFLICT OF LITTLE MERCY

Sowetan 30/10/91

(218)

Marxist approach and the old order - but as in most

(218)

Sowetan

30/10/81

(218)

over control

While this is denied by South Africa it is clear the bush conflict is causing the Mozambican authorities more than a little trouble Indeed some claim Mozambique cannot get down to developing its northern provinces because of the conflict will never be able to completely defeat the MNRM while the movement has South African backing

According to Aim, the organisation now operates in the northern parts of the Gaza province and Inhambane province although the "hottest" area remains Mossurize — SANS

MAPUTO — With blood trickling down their faces, three women walked painfully into the small town of Machaze in Mozambique s central province of Manica and reported that their ears had been cut off by guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement

The only thing that made this unusual, says the Mozambique Information Agency, Aim, is that some journalists were present at the time and were able to record the womens' story

The mutilation was carried out by members of the MNRM, says Aim as part of a systematic campaign of intimidation against the peasantry of Mozambique

The MNRM is an anti-Marxist movement which seeks to overthrow the Frelimo government

According to Aim, the women in question used to live in a village dominated by the MNRM but in July the Mozambique army cleared the MNRM out of the area

However, their fields were still close to MNRM-controlled territory and it was while on the way back from harvesting crops that the women were intercepted

After some interrogation they were asked why they had not tried to get back into MNRM controlled territory Obviously not satisfied with the answers given, the men accused them of being Frelimo agents and hacked off their ears

Handing the ears to them, they said "Go and show these to your communists friends"

According to Aim, this sort of attack is typical of the methods used by the MNRM Sometimes, it is claimed, the lips of victims were cut off

Aim says the MNRM was set up by the then Rhodesian Special Branch Its members are drawn largely from former agents of the Portuguese secret police, members of elite units of the colonial army, Frelimo dissidents and Mozambican army deserters

After independence in Zimbabwe says Aim, South [illegible] authorities took

DRIPPING Nedi Maphossa photographed shortly after the mutilation took place.

ANGUISH: Manhasse Mukanda, Isabel Nhamunda and Nedi Maphossa, the three women whose ears were allegedly cut off my members of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM).

And, claims Aim, the Mozambican government

Mozambique claims SA trains raiders

Sowetan 30/10/81

218

MAPUTO – The Mozambican Information Agency, Aim, claims to have evidence that "auxiliaries" loyal to Bishop Abel Muzorewa are being sent from training camps in South Africa to support guerillas of the so-called Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

The agency claims that early this year the Zimbabwe army captured 12 of these auxiliaries in a group which had been chased across the border by the Mozambican army

The agency has also repeated claims that 5000 auxiliaries are being trained in South Africa in a Transvaal camp This claim has repeatedly been denied by the South African authorities and by Bishop Muzorewa

Villagers in the Melsetter and Chipinga areas of Zimbabwe told an Aim team that they had encountered Zimbabweans in MNRM bands

The villagers told them that these Zimbabweans sometimes crossed the border into Zimbabwe to raid shops and schools In one such attack villagers clearly recognised one of the raiders as a supporter of Bishop Muzorewa

MUZOREWA Denies claims.

The agency quotes Zimbabwe's Minister of State Emmerson Mnangagwa, as saying that the South African Government has begun to infiltrate Muzorewa elements into the country

He is quoted as saying that the Zimbabwe Government believes South Africa is waiting for an opportunity to launch a campaign of military destabilisation in Zimbabwe.

A South African Defence Force spokesman has declined to comment on what he describes as "laughing claims"

Eanes visit to Mozambique could end feud

Star 30/28/87

218

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The Portuguese President, General Ramalho Eanes, will pay an official visit to Mozambique next month at the end of an African tour that will also take him to Zambia and Tanzania

It will be the first visit of a Portuguese head of state to Mozambique since the country gained its independence from Portugal in 1975 after a bitter 10-year guerilla war

The visit opens a new era in relations between the two countries following several years of tension caused by Portuguese demand for compensation for property nationalised by the Frelimo government soon after independence

Negotiations collapsed on the refusal by the Mozambican authorities to pay any compensation

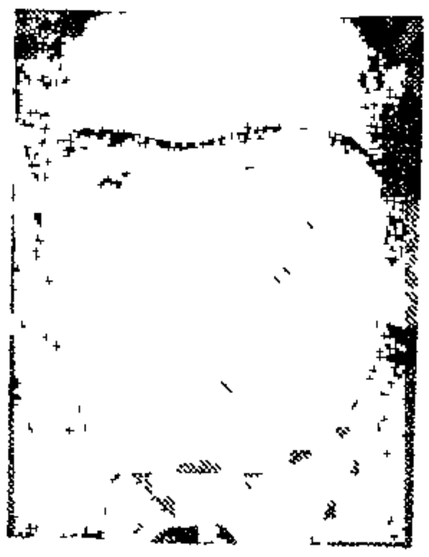
Relations reached their lowest level when a Portuguese national was sentenced to death in Maputo and executed by firing squad in 1979

He had been accused of belonging to the Mozambican National Resistance Movement, an anti-Frelimo organisation, and of taking part in an armed attack against government forces in central Mozambique

The downward trend in the diplomatic relations was reflected in the commercial exchanges

According to Mozambican Government statistics, Portuguese supplies to Mozambique gradually fell from 16,8 percent of Mozambique's total imports in 1974 to 4,9 percent in 1979

General Eanes played a key role in breaking the deadlock reached at government level Presidential envoys travelled to Maputo several times in moves described by Portuguese politicians as a "parallel diplomacy"



Mr Eanes

Ironically the improvement of relations between Portugal and Mozambique takes place when a government more to the right is in power in Portugal

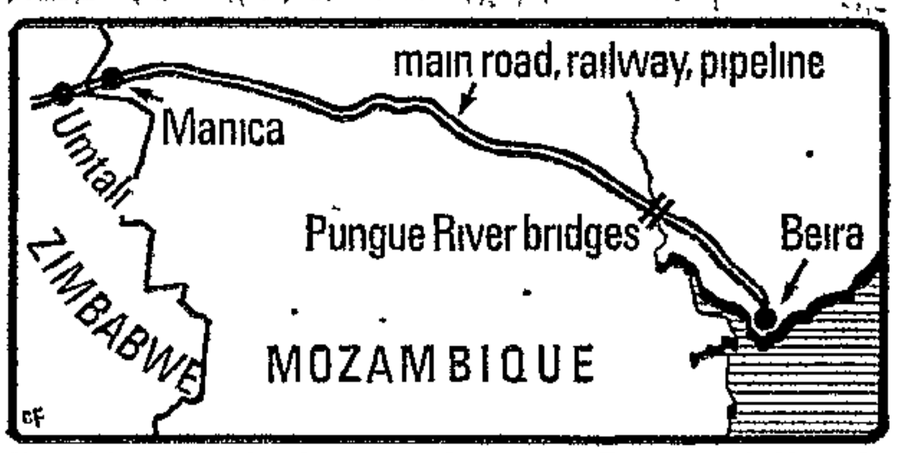
The right-of-centre coalition that won the 1980 elections with an absolute majority chose to forget about most demands for compensation, a step that several socialist minority governments refused to take

Since then, Portugal's national bank has agreed to open a credit line to Mozambique for the purchase of Portuguese goods.

Beira blast cuts link with Maputo

Star 30/10/87

218



The blown-up bridge in relation to Beira and Umtali.

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — In one of its most spectacular attacks, the Mozambique National Resistance Movement partly isolated Beira, by destroying the road bridge linking the city to Maputo and Zimbabwe

This bridge also carries the oil pipeline between Beira and Umtali and would have been Zimbabwe's lifeline had sanctions been applied against South Africa

An adjacent railway bridge carries a substantial part of Zimbabwe's foreign trade

The Mozambique information agency, AIM, says the adjacent railway bridge was also damaged by saboteurs The extent of this damage is not known, but it is certain to hold up railway movement for some time

The road bridge crosses the Pungue River 50 km northwest of Beira and its destruction has virtually isolated Beira

Mozambican soldiers have fanned out in search of the saboteurs AIM said they are thought to belong to a group that infiltrated central Mozambique earlier this month

They were caught trying to blow up a bridge in Manica and in the ensuing fight six people were killed

A Mozambican army spokesman said yesterday the survivors had apparently split into two groups, one of which had moved east and attacked the Beira bridge

In Salisbury the extent of the bridge damage was not yet known

Mozambique Railways transports 25 percent of all Zimbabwe's exports and imports, part of them on the Beira-Umtali line

A Lonrho spokesman said the company was still waiting for reports on the sabotage which, according to the Mozambique news agency, did not damage the company's pipeline.

Lonrho partly owns the Beira-Umtali pipeline which is due to begin operations in December

Ov loser

Off the line — Mozambique

MOZAMBICANS in South Africa seem to be having problems getting through to their homeland — Post Office operators repeatedly tell them that there are no lines whenever an attempt is made to phone the country.

An official at the Mozambique Trade Delegation yesterday said that for the past three weeks they have been unable to get in touch with their head office because they are always told there are no lines He said their means of communication with Mozambique is only through the telephone and telex, which are both affected

The official, Mr Feleis Nhapinbe, said he could not understand how there could be no lines to their country — whereas they do receive calls from Mozambique

An official at the Post Office's trunk call inquiries said the fault is at the Maputo exchange, because there is no technician there at present He said this problem has been happening since the beginning of the year, on and off

He said calls from Mozambique do come through to South Africa because the exchange this side does not have problems The problems experienced by the Mozambicans also include the telex, he said

CAHORA POWER TO SA FLOWING AGAIN

Argus 14/11/81 (218)

SOUTH AFRICA'S electricity power link with Mozambique has been quietly switched on again after an eight-month interruption by anti-Frelimo sabotage attacks.

Power has been flowing for about three weeks from the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam in northern Mozambique to Escom's Apollo sub-station east of Pretoria

And it means the utility corporation can get down to 'much needed' line maintenance, says an Escom spokesman

Weekend Argus Reporter

Power exports from Cahora Bassa (previously called Cabora Bassa) were cut in April this year when guerrillas allegedly of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM) blew up transmission pylons

But even earlier, occasional attacks on installations in Mozambique had meant an erratic power flow southward from the dam

LITTLE EFFECT

Escom drew up to 10 percent of the country's electricity needs from the Portuguese-built hydro-electric dam Without it the utility managed to meet last winter's domestic demand only with difficulty.

High power costs in South Africa have been partly blamed on loss of the Cahora power but an Escom spokesman says the switch-on will have little effect on South African consumers

'It's a very small percentage' says public relations officer Mr Boet Uys And the amount of power drawn from Mozambique will decrease as Escom's generating capacity increases

But resumption of the flow, he says, 'has this benefit, that it gives us the chance to do much-needed maintenance to our equipment'

Since the middle of 1980 anti-Frelimo guerrilla activity has kept the Cahora Bassa powerlines open for little more than three months, with the revenue loss estimated at

REVENUE

Portugal relies on revenue earned from South Africa's power purchase to pay off foreign loans raised to finance the dam, built when Lisbon ruled Mozambique

About three months ago, reports from Lisbon said the MRM was negotiating with South African and Portuguese representatives to end attacks against the Cahora Bassa complex

Mr Uys said this week: 'One can never guarantee any power supply. But I am sure both parties (the South African and Mozambican governments) are doing their utmost to keep things going. That is what we are in the business for.'

EXPANSION

Sabotage against Cahora Bassa also forces Mozambique to import power from South Africa

Escom has embarked on a plant expansion programme seen as one of the world's largest for a single utility.

en evaluating the expansion, the role of money. the decrease in consumption by the people is not the cause of the decrease in consumption. it is the unclear situation in Southern Africa

SOWETAN 23/11/87

Prisoners rebuild war-torn Mozambique

(218)

UNANGO - In an unusual social experiment Mozambique's planners are using freed prisioners to build new towns.

President Samora Machel recently visited three "re-education" centres in Niassa and Cabo Delgado province in Northern Mozambique, and granted amnesty to more than 1 200 men But it is a conditional amnesty most of the men will have to remain in the north and become what Machel calls "pioneers", building new cities and developing two state farms

Most of the men released came from three groups secret police agents and others who had been in the colonial apparatus, men who deserted from Frelimo during the war and policemen and soldiers accused of corruption

The president told the men about to be released from a camp at M'sawize they were lucky to be alive Most of those at that camp had been secret police agents found guilty of "particularly vicious crimes"

Not everyone in the re-education camp had committed a major crime, however At independence, Beira and Lourenco Marques had many prostitutes, petty thieves and other "marginals" They lived on the fringes of society, and helped to make Lourenco Marques a "sin city" for South Africa Many were unwilling — or unable — to adapt to the demands of the new political order so they were sent to "re-education" centres

It was rough justice But Frelimo also applied it to its own veterans of the armed struggle who arrived in Maputo and thought they deserved special privileges and abused the public were sent to "re-education" camps too

It was a desperate effort to clean up corrupt cities, and it worked, observers here say They say Maputo is one of the safest cities in Africa

But Frelimo admits that many people were sent to re-education camps unfairly in the confusing period just after independence

President Machel appeared shocked to find a group of 76 men who had fought in the armed struggle and had been detained for petty offences after independence

"It turned my stomach," Machel said "We found old soldiers who had fought for our liberation and who had committed only a tiny offence after independence, but who had been in re-education for six years side by side with secret police agents whose mission had been to assassinate top Frelimo leaders"

Machel ordered the 76 men released, and set up a committee to check that others were not being unjustly held

The development of a new court based on local "people's tribunals" and provincial and national appeal courts, means that people will no longer be sent to "re-education" centres without due process, official sources claim

But "re-education" remains an important part of the justice system.

The most visible symbol of this policy is Unango, a former re-education camp 50km from the Niassa capital of Lichinga. In a highly publicised visit on October 1979, President Machel granted an amnesty to the prisoners

The men at Unango were sent there for a variety of offences About 20 percent had committed serious crimes, including murder But most were petty criminals and "marginals"

The ex-prisoners are free to travel around Niassa, but cannot leave the province, even for visits In practice, however, there is little to stop them, they have no uniforms and as much money as local peasants

RE-EDUCATION VITAL: Samora Machel

About 100 men have taken the president's "amnesty" more literally than intended, and simply disappeared

But the ease of leaving, in turn, means that the 450 men remaining are, for the most part, committed to building the new city Seventy have already brought their families to Unango

The ex-prisoners have worked together to begin the transformation of the re-education camp into a new town in the shadow of the twin-peaked Mount Unango A school, a health centre, and a duck-raising co-operative have all been built in less than a year

On the hillside overlooking the old re-education camp there are now 70 family houses. The main structures of the houses are built collectively, then each family finishes off its house as it wishes. Some already have flowers and other decorations in front

The other change since the president's visit is that the military administration of the camp has been replaced by a town council composed entirely of ex-prisoners, except for the mayor and deputy mayor who were appointed from outside by the government

Residents admit that there are still "malcontents" and that there is a problem of petty theft in the village And the mayor noted that the co-operative farm last year was only 60 hectares instead of the planned 80 hectares, because of "weak participation by some residents".

But the general spirit and involvement seems high and the amount of work done in the past year suggests that some residents are enthusiastic

The town being built now is only temporary, and construction will start in 1983 of a new town about 10 kilometres south of here It will house 3000 families who will come not just from the re-education camp but from surrounding villages as well.

All of the residents of the new city will work on a new, 6 000 hectare state farm and agro-industrial complex being developed here with East German assistance. — SANS

New hydro scheme for Mozambique

Argus 24/11/81

(218)

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Within two years the Mozambique capital should be receiving power from a hydro-electric dam next to the South African border.

The Mozambique news agency AIM announced last week that the Government had awarded an Italian - Swedish consortium the contract to build a 400 km-long R30-million powerline from Massingir Dam to Maputo.

Mozambique gas project

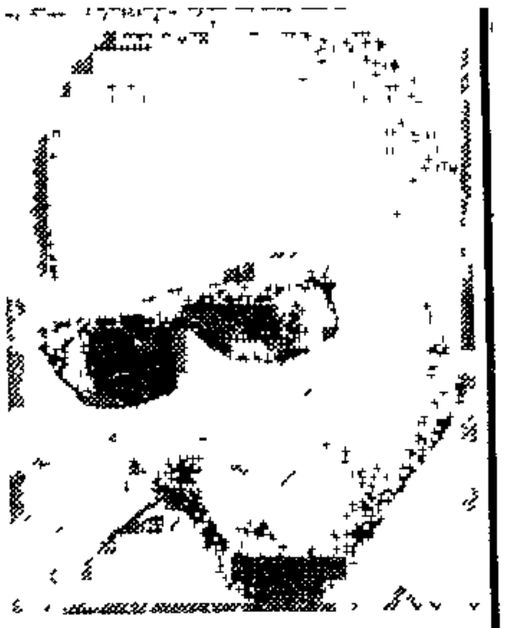
Argus 24/11/81 Argus Bureau (218)

LONDON. — The Mozambique Government has awarded a contract to the British-based subsidiary of the Fluor Corporation of California to investigate the development of a fertiliser industry based on known reserves of natural gas

The contract was awarded in spite of Flour's deep involvement in South Africa's Sasol oil-from-coal project, where it is the managing contractor in a R3 600-million expansion programme

Now there's method in MRM attacks

RDM 3/12/84 218



PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL

In past years the Mozambique Resistance Movement appeared to think no further than harassing Samora Machel's government. But recent sabotage attacks seem to point to a pattern in their activities, reports MICHAEL HOLMAN

"ELVIS" is coming to Beira's Novo Cine where, in the didactic style of Mozambique's Marxist government, a foyer notice exhorts patrons to appreciate that "the cinema is one of the media which contribute to cultural formation"

The 500-seat cinema, with its plush red fittings, is the most popular entertainment in a port which was once a thriving holiday resort for white Rhodesians

The tourists from independent Zimbabwe have yet to return, although a few businessmen are cautiously moving back But Beira's efforts to return to normality two years after the end of the war in Zimbabwe have been frustrated by continuing conflict

Mozambique's second largest city is still in the frontline On the one hand, its port, road and rail links are vital elements in the struggle by the nine black states of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to reduce their trade and transport dependence on South Africa.

On the other, it is the target of continuing sabotage operations by a group of Mozambican dissidents who have succeeded in causing widespread disruption throughout the central provinces of the country

The so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM), which the Mozambique government believes is receiving training and support from South Africa, has succeeded in aggravating the economic chaos which followed independence in 1975, with attacks on power lines, transport links and harbour installations

Beira never recovered from the post-independence exodus of Portuguese settlers, taking with them their cars, household effects and their skills The closure of the Rhodesian border in 1976 was a further blow for Beira, whose port and railways are the main reason for existence

Vital

Shops are either closed or sparsely stocked, without basic commodities such as cooking oil and sugar

Yet Beira and its railway, along with Mozambique's two other major trade routes through Maputo and Nacala, play a vital role in the SADCC's strategy

The stakes are high. If SADCC succeeds in its aim — albeit only a long-term prospect — it would remove a powerful weapon from South Africa in resisting African pressure to change its racial policies If it fails, then South Africa can dictate its own terms

Mozambique officials are convinced they are already paying the price for such a strategic position, through the sabotage of the MRM.

The movement is made up of former black members of the Portuguese armed forces in Mozambique, who switched places with the victorious Frelimo guerrillas at independence in 1975 and who took to the bush

Originally given support and supplies by the white Rhodesian forces of Mr Ian Smith, there is little doubt that it now receives succour from South Africa

At first the MRM appeared to have no clear purpose other than to harass the government of Mr Samora Machel But recent events suggest a strategy which could have profound implications for SADCC and the region

On October 29, Beira's transport links with Zimbabwe were cut when the vital Pungwe road and rail bridges, 60kms from the port, were sabotaged, allegedly by the MRM The oil pipeline from Beira to Umtali, now being repaired, runs under the bridges and was also damaged, Two weeks later, limpet mines destroyed ten buoys marking the channel to Beira Port

The attack on the bridges also cut Beira's link with Maputo The rail line is scheduled to reopen this week, but the road bridge is so badly damaged that it is likely to be several months before it can be re-opened, although a limited ferry service is now operating Less serious was the sabotage of the buoys

"Despite the attack, port traffic never stopped," says Mr Rui Fonseca, director of the port "The buoys were replaced from stocks within 48 hours"

Nevertheless, the port is going through a thin time Poor weather has affected agricultural output in the region and traffic last year dropped to a 10-year low of 1,5-million tons from 4,2-million tons a year in 1972

If, as Mozambican officials believe, South Africa is behind attempts to damage the port, why are six locomotives from the Republic working on the mountainous stretch of the railway line between Umtali and Beira?

Malawi

"They have it both ways," replies Dr Carlos Veloso, deputy director of Mozambique Railways' central region "We pay them for the locomotives in precious foreign exchange while they sabotage the port that earns us that foreign exchange"

What may not be clear, however, is the position of Malawi Dr Hastings Banda, President of Malawi, the only African leader to maintain diplomatic links with South Africa, has been cool — if not hostile — to liberation movements and shows no sign of reducing trade or diplomatic links with Pretoria

Yet 10 of Malawi's 14 tank cars of fuel a day go through Beira (the rest go through Nacala) and the port handles much of Malawi's agricultural exports

But Mozambican officials point out that the Pungwe sabotage did not affect the Malawi railway link, which branches north before the bridge, and that the line has been untouched by the MRM The railway to Nacala, as well as the port itself, has also been left alone

— Financial Times, London

7 000 brave mines to make illegal border crossings

FDM 12/12/81 (218)

UMTALI — More than 7 000 Mozambicans were caught illegally crossing the Zimbabwean border this month, risking their lives in minefields, the Umtali Post reported yesterday

A report from the semi-official news agency, Ziana, said since November 7, 245 Mozambican nationals had been found crossing the border to sell fruit, fish, vegetables and currency to buy food and clothing

Border control by the army, the police, and customs and immigration officials aimed to stop smugglers, illegal immigrants and to check on refugees, the report quoted a military spokesman as saying

The patrols were chiefly to look for the South African-backed rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement — to stop them getting food and clothing in Zimbabwe, the spokesman said

The army was deploying patrols along the border in the Burma Valley, Penhalongan and Inyanga areas — with great success

Praise

A senior spokesman in the Immigration Department praised the co-operation between the army, police, the Mozambican authorities and Frelimo, but said the numbers of people being caught were too great for his department to handle

Once it was ascertained a person was from Mozambique, he was returned — to be dealt with by Mozambican authorities

Zimbabwe's courts could not possibly cope with the flood of illegal crossings, he said

A spokesman for the Mozambique Immigration Department said he was convinced word would filter back into his country of the increased risk of being caught in Zimbabwe and this would slow activities down

Detentions resulting from illegal border crossings had all been made during daylight and it was suspected that many more people crossed at night — Sapa

Maputo 'can prove' SA backing of rebels

STAR 14/12/81 218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican military authorities have released details of documents captured in a recent engagement with rebels of the Mozambique Resistance Movement which allegedly show South African backing and support for the movement.

The country's news agency, AIM, reported on Friday that when troops of the Mozambique Army overran an important MRM base at Garagua in the Manica province last week they found a number of reports linking the movement to South Africa

Among them were minutes of a meeting on October 25 between the resistance leader Afonso Dlakama and a South African intelligence officer named as Colonel van Niekerk

In the report the South African allegedly outlined to Dlakama the broad plan of action for the year which included sabotaging roads and railways and the incitement of disturbances in Maputo and Beira

According to AIM, the South African officer said that because of the high cost of dropping supplies by air it was necessary to switch to sea transport Colonel van Niekerk complained that the South Africans had lost many parachutes which were worth R500 each and never returned

One of the places mentioned in the documents as a possible site for seaborne supply drops was Ampara at the mouth of the River Buzi on the Indian Ocean

Aim said that this was corroborated by the fact that people living along the coast in that area had reported the presence of submarines in the past few months.

The documents also revealed that the South African colonel asked Dlakama to take more care with radio transmissions Colonel van Niekerk said that all news about operations inside Mozambique should be transmitted as rapidly as possible to South Africa so that it could be sent out to the Press and news agencies

Colonel van Niekerk also commented that the MRM was ill-disciplined and had doubts about its combat readiness

He and Dlakama also agreed, said AIM, that groups of women should be sent to "entertain the soldiers" so that they would not pester the local population to provide these services

Also revealed in various reports recovered was the fact that the MRM had a wide number of contacts with backers in France, Portugal and West Germany

AIM said that the Portuguese Catholic Church offered to provide the movement with books and scholarships and promised to send the Vatican a report on the activity of the MRM

RDay 14/12/81 (218)

to claims proof of SA aid for rebels

MAPUTO. — Mozambique claims documents seized in a raid by government forces show South Africa is deeply involved in the activities of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, said the evidence turned up in records found after a raid last week on the operational headquarters of MNR at Garagua in central Mozambique

It said the documents included reports and minutes of meetings between the rebel movement leader, Afonso Dlakama, and South African military officers, and also chronicled frequent visits by Dlakama to Portugal, France and West Germany

One report, AIM said, dealt with discussions between Dlakama and a "Colonel Van Niekerk" of South African Military Intelligence, at Zoabostad on October 25 last year

Blame

According to AIM, this report says Col Van Niekerk gave Dlakama a South African-drawn plan of action for 1981, including acts of sabotage on roads, railways and the Beira-Umtali pipeline, and action to incite unrest in Maputo and Beira

Asked to comment, a South African Defence Force spokesman said last night that the Mozambican charges followed the "established Marxist pattern" of blaming South Africa for all Africa's problems

AIM said that the report of the October 1980 meeting quoted Col Van Niekerk as saying South Africa could no longer afford air drops of arms and ammunition supplies to the MNR and that it would be necessary to switch to sea transport, AIM said

"One of the reasons given by Van Niekerk for this switch was the fact that the South Africans lost many parachutes when they dropped supplies by air He complained that each parachute cost R500, and that most of them were never returned"

The mouth of the Buzi River, in Sofala province, was mentioned as a possible supply drop site

AIM charged that this was corroborated by people living along the coast of Sofala province who had reported the presence of submarines in the area in recent months

"This has led to the hypothesis that the recent sabotage of navigation buoys at the entrance channel to the port of Beira was carried out by a team operating from a South African submarine," AIM claimed

Col Van Niekerk guaranteed Dlakama logistical support, particularly supplies of weapons, ammunition and radios, it said

According to the AIM, the colonel suggested Dlakama pass on news about MNR's activities as rapidly as possible so that the South African and international Press could be fed reports

The two men were also claimed to have agreed to arrange for "groups of women" to be sent to 'entertain the troops"

AIM said the captured documents also detailed Dlakama's visits to Portugal and other Western European countries for financial and religious aid to the areas of Mozambique said to be under MNR control

According to AIM, all such aid was to be channelled through the movement's European representative, Mr Evo Fernandes, who lives in Cascais, near Lisbon

Escape

But a pencilled note on the report charged Mr Fernandes pocketed all MNR funds for his personal use, the agency said

Mr Fernandes could not be contacted for comment yesterday

Dlakama and his command reportedly escaped before the government forces launched the attack on his headquarters which was said to have completely destroyed the base

AIM said troops also discovered two South African passports, both belonging to the same person, the passport of a Portuguese citizen, and one Malawian passport

Investigations were continuing to see what links, if any, the passport holders had with the MNR — Own Correspondent and Sapa

Maputo claims SA helping the MNR

ARGUS 14/12/81

218

Argus Correspondent

MAPUTO. — Documents captured in the Mozambican take-over of the headquarters of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance provide new evidence of South African support for the MNR, according to the Government here.

Notes of a meeting between MNR Commander Alfonso Dhlakama and a South African Army Colonel purport to show that the colonel complained about the lack of combat readiness of MNR soldiers.

He suggested Maputo asserts, that women be supplied to 'entertain' the troops and to stop them raping local women.

The Mozambicans say the documents had been hastily dumped in a toilet during heavy shelling of the headquarters. Examination disclosed South African Portuguese and Malawian passports.

The colonel had also given the NR a plan for this year which included attacks on the Beira-Umtali road, railway and pipeline. He guaranteed — 'continued South African support,' and supplies of arms, ammunition and radios.

● The SA Defence Force has consistently denied the allegations that South Africa is assisting the MNR.

A spokesman said it had become a habit of African states, like Mozambique, to blame everything that went wrong in their countries on South Africa.

He added that it was an indication of their own inability to keep their houses in order and to present South Africa to the international arena as a scapegoat.

SA 'deeply involved' in anti-Frelimo movement

Cape Times 15/12/81 (218)

Own Correspondent

LISBON — South Africa is deeply involved in the activities of the anti-marxist Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNR), according to evidence turned up in a raid by government forces last week on the operational headquarters of the movement at Garagua in the centre of the country

The official Maputo news agency, Aim, reporting in Lisbon, said over the weekend the army had taken possession of important documentary proof of South Africa's involvement with the MNR during an offensive against the guerilla base on December 7

The documents include reports and minutes from meetings between the MNR leader, Mr Afonso Dlakama, and South African officers, and reports of Mr Dlakama's frequent visits to Portugal, France and West Germany

One of the reports mentions discussions allegedly held between Mr Dlakama and a South African military intelligence officer, a Colonel Van Niekerk, at Zoabostad on October 25 last year

According to Aim, the report says Colonel Van Niekerk transmitted a plan of action for 1981, drawn up by South Africa, to Mr Dlakama which included acts of sabotage on roads, railways and the Beira-Umtali pipeline and actions to incite unrest in Maputo and Beira

Colonel Van Niekerk also reportedly said South Africa could no longer afford air drops of arms and ammunition supplies to the MNR and it would be necessary to switch to sea transport

The mouth of the River Buzi in the Sofala province was one of the places mentioned as a possible site

The South African officer allegedly told the resistance leader that the loss of parachutes, costing R500 each, during air drops was one of the reasons why supplies would now have to be shipped in

Aim said residents of Sofala province had recently sighted submarines off the coast and this led to the hypothesis that the recent sabotage of navigational buoys at the entrance to Beira harbour may have been carried out from a submarine

According to the Mozambican agency, the South African colonel suggested that Mr Dlakama pass on news about MNR's activities to South Africa as rapidly as possible so that both the South African and international press could be fed reports

The two men also reportedly agreed to arrange for "groups of women" to be sent to "entertain the troops" so that these would refrain from pestering the local population for such services

Aim says the captured documents also detail Mr Dlakama's visits to Portugal and other Western European countries for financial and religious aid to the areas said to be under MNR control

According to Aim all such aid was to be channelled through the resistance movement's European representative, Mr Evo Fernandes, who lives in Cascais outside Lisbon

But the agency reported, a pencilled note on the report claimed that Mr Fernandes pocketed all MNR funds for his personal use

Mr Fernandes could not be contacted for comment

Mr Dlakama and his command reportedly escaped before the Mozambican attack on his headquarters which was said to have completely destroyed the base

● A SADF spokesman said in Pretoria that the Mozambican charges followed the established marxist pattern of blaming South Africa for all Africa's problems

(218) Sowetan 21/12/81

Beira struggles to break SA's shipping dominance

Gateway for the liberated

BEIRA — Handicapped by a lack of money and wounded by commando raids, the port of Beira is struggling to fulfil its role as a natural gateway to much of Southern Africa.

Its success will depend as much on the future course of politics in the region, where black and white Africa meet, as on the availability of development funds from a depressed industrial world

"We are a strategic port in terms of the economies of the region," Port Director Mr Rui Fonseca said "Is that why we are attacked by South Africa?"

Mozambique and its neighbours blame South Africa for commando raids on Beira navigational buoys and on rail and road approach routes without which the port is largely useless

Nine black countries have formed a rudimentary economic community to try to break their dependence on South African harbours and transport systems for the external trade

The organisation, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), cannot succeed unless Mozambique's ports of Maputo, Ñacala and Beira, are modernised and working without interruption

Beira is thus a key to what black nations in the area regard as a prison door of dependence on [illegible]

A Portuguese legacy — in ruins.

drawn up a list of almost 100 transport and communications development projects considered necessary to give them a measure of economic independence

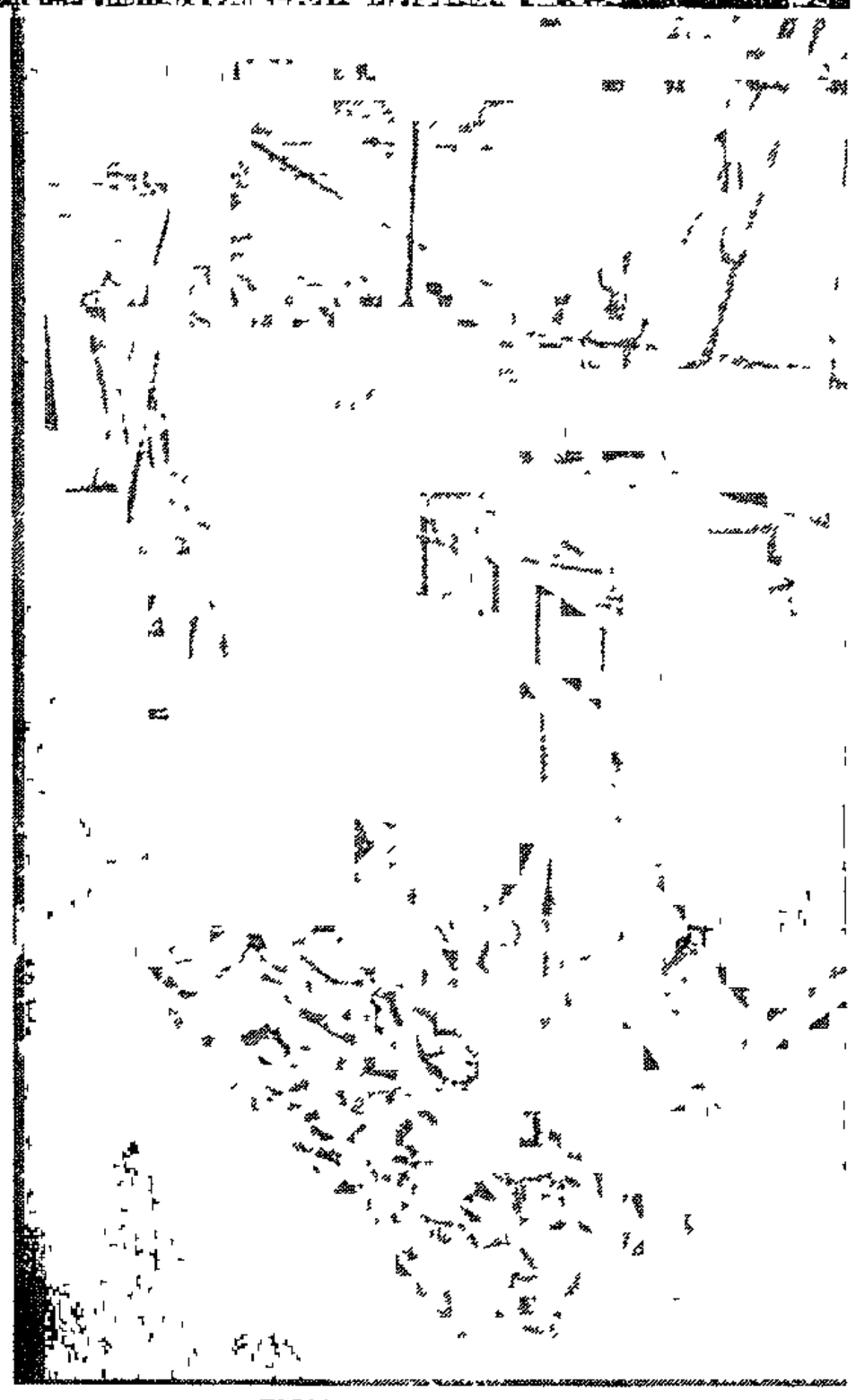
Of a total envisaged cost of about R1,9-billion, [illegible] agencies

closed the country's border with Rhodesia to comply with international trade sanctions on the rebel British colony Beira slid into a backwater, handling only local trade

It also became a secondary target in the Rhodesian war The remains of two dredgers, said by Mr Fonseca to have been sunk by Rhodesian commandos, still poke above the waters of Beira harbour at low tide Mozambique was used as a base by the guerilla forces of Mr Robert Mugabe, now Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, during the war

Mr Fonseca and other Mozambican officials now say they fear Beira is becoming a major target in what SADCC countries charge is a determined South African campaign to destabilise their economies and keep the dependent South Africa denies the accusations

"The development of [illegible]



FISH At Beira harbour.

region,' said Mr Fonseca "The South Africans intend to stop it If we succeed we will take a lot of business from South Africa'

Nervousness over the security of Beira and its transport routes, chiefly in Zimbabwe's white-dominated business circles [illegible]

mean the port will handle only an estimated 1 8 million tonnes of goods this year, less than half its capacity, Mr Fonseca said In 1972 Beira handled four million tons

Mr Fonseca foresees a bright future for Beira and its 4 000 workers if it is allowed to develop peacefully

The port will handle at least one million tons of tanker-borne petrol and diesel fuel a year for Zimbabwe once the Beira Umtali pipeline begins operating The 288 km line was closed when international sanctions were applied to Rhodesia in 1966

Government officials in Malawi said they recently negotiated with Zimbabwe to arrange to import their fuel needs — about 300 000 tons a year — through the pipeline

Cold storage facilities for fish, meat and fruit are currently being improved at Beira and a major scheme is under way to enable the port to handle increased roll-on-off container ship traffic New quays and storage areas are being extended into the mud flats and rushes adjoining existing anchorages

But Beira s future will largely be tied to coal Its hinterland contains reserves estimated at about 1,5 billion tons, officials said Beira expects to export at least six million tons of coal a year through the 1990's and beyond

For this it is vital that the port's channel through the estuary of the Pungue River to the open sea 20 km away is widened and deepened At present the port can handle ships of up to 30 000 deadweight tons but the coal trade would demand vessels of up to 80 000 tons

Mr Fonseca said studies on increasing the capacity of the channel were under way and should be completed by next October — Sapa-Reuter

racial policies they abhor

The SADCC comprises Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi, Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Lesotho and Swaziland. All but three of the members are landlocked Their routes to the sea are principally through South Africa

The SADCC seeks to redraw this transport map, drafted by European colonisers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries

"The geographical location of Beira, and its rail connections, make it a natural port not only for the central zone of Mozambique, but also for large parts of the external trade of Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and other landlocked countries of the region," says an SADCC project document.

The organisation has and foreign donor nations have so far pledged about R637-million Schemes considered necessary to improve the port of Beira and its transports systems will cost an estimated R441-million Negotiations are still in progress with potential donors, but so far firm pledges amount to only R1,9-million, SADCC officials report

Beira has suffered badly from the politics of the region In the early 1970's, it handled one-third of the external trade of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and nearly 50 per cent of Malawi's traffic

But Mozambique became independent from Portugal in 1975 and a year later the black majority government of President Samora Machel

218

Sowetan 21/12/88

No radio so aircraft shot down

(218)

Star 22/12/81

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Defence Ministry blames unnamed military officials for a communications failure that resulted in the shooting down on August 1 of a French oil survey plane the Mozambican news agency Aim has reported

All six aboard the plane died

Aim said the air defence unit that had not been told the aircraft was coming over its area

Aim said the unit at rural Mafacite'a lacked a radio and should have been informed by a messenger but because of a lack of transport no messenger was sent — Associated Press

Mozambican rebels 'occupy 3 towns'

(218) Star 22/12/81

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Anti-communist Mozambican guerillas continue to occupy three towns captured on Saturday, the European spokesman for the rebel group said in Lisbon

The Mozambican National Resistance spokesman said guerillas had also sabotaged the vital rail line linking Maputo, the country's main port and capital, with landlocked Zimbabwe, and knocked out four electrical power plants during a three-day operation that ended December 19

The spokesman charged Mozambican MiG fighters dropped napalm on the rebels occupying the town of Mocossa, killing five and wounding 14 others

The Mozambican government has derided the reports as "enemy propaganda" aimed at covering up the insurgents' losses in a recent offensive by "loyal troops and Zimbabwean forces" against the rebels' main operational camp in the Gorongua mountains

UK wants probe of missing ecologist

(218)

Star 28/12/81

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Foreign Office has asked the British Embassy in Maputo to investigate reports that an ecologist, Mr John Burlison (28), has been captured by anti-government guerillas in Mozambique

Mr Burlison is director of the wildlife school at Gorongosa National Park

The Mozambique Defence Ministry said at the weekend that he and a number of workers and students were abducted on December 17 by the anti-marxist Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RNM)

Mr Burlison's father Mr Sid Burlison (53), said at his home at Stockon-on-Tees last night 'We are extremely worried about John's safety He lives for his work and is not mixed up in any political organisation out there "

Mr John Burlison, a British ecologist at the Gorongosa game reserve in Mozambique, who is believed to have been kidnapped by anti-government guerillas

ATTACK

He said his son had been at Gorongosa for six years

"My wife is in a terrible state It is very annoying and frustrating not knowing what is going on

"If there was anything I could do to ensure John's safety I would travel to Mozambique right away I'd swim there if necessary "

In Lisbon, a spokesman for the RNM said he had information so far about the disappearance of Mr Burlison during an attack on what he said were "military installations" in the wildlife park

On Monday, the RNM said through its Lisbon office that its forces had seized Chitengo, the nearest town, in an attempt to destroy two military bases and dismantle the "political network" of Frelimo in the area

In the past few months the RNM has concentrated its attacks on roads, railways and power lines — but its main base was captured by the Mozambican army three weeks ago

The Gorongosa incident was followed three days later by the murder of two Portuguese technicians at Guru north west of Chitengo which the Maputo government said might have been the work of the movement

The Portuguese national news agency, Anop, reported yesterday that Mozambique Government officials had confirmed that Mr Burlison and Mr Moises Carril, a Chilean, were among people taken by the RNM at Gorongosa on December 17.

Officials said guerillas overran the park's camping site at Chitengo about 190 km west of Beira, ransacking the school and post office and destroying a number of vehicles

PRESSURES TO CONFORM

The growth of Bureaucracy is inevitable. It has a tendancy to destroy local initiative, in general it is intolerant to variety and would appear to make inroads on the Doctors clinical freedom. Conflict is inevitable and may result in much grumbling and bad tempered condemnation.

The trend toward greater cost effectiveness accentuates a trend towards conformity. Cost control in the sphere of Drug expenditure has strong emotional, social and political overtones. Excess reliance on drugs and a tendency to over prescribe is a worldwide pattern and problem. The resources available must be balanced between the best treatment for an individual as against the theoretical benefit of the whole population. How to achieve this without lowering the morale of the Hospital Doctor is a problem.

Morale is built up of good leadership, comradeship, discipline and self respect. Discipline is essential in any large institution and, as in the branch of Medicine where there is traditionally little or no supervision, one is entirely dependent on self discipline generated from within rather than imposed from without.

THE ANSWERS

1. EDUCATION OF THE PRESCRIBER

The teaching hospital must remain a "Centre of excellence" as such it is an essential pillar in the medical edifice by which doctors gain their undergraduates, postgrad te and continuing education. To damage an essential pillar of a building is a very different exercise from removing the cherry from the top of an iced cake.

Excess reliance on drugs and a tendency to over prescribe does force regulatory measures by Administrators - but here it must be stressed that it must be done in consultation with clinicians and pharmacologists.

With the growing awareness of cost effectiveness, adequate information on drug costs must be supplied to doctors.

2.

There is no doubt that a major factor in determining a country's expenditure on drugs is the promotional activity of pharmaceutical companies. While a total banning of promotion of drugs within a hospital may be counter productive, it is essential that such promotion be channeled at the senior level.

A change
training
emphasis
of treat
the rel
be give

Doctors
expensi
may onl

EDUCATI

Poor pa
and wel
over 50
social
For eff
least a
time fo
patient
has lit
instruc
A more
in some
been fo
once th

3.

ADMINIS

SA-backed group accused of kidnapping teachers

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON — Anti-Communist terrorists in Mozambique have been accused of the kidnapping of two white teachers in a raid on the Gorongosa Game Reserve

If proved true, this is certain to further sour relations between Pretoria and Maputo

In a statement released in London, the Ministry of Defence of the Mozambican Government accused the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) of kidnapping the two teachers, one British, one Spanish, and said the MNRM was South African backed

Maputo is convinced that MNRM has South African backing, despite repeated denials from Pretoria

The teachers are believed to be Mr John Burlson, 28, an English scientist and director of the Chutengo Wildlife School and Mr Moises Carril, a Spanish mathematics teacher

A Mozambique defence spokesman told Aim that troops had "immediately launched an operation to track down the group responsible" Chutengo is about 190km northwest of the port city of Beira

Escape

The attack had taken place on December 17, the spokesman said, and the MNRM destroyed "most of the installations at Chutengo, including the primary school, the post office and a number of vehicles"

The terrorists were not resisted as there were no Mozambique troops there at the time News of the attack leaked out after other Mozambican workers taken prisoner managed to escape

The British Foreign Office said yesterday its representative in Maputo has not confirmed the kidnappings But Mr Burlison's parents, of Stockton-on-Tees in Northeast England, say they have received confirmation that he is missing.

"John is a good boy and a sensible chap. I feel sure that things will be alright," said Mrs Sydney Burlison

But Mrs Jean Burlison said through tears she was desperately worried about her bachelor son.

"All he wanted to do is to look after the animals and the people out there It just was his world He lived for it since he was seven years old."

Mr Burlison's parents do not believe he was involved in Mozambican politics.

RDM 28/12/8

218

The problems arising from such a step has already been alluded to. This can only be regarded as a desperate measure in the face of inadequate resources.

Briton to be freed soon

(218) Star 29/12/81

LISBON — Kidnapped British teacher Mr John Burlison may be freed before New Year's Eve, says the Mozambican guerilla group which seized him during an attack on a wildlife park earlier this month

A spokesman for the anti-marxist Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RNM) in Lisbon said yesterday that it would do everything possible to ensure Mr Burlison (28) was released before the end of the year

The only thing holding up his release was the conclusion of an inquiry into any possible links he might have with the country's ruling marxist party

Mr Burlison was academic director of the Gorongoza National Park Wildlife School when the RNM guerillas attacked it on December 17

The other foreigner captured was Mr Moises Carrillo, a Chilean who taught mathematics at the school — Reuter

Frelimo poet to oversee changes in farm policy

(218) Star 30/12/81

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — Frelimo has named two of its top members to new Ministerial posts in two of Mozambique's most difficult areas

Poet and leading theoretician Mr Sergio Vieira becomes Minister of Agriculture and Mr Armando Guebuza, number five in the Frelimo hierarchy and political commissar of the army, becomes Minister-Resident in Sofala province.

Mr Vieira, regarded as a "fireman" sent in to handle tough assignments, is head of security within the Frelimo Party.

He was director of the President's Office until 1978 when he was made Minister-Governor of the Bank of Mozambique. He has been highly praised for transforming the previously mismanaged and disorganised institution into an effective and respected national bank.

Mr Vieira takes on his new job of "socialisation of the countryside" at a difficult time. Agriculture has been a lax ministry with a reputation for not carrying out policy decisions

Mozambique continues to have problems with its highly mechanised State farms, — productivity is low and the farms all lose money.

Mr Vieira is expected to be more forceful than previous Ministers and to call national directors and top officials to account for their activities.

Mr Guebuza's appointment reflects Mozambique's growing worry with the military situation in Sofala and with political problems in Beira, Mozambique's second largest city and capital of Sofala

The Mozambique National Resistance has sharply increased its activity in Sofala in the past year

Mozambique's most famed author, Mr Luis Bernardo Honwana, has been named to the new post of Secretary of State for Culture.

(218)

Rebels push back into Gorongoza 'hunting ground'

Star 31/12/81

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Nearly two years after being expelled from the Gorongoza Game Reserve, anti-Frelimo guerillas of the Mozambican National Resistance are back in action in that area

The kidnapping of an English ecologist and a Spanish teacher from that famous reserve is the latest in a series of attacks which indicates that the MNR is reactivating its operations along the strategic axis between Beira and the Zimbabwean border.

Before Zimbabwe's independence the Mozambican rebels operated in the central areas of Manica and Sofala provinces With the logistical support of the Rhodesian armed forces the MNR attacked road traffic between Beira and Chimoio and went as far as sabotaging the northern railway line linking Beira to Malawi

With Zimbabwe's independence the Mozambican armed forces started a series of military offensives aimed at dislodging the MNR from central Mozambique

The Mozambican Government claimed the rebels moved southwards because they would have easy access to their logistical base of support in South Africa, a claim often denied by Pretoria

Since the beginning of this year and after being expelled from the central parts of Manica and Sofala provinces, the main rebel area of activity has been in Mossurize, the southern most district of Manica

In July the Mozambican armed forces started yet another offensive driving the MNR out of the village of Machaze some 90 km from the Zimbabwe border and about 50 km north of the Save River

Three weeks ago a major MNR base at Garagua, only 20 km from the Zimbabwe border was captured by Mozambican forces

The weekly Umtali Post said earlier this month that the Zimbabwe National Army had increased its patrols along the border in the Burma Valley, Penhalonga and Invanga areas to stop the rebels from getting food and clothing in Zimbabwe

Observers believe that following these defeats the Mozambican rebels are now trying to push northwards to avoid being trapped in the southern border areas where there are fewer people and important economic targets

Since October there has been a resurgence of MNR actions in the Beira-Chimoio area This activity has included

- October 29 — The rail and road bridges over the Pungue River 50 kms from Beira were destroyed effectively cutting off that port for Zimbabwe.
- November 13 — Port of Beira closed temporarily after saboteurs destroyed navigational buoys in the access channel.
- December 17 — An English ecologist, Mr John Burlison and a Spanish teacher Mr Moises Carril kidnapped in the Gorongoza Game Reserve
- December 20 — Two Portuguese technicians employed at a hydro-electric scheme murdered on the Chimoio Tete road

Oil threat keeps a low profile

CARE Reporter

South Africa has a "surprisingly low" record of coastal pollution from oil tanker disasters But the chances of a major spill are high

A report in the latest edition of Scientiae, the journal of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), says that about 100 oil tankers pass around the Cape each day, on the world's major oil shipping route

The journal details research being done in this country to combat the effects of a major spill, including the efficiency of chemical dispersants and floating booms

South Africa's most dra-

Oil concentrations remained off the coast for at least eight months, and large areas of coastline were badly polluted

Affected areas began to recover two months after the spill, but four years later recovery is still incomplete

Repeated pollution within two years of a major spill will "cause extreme damage with decimation of coastal plant and animal life"

The report said that researchers at the University of Stellenbosch are developing booms to be placed at an angle to the direction of the oil slick's movement, which would deflect it away from the

MOZAMBIQUE – GENERAL

1982

JAN. – DEC.

(218)

Rebel base hit: 6 dead

Star 7/1/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique Government forces have captured another base of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, the official news agency AIM reported today.

AIM said the base was at Macorocoro in the Machaze district of the central Manica province. It said six MNRM members were killed and three captured when the base was overrun.

The Mozambique army claims that after the loss of the main MNRM base in Manica, at Garagua on December 7, rebel groups are widely dispersed, morale is low and defections are frequent.

litions of Zoo Lake.

218

Maputo looks up

Star 5/1/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique achieved significant economic growth in 1981, the Government has claimed.

The Minister of Economic Planning, Mr Mario Machungo, said preliminary estimates indicate a 13 percent increase in agricultural production over the previous year. There was a 12 percent growth in crop production.

Agriculture is the mainstay of Mozambique's economy and planning for future development revolves largely around it.

Machel gets new officers

218

The Star's Africa News Service

Star 5/1/82

MAPUTO — The first intake of officers has graduated from the Russian-backed Mozambique military academy at Nampula

The officers have had three years' training by instructors from Russia.

The Mozambique information agency, AIM, reports that 24 percent were considered to be "very good" in the final examinations, 49 percent "good," and 27 percent "sufficient." There were no failures

The agency said subjects included political studies, the history of Frelimo, tactics, anti-aircraft weapons, tank warfare, land-based artillery techniques, communications and logistics

At the passing-out ceremony, President Samora Machel embraced the Soviet Ambassador and praised Russia's contribution to the academy The Minister of Defence, Mr Alberto Chopande, was also at the ceremony.

(218) D. Dispatch 1/1/82

Exploitation charges: Maputo traders held

MAPUTO — In a surprise operation this week, police arrested 21 private traders in Maputo, accused of illegal practices involving hoarding and speculation, the Mozambique news agency IAM reported yesterday

Because of the New Year holiday festivities, the Maputo supply office had ensured that extra supplies of food and drink were available in the shops The police operation was designed to ensure that these goods reached the population at a legal price

One of the arrested traders was allegedly selling brandy at more than double the legal price He was also selling flour above the legal price — SAPA

INTERNATIONAL

Maputo bid to cut SA deal on power

Star 4/2

LISBON — Mozambique, infuriated by what it alleges is South African-backed guerilla sabotage, yesterday unveiled plans for ending the Republic's virtual monopoly on Mozambican power exports.

An official communique after talks between the Portuguese and Mozambican governments on the future of the Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique, which normally exports 97 percent of its power to South Africa, said Mozambique had sought Portugal's co-operation in diversifying supplies.

Malawi and Zimbabwe might buy electricity from the Portuguese operated dam, it said.

Cahora Bassa in normal circumstances supplies 10 percent of South Africa's electricity needs but power lines were severed on December 27.

Mozambique's marxist regime blames the sabotage on the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RNM).

The lines have only been working for six of the last 20 months because of guerilla action.

CONTRACT

Portugal receives revenue from the Cahora Bassa operation to repay R740 million in international loans raised to finance the dam's construction before Mozambique became independent from Lisbon in 1975.

The chief Mozambican negotiator, Mr Abdul Magid, emphasised that his country was not planning to rescind the contract with South Africa, but wanted to find alternative markets for the power it produced.

Portugal's Secretary of State for the Treasury, Mr Walter Marques who headed his country's delegation, said Portugal still owed more than R600 million to the consortium of French, West German and South African banks that financed the project.

Talks with South Africa to raise the price of the electricity supplies were indispensable.

VULNERABLE

In order to begin exports to Zimbabwe and Malawi, power would need to be supplied northwards from the dam on lines that would probably be less vulnerable than the present 2 000 km line running to the southern border with South Africa.

The cost of this new development would be between R500 million and R600 million according to Mr Magid, who said the three main groups that had tendered for the project were a Franco German consortium, a Japanese one and a Scandinavian one. — Reuter

Star 11/1/82 (218)

Cahora power may cost more

Officials from the Cahora Bassa company in Portugal are expected to raise the question of price when they visit Pretoria soon to discuss the future of the scheme.

Industry sources say the proposition has become uneconomic for the owners of the Mozambique powerstation because electricity prices favour Escom

The South African concern buys about 97 percent of the 2 075 Mw output generated.

The Mozambique Government is understood to have asked Portugal to play a key role in the construction of a R600-million second phase for the scheme — hence the forthcoming visit to Pretoria.

Last week senior Mozambique and Portuguese officials met for three days in Lisbon in an effort to resolve the future of Cahora Bassa which is burdened by R615 million in outstanding debts and has been hit by repeated sabotage

Last year the flow of power was cut as a result of terrorist activity in April, just as demand increased because of colder weather.

The supply was restored in the last week of October but was cut again on December 22

There has been no power from Cahora Bassa into the South African grid since that date, a factor which will no doubt be raised be Escom in any discussions with Portuguese officials

Last year less than half the potential output was exported, because of the interruptions, and although South Africa depends for only eight percent of its consumption on the Mozambican supply, Escom was unable to meet full demand on some of the coldest days of the 1981 winter

The problem for Portugal is that it remains responsible for the outstanding foreign loans incurred but is losing money on the project because of the interruptions in sales and the allegedly low price paid by Escom

Industry sources told The Star today it is cheaper for Escom to buy power from Cahora Bassa than to do its own generating

In an official statement today Escom said that while power from Cahora Bassa was cheaper than that from coastal powerstations in South Africa. "It is not necessarily cheaper than power from our new stations based near coalfields."

Frustrated executive plans Maputo charter

Mercury 15/1/87

218

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN businessman intends to start a scheduled charter flight service to Maputo because of the problems he is having getting personnel and documents to the port

Mr Bjorn Hanssen of Fehr Frank (Pty) Ltd, chemical brokers, is advertising for any companies in a similar predicament to join him in chartering flights directly to Maputo

Mr Hanssen said yesterday that his personnel had to visit Maputo regularly, but the SAA air route via Johannesburg was too long and cumbersome for business

According to SAA's information office in Johannesburg there are only two flights to Maputo a week, both leaving from Jan Smuts Airport

The flight on Monday leaves at 7 30 a m, which means that people in Durban wanting to travel to Maputo must fly to Johannesburg on Sunday night because the morning flight only reaches Jan Smuts after 8 a m

There is also a flight at 9 20 a m on Fridays, but no return flight on the same day Passengers therefore have to spend the weekend in Maputo and can only return on the flight at 5 p m on Monday

Mr Hanssen said it was impossible to get through to Maputo by telex, and the telephone service was also very irregular

Mr E J Turton, General Mining Union Corporation's marketing manager said from Johannesburg yesterday that their biggest problem with Maputo was also the lack of communication

'I have been trying to get through to Maputo for the last 10 days Since last year's fire the telex and telephone systems have been impossible'

Mozambique accuses SA

(218)

RDM 18/1/82

MAPUTO — South African aircraft violated Mozambique's airspace 11 times in the last six weeks, the Mozambican armed forces said at the weekend

A statement read this morning on a weekly radio programme called "Voz de Combate" — the official voice of the Mozambican armed forces — said the SAAF aimed to "supply armed groups trying to destabilise Mozambique, carry out reconnaissance, and airlift their "agents and mercenaries" in

A Defence Force spokesman refuted the claims in Pretoria at the weekend "It is well known the concerted propaganda effort against South Africa follows the same pattern every time major discussions are entered into to deal with the South West African question"

This "well-orchestrated" propaganda had been levelled at South Africa by Marxist-backed and oriented countries in Southern Africa unable to "handle their own worsening internal problems," he said

These countries should look at the destabilising influence Russia and its surrogates have on the region rather than blame South Africa for their own problems," he said — Sapa-Reuter

D. Dispatch 18/1/82

Mozambique accuses SAAF

(218)

MAPUTO — South African aircraft had violated Mozambique's air-space 11 times in the past six weeks, the Mozambican armed forces claimed yesterday

A statement on a weekly armed forces radio programme listed eight incidents in December and three this month, all of them in the southern half of the country

It said "The South African Air Force is continuing to violate our space Its aim is to supply armed groups trying to destabilise Mozambique, carry out reconnaissance actions and airlift their agents and mercenaries into the country"

The most recent incidents mentioned were on January 4 when, the statement said, twp planes flew over the Ponta de Ouro area, 100 km south of the capital on the South African border

Approached for comment on the Mozambique claims, a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria it was "well known that the concerted propaganda effort against South Africa follows the same pattern every time major discussions are entered into to deal with the South West African question"

This "well-orchestrated" propaganda was levelled at South Africa by Marxist-backed and orientated countries in Southern Africa who were unable to "handle their own worsening internal problems"

"These countries should look at the destabilising influence Russia and its surrogates have on the region rather then blame South Africa for their own problems" the spokesman added — SAPA-RNS

Burgersdorp call to save water

BURGERSDORP — Residents here have been urged to save water, as the town's supply has been seriously affected by a blockage in the feed pipe between De Bruin dam and the local reservoir

The municipality's public relations officer, Mr Jannie Koen, said workers were trying to clear the blockage In the meantime residents have been asked not to use garden sprinklers — DDC

Free enterprise aids Marxists

218

Mozambique oil hopes rise

MAPUTO. — In a modest office in Maputo's Avenida Zedequias Manganhela, Dr Mario Marques is gathering seismic data from offshore Mozambique which could make the impoverished Marxist state the world's latest oil producer.

Last year the State-owned Secretariat for Coal and Hydrocarbons (SECH) commissioned two seismic surveys covering the coastal shelf out to 2 000 metres depth

Western Geophysical of the US is assessing the section between the South African border to Sofala, and the Geophysical Company of Norway (GECO) is working between Sofala and the Tanzanian border

The first of the processed data will be available to oil companies soon and the intention is to divide the offshore area into blocks which will be put up for auction in the second half of the year

"We have spoken to more than 30 oil companies in Europe, North America, and Britain," says Dr Marques, director of SECH

Agip, Exxon, Amoco, Chevron and Marathon are among the companies that have expressed interest

A confidential report on the development of Mozambique's petroleum resources prepared last year is cautiously encouraging about prospects for commercial exploitation An offshore area between Mambone and Quelimane in particular "constitutes an attractive exploration area", says the report — a view confirmed by some of the latest seismic data

Two aeromagnetic surveys are adding to information about hydrocarbon potential

Shell Exploration of the Netherlands is compiling a survey of western Mozambique Work was suspended after Mozambique forces mistakenly shot down a survey aircraft last July in what is a militarily sensitive area because of the presence of anti-Government forces But Government officials say that work should continue in March

Dr Marques is enthusiastic about results from the aeromagnetic survey, conducted by the Compagnie Generale de Geophysique (CGG) of France, which covers the Royuma basin in the north of Mozambique

"The results are very, very good," he says, showing a map of a large sedimentary basin running off Pebane into coastal waters

Although Mozambique's history of oil and gas exploration goes back to 1905, most of the work was conducted in the 1960s and early 1970s by four main groups — Gulf, Pan American and Amoco, Sunray, Aquitaine and the Hunt International Petroleum Company The political upheavals of the mid-1970s brought exploration to a halt, but not before three gas fields — at Pande, Temane and Buzi — were discovered, and traces of oil had been confirmed

Research was in effect suspended until the formation of SECH in 1980 and the start of the current seismic programme supported by the Norwegian aid agency, Norad

"The fact is that we know there are gas reserves on shore, and there are encouraging traces of offshore gas and oil," says one consultant working on the programme

"But the quality of past data is generally poor Improved seismic techniques will tell us a lot more, and I have a gut feeling that oil is there in commercial quantities"

Of the three proven onshore gas areas, the Pande field discovered by Gulf Oil-Amoco in 1961 is the most promising, with recoverable reserves put at around a million-million cubic feet

The gas could be used for the production of ammonia and urea, principally for fertiliser But more information is needed on the size of reserves, and CGG is due to start a US$6-m seismic survey of the region early next year SECH has retained a British consulting firm, Energy Resources Consultants and its sub-contractors, Scott Pickford & Associates

In a country desperately short of foreign exchange and skills, foreign participation in the industry would be essential The Government has published legislation setting out its conditions which Western diplomats in Maputo regard as both fair and encouraging

They laws provide for a choice of joint venture, service contracts or production sharing — the latter would be preferred, says Dr Marques No minimum State participation is set down — this would vary according to each contract, and in the case of a commercial find, "the foreign enterprise is entitled to recover exploration expenses", otherwise borne by the company

Licences to explore for and produce hydrocarbons will be granted only to the State-owned Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos de Mocambique

Should oil be found production would probably not begin before the mid-1980s, say Government officials

But in the meantime the prospect of oil, cautious though hopes may be, is having some impact

"In these hard times," says one Western businessman with interests in Mozambique, "as long as there is a chance of a find, it's one reason for staying on" — Financial Times

FIGHTING CHOLERA IN MOZAMBIQUE An office worker gets a jab as health authorities mobilise to fight the disease.

218 RDM 19/1/8

Maputo pins hopes on mass vaccination

A MASS vaccination programme linked to a determined health education campaign is under way in Mozambique as that country fights its battle against the spreading cholera epidemic

By ADA STUIJT

But South African health authorities say that anti-cholera shots are only 50 percent effective — and healthy "cholera carriers" are still spreading the disease

"Our campaign to teach people how to fight cholera is coupled with stepped-up efforts to install reticulated water in the afflicted areas," a Pretoria Health Department spokesman said yesterday

Mozambique health authorities claim their mass vaccination programme is effective, however In May 1981, 80 percent of Maputo's population was vaccinated within a month — some 636 426 people They said only 11 people died of cholera in 1981, as opposed to South Africa s 44 cholera-related deaths

Not effective

South African health authorities insist, however, that anti-cholera vaccinations are not cost-effective and that mass campaigns are not worth the effort

Although vaccines do reduce the severity of the symptoms in perhaps half of those vaccinated, they do not stop the epidemic from spreading," the spokesman said

"The vaccines create antibodies in the blood but these do not seem to affect the cholera vibrios in the gut "Thus even a person who has been vaccinated could be a cholera carrier and excrete the cholera vibrios

Carriers

"For every case sent to hospital, there are 25 or more carriers without symptoms or only mild diarrhoea, who still spread the disease," he said

"This is a special problem with the new El Tor variety of cholera which invaded South Africa for the first time in 1980"

Mozambique health officials, however, are convinced that mass anti-cholera vaccinations work, especially when linked to a health education campaign

According to the World Health Organisation statistics, published yesterday, Mozambique claims 11 deaths in 1981 and 293 people treated for the disease in clinics

Said the doctor heading Mozambique's anti-cholera campaign

"The effects of vaccination are not well studied or understood In some areas with low levels of sanitation, it was enough to disrupt the outbreak completely

"The health teams went to every part of Maputo, vaccinating and at the same time, educating people," he said

Doctors there also discovered a cholera strain which had become resistant to sulfadoxine and to the tetracycline used to treat hospitalised cases Mozambique then switched to furazolidone with erythromycin in reserve

As in South Africa, health officials in Mozambique also battled cholera with a health education campaign — teaching the people how to build and use latrines, to wash their hands after using it, to wash vegetables, to chlorinate water

Clinics

In Maputo, a special ward has been set up in the Central Hospital for all suspected cases In the south of the country near the South African border, several health clinics have been installed to treat rural patients

More than 300 health workers disinfected houses where cholera patients were found, and gave doses of sulfadoxine to all contacts

And publicity stressed the importance of getting people with serious diarrhoea to a health centre or hospital without delay

South African health authorities concentrate on the source of the disease. water infected with cholera vibrios can be disinfected quickly — with chlorine

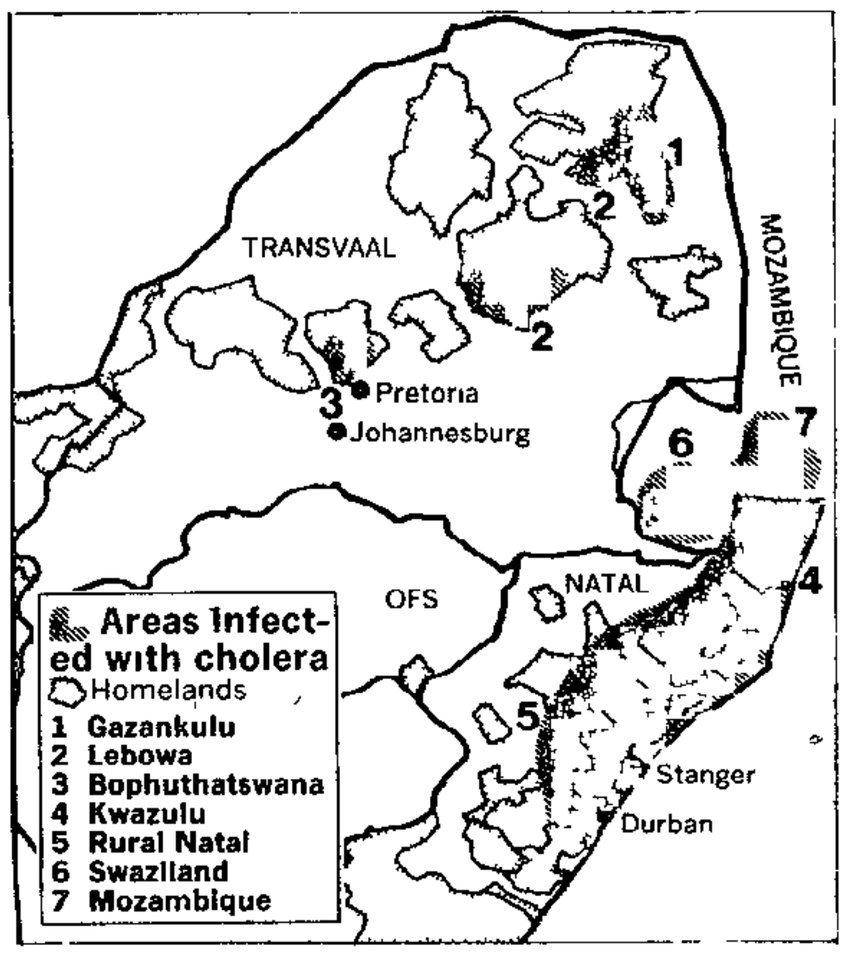
People are taught to chlorinate their own water supplies in the home

A R26-million water reticulation project has meanwhile been announced by Bophuthatswanan authorities and private companies in Zululand are drilling boreholes in the cholera-stricken areas to provide reticulated water.

Despite these efforts cholera spread faster last year than it did in 1980, when it remained in the northern areas of Transvaal

Durban now is surrounded by a sea of cholera-infected areas — just about all Natal shanty towns without proper sanitation are experiencing outbreaks at the moment

In Bophuthatswana, the Temba area in the Moritele district has battled the disease since August 1981, as has Lebowa and shanty towns in the Transvaal lowveld



ON THE DRIP ... A severely dehydrated cholera patient at a mission hospital near Pretoria recently.
Picture PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN

Paper No PAPER II
(to be copied from the heading on the Ex

NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top of each page and in co of the block on this cover the numbe question you are answering
2 Blue or black ink must be used for answers The use of a ball point pen is able Red or green ink may be used underlining, emphasis or for diagrar which pencil may also be used
3 Names must be printed on each separat (e g graph paper) where sheets additi examination book(s) are used
4 Do not write in the left hand margin

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclu University

Made in South Africa TRIO RAND/S P C T PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a

Nacala all set for containers

(218)

Argus 20/11/82

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's third largest port, Nacala, will put its new container handling gear into operation next week, reports the Mozambique information agency, AIM

The equipment will be used with a stockyard able to store up to 1 000 containers.

AIM says container traffic at Nacala, which is Malawi's main transit port, has increased from an average of 140 containers a month in 1978 to 1 000 containers a month.

Improvement of Nacala's containerised cargo facilities is one of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) transport and communications projects for the region drawn up in 1980.

The Nacala project also includes a 400-metre container wharf.

The whole project was estimated to take four years to complete at a total cost of over R25-million

A spokesman for the Mozambican Ports and Railways Board said Mozambique's exports from Nacala port, mainly tea, cotton and sisal, would also be containerised.

Shipping — Andy von Glehn

'Better by road' to Mozambique

(218) Mercury 25/1/82

ROAD hauliers serving South Africa's northern neighbours are experiencing an upswing in business at the expense of the seaborne trade between this country and Mozambique.

Forwarding agents say the comparative ease and speed with which goods can be trucked the congestion at Nacala and the re opening of certain roads are the main reasons why a large volume of cargo has been diverted from the traditional sea route between Durban and Mozambique

Six weeks

Cargo moved by sea from the Reef, for example, to Malawi and, to a certain extent Zambia would first be railed to Durban and loaded on to a vessel for transhipment in Mozambique It would then be railed

While the voyage between Durban and Nacala takes only about three days the cargo may take six weeks to reach its destination because of delays in Mozambique due to either port congestion or severed rail links

Goods moving by road on the other hand, can reach Blantyre within at least six days after being despatched in from the Reef

Downturn

The Zambezi Africa Line, which chartered the Noordzee to serve the route between South Africa and Mozambique has sub let the vessel and co-loads with Unicorn Lines on their chartered — and larger — Leo Tornado because of a downturn in the trade

A spokesman for ZAL said the ship was sub let on a temporary basis but the line would reintroduce a vessel at the end of the lull which he ascribed to the diversion of cargo overland

Big potential

The rapid increase in road transport became apparent about 18 months ago and there seems to be no indication that it is slacking off On the contrary says one export manager in a large forwarding company 'the potential of road transport is quite enourmous

Two years ago he said, there were about 50 trucks moving between South Africa and Malawi every month Now he estimates, 150 vehicles pound the often back breaking roads Groupage services are also being widely used

The sea route used to be workable until the efficiency of the Mozambique ports deteriorated Shippers, he said, began to see that by sending their goods on trucks in break-bulk form they would cut the transit time, and consequently receive payment for their goods much sooner

No statistics

No statistics exist to illustrate the change in cargo movement with any accuracy but forwarders are definite about the success of road hauliers and consequent erosion of the coastal trade

Unicorn s Mr Brian Davies accepts that there is a lull in the seaborne trade but says his line is doing its best to help alleviate congestion at Nacala He attributes the downturn largely to economic conditions in Malawi

Haulage out of South Africa, however is not without its snags the main bugbear being linked to permit allocation

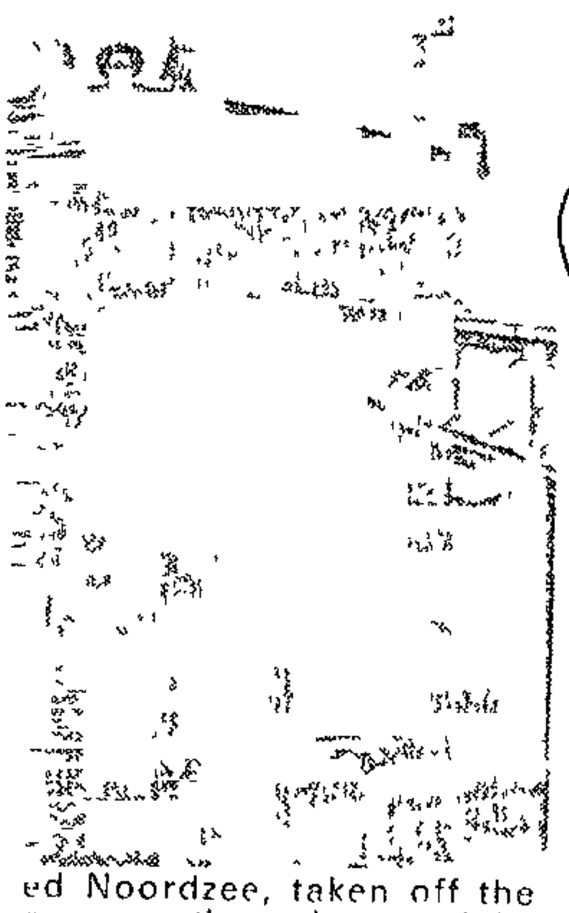
It's really serious because you have to travel through two or three countries, each of which first by to sue a permit, said Mr Alan Cowell, vice chairman of Assocom's transport committee

The Department of Transport prefers cargo to be moved by government transport overland where rail links exist and discourages the use of private carriers

'Problems are meant to be solved, said Mr Cowell and there has been some improvement as far as permits are concerned but the market isn't remotely free

Danger areas

Another problem hauliers have to overcome is ensuring the safe passage of their trucks through areas in which dissidents operate, like Tete in Mozambique The stability of the areas has to be looked at on a daily basis and where there is danger of attacks the trucks have to be re routed through Zambia, to clock up an extra 1 000 km



ed Noordzee, taken off the run recently, is being sub let European waters A minor gash was repaired in Durban's float The 6 550-dwt vessel is one of to have used the dock

We want to release our captive: MNR

RDM 26/1/82

(218)

Mail Correspondent

LISBON — Mr John Burlison, 28, the British ecologist kidnapped by the guerrilla Mozambique National Resistance movement before Christmas will be released as soon as he can be moved to a safe enough public place to do so, according to a Lisbon spokesman for the rebel movement.

The spokesman, Mr Evo Fernandes, said yesterday the MNR, which has been holding Mr Burlison since December 17 last year, had not laid down any special conditions for his release.

This was dependent only upon moving him to a place where he could not be killed by the Mozambiquan Government. The spokesman said the movement had information that government troops were planning to murder the schoolteacher and blame the rebels for the deed.

Mr Burlison, academic director of the Gorongoza Wildlife School, has been in Mozambique since independence from Portugal in 1975. Resistance guerrillas took him and a Chilean colleague, Mr Moises Carril, prisoner on December 17 suspecting them of contacts with the Mozambican regime's secret police. A subsequent investigation cleared the ecologist but there has been no indication of his colleague's fate

Oil pipeline talks end in deadlock

RDM 30/1/82 (218)

SALISBURY — The oil pipeline on which Zimbabwe is pinning its energy plans remains out of operation weeks after the completion of repairs caused by sabotage

Mail Correspondent

A four-man Mozambican delegation flew home yesterday after four days of intensive talks failed to secure an agreement on tariffs with the Zimbabwe Government

The main discussions concerned the rate which Zimbabwe will pay Mozambique for receiving its oil supplies through the pipe, which runs from the port of Beira over 200km of Mozambican territory to Umtali in east Zimbabwe

The talks have been in progress for some months and in spite of a joint communique issued yesterday describing the talks as "fruitful", the two close allies are understood from reliable sources to be some distance apart on agreeing an acceptable rate per ton for diesel or petrol transmitted

Third party

A third party to the talks has been the pipeline company which is controlled by Lonrho The company has proposed its tariff for operating and maintaining the pipeline

The Zimbabwe negotiating team, which consists of four Ministers, is understood to have rejected the rates proposed by both Mozambique and the pipeline company, although it is understood they would involve a saving of about R2-million a month on the present cost of importing oil products through South Africa

Petrol shortages persist in Zimbabwe with motorists queueing daily for restricted suppplies

The pipeline was closed soon after UDI and was sabotaged last year in Mozambique shortly before it was due to reopen The Mozambique Resistance Movement was suspected of responsibility

Crucial

After an intensive repair programme it was announced ready to go into operation on Christmas Eve

Capable of pumping one million tons of refined oil products per annum, almost 50 percent more than Zimbabwe's needs, the pipe is crucial to the strategy by which the government hopes to increase its independence from South Africa

Plans have been drawn up with the aim of transmitting diesel and petrol to Umtali at the ratio of two to one, which woud see reserves rise to six months' supply in a year

No further talks have as yet been scheduled

(218) 10/2/82

SA fishing boat seized

Star

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A Durban-based fishing vessel and her crew of 13 are being held in Maputo after allegedly being caught fishing illegally in Mozambique waters.

The vessel has been identified as the Hawk DNA 19 by the Mozambique information agency Aim which said all crew members were South Africans.

The agency said the vessel was found by the Mozambique coast guard fishing about 24 km off Ponta Dobela on the coast of Maputo province.

Maputo holding Durban fishing boat and crew

Z18

Shipping Reporter

THE master of the Durban-based line fishing boat Hawk appeared before a maritime court in Maputo yesterday after he and his 12 crewmen were allegedly found fishing illegally within Mozambican territorial waters this week.

An assistant to Maputo's port captain said the master, Capt W Hogh-Hansen, and his crew had not been held in detention but were allowed to stay on board their vessel since it had been impounded less than two miles from the coast on Monday.

The Court might impose a fine if it were proved the boat had been in territorial waters and fishing when intercepted by the coast guard, he said He could not speculate as to whether any more serious measures could be taken, neither was he able to say whether the crew would have to bear any responsibility

Mozambique's territorial waters extend 12 miles

None of the men carried any internationally accepted identification documents, he said He had visited the vessel yesterday and found everybody on board in good health

A story and picture of the arrested vessel was placed prominently on the front page of a Maputo newspaper which quoted the Minister of Defence as saying coast guards had intercepted the boat 1,5 miles off Ponta Doubela, south of Maputo, where it had been fishing illegally. The vessel, crew and catch had been handed over to the port captain

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Henk van der Westhuizen, said his department was looking into the matter.

153

11.8

TOWARD A DEFINITION OF TERMS - AND MYSELF

Dianne P. Rood

Each of us is a unique product of this phenomenon we call culture. Please jot down your thoughts on the following questions, and we will discuss them when you have finished.

1. What does the term CULTURE mean to you?

2. a. Do you describe yourself, when asked, as belonging to a particular nationality, religious, or ethnic group? If so, can you isolate any reasons why?

b. What experience, have you had that increased or deepened your sense of belonging to a certain group?

DURBAN SKIPPER FINED R21 000 IN MAPUTO

218

S. Tribune 14/2/82

Tribune Reporter

THE Durban-based skipper of a South African fishing vessel has been fined R21 000 after being found guilty of fishing illegally in Mozambican waters.

Willy Hogh-Hansen, a Dane who lives in South Africa, was arrested by the Mozambican coast guard on Monday and was convicted after a three-day trial in a maritime court in Maputo.

His daughter, Miss Linda Hogh-Hansen, said in Durban last night that the family was astonished at the heavy fine imposed on her father.

"We have not heard from him since January 31 and we only hope that he is released soon," she said.

She believed that the Danish consulate was trying to secure her father's release.

Mr Hogh-Hansen's Durban-registered boat Hawk was 1½ miles off the Mozambican coast south of Maputo when it was intercepted. More than a ton of fish was found on board.

The panel of three judges sentenced him to a fine of 800 000 meticais (R21 000) and ordered that his vessel be held until the fine was paid.

Speaking to reporters after the court decision, Mr Hogh-Hansen said "I am satisfied with the sentence and I won't be coming here again."

Asked how he had been treated while in custody, he said "Excellent, no complaints".

The official Mozambique press agency, AIM, reported that Mr Hogh-Hansen offered his catch for sale and the National Fishing Board agreed to buy it.

CLINIC TOUCH PUTS

(218) Star 17/2/82

Machel wants to end poverty but not policy

Despite the adverse conditions tied to Soviet aid Machel remains committed to the Soviet brand of marxism. What he seeks now, reports John D'Oliveira of The Star's Washington Bureau, is Western aid to finance his Frelimo policies.

Machel . won't be bought.

... ess, Mozambique did a political and ideological about-face, the United States should reject the Machel government's requests for further financial aid

This message is heavily underlined in a study of Mozambique by the heritage foundation, a conservative Washington think tank closely linked to the Reagan administration

In a 26 page report, the foundation's African affairs specialist, Dr Ian Butterfield, traced the history of Mozambique, the revolution that brought the Frelimo into power and the marxist government's "abysmal" economic record

The United States supplied only emergency food aid to Mozambique

Despite friendly relations with the Eastern bloc most of Mozambique's financial aid came from the Scandinavian countries, from the Netherlands and from Great Britain

In 1978 these countries supplied the Machel Government with a total of R80,3 million — compared with the Eastern bloc's "paltry" R2 million

The United States, the European Economic Community and South Africa purchased more than 50 percent of Mozambique's exports, while the Soviet Union and its allies took only 3,8 percent

The little aid which Mozambique had received from the Soviet Union commanded a much higher price than the more generous donations from the Western powers

For instance, the Soviet Union demanded free fishing rights off the Mozambique coast In return the Soviet fishing fleet "vacuum cleaned" the coast, giving only 25 percent of the catch to Mozambique and shipping the remainder to Soviet ports

Dr Butterfield said an appeal for aid from the Machel government, even an indirect one, denoted poverty rather than pragmatism on the part of the Mozambique Government

"Frelimo's desire to obtain investment capital from the United States does not necessarily imply Frelimo has seen the error of its ways, even though these ways have led to the destruction of the Mozambican economy

"On the contrary, available evidence strongly suggests Samora Machel is seeking an infusion of Western capital solely to finance Frelimo's disastrous social and economic policies"

Neither the Soviet Union nor the People's Republic of China would supply the funds and so Machel had now turned his eyes to the West

Dr Butterfield vigorously contested the view that the Machel government could be "bought" with aid and that, in return for aid, it would abandon its Soviet alliance and aggressive foreign policies in favour of true non-alignment

Dr Butterfield argued that the extension of United States aid to Maputo "might well have results deleterious to the interests of Mozambique and of southern Africa as a whole"

It would endow Machel with sufficient resources to expand the scope of his foreign policy

He might choose to assist left-wing opponents of President Hastings Banda in Malawi

"More likely Machel would use his new-found wealth to pressure the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, into a rapprochement with the Soviet Union

Machel could easily threaten to support Mugabe's main rival, Joshua Nkomo, by giving military assistance to the Ndebele of southern Zimbabwe

"Hence it is hardly in the interests of the United States to put Machel into a position where he can threaten such a course of action

"The provision of aid must at the very least, be made contingent upon Frelimo's withdrawal from the Soviet orbit

"Otherwise the United States Government will find itself in the anomalous position of supporting a state which currently seeks to undermine United States policy in any way open to it"

ARGUS 19/2/82

218

Reject Machel, US urged

By JOHN D'OLIVEIRA

UNLESS Mozambique did a political and ideological about-face the United States should reject the Machel Government's requests for further financial aid

This message is heavily underlined in a study of Mozambique by the Heritage Foundation, a conservative Washington think-tank closely linked to the Reagan Administration

In a 26-page report the foundation's African affairs specialist, Dr Ian Butterfield, traced the history of Mozambique, the revolution that brought the Frelimo into power and the Marxist Government's 'abysmal' economic record

The United States supplied only emergency food aid to Mozambique

In spite of friendly relations with the Eastern bloc, most of Mozambique's financial aid came from the Scandinavian countries from the Netherlands and from Great Britain

In 1978 these countries supplied the Machel Government with a total of 80,3 million dollars — compared with the Eastern bloc's 'paltry' two-million dollars

The United States, the European Economic Community and South Africa purchased more than 50 percent of Mozambique's exports, while the Soviet Union and its allies took only 3,8 percent

The little aid which Mozambique had received from the Soviet Union commanded a much higher price than the more generous donations from the Western powers

For instance, the Soviet Union demanded free fishing rights off the Mozambique coast. In return the Soviet fishing fleet 'vacuum cleaned' the coast, giving only 25 percent of the catch to Mozambique and shipping the remainder to Soviet ports

'Machel's determination to stand by Comecon in spite of its abysmal record in Mozambique and the rest of the Third World demonstrates the depth of his ideological commitment to the Soviet brand of Marxism'

Now the Machel Government would like to obtain investment capital from the United States

Dr Butterfield said that an appeal for aid, even an indirect one denoted poverty rather than pragmatism on the part of the Mozambique Government

'Frelimo's desire to obtain investment capital from the United States does not necessarily imply that Frelimo has seen the error of its ways, even though these ways have led to the destruction of the Mozambican economy

'On the contrary, available evidence strongly suggests that Samora Machel is seeking an infusion of Western capital solely to finance Frelimo's disastrous social and economic policies.'

Neither the Soviet Union nor the People's Republic of China would supply the funds and so Machel had now turned his eyes to the West

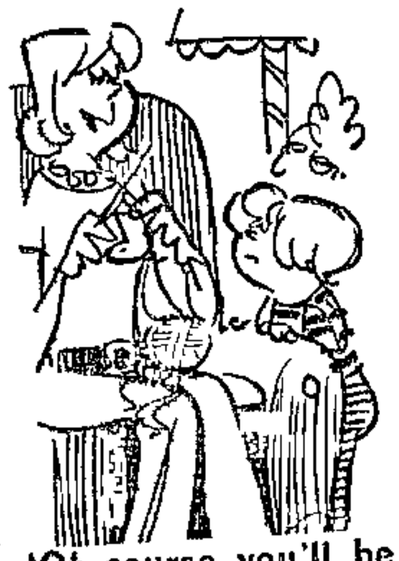
Dr Butterfield argued that the extension of United States aid to Maputo 'might well have results deleterious to the interests of Mozambique and of Southern Africa as a whole'

United States aid would enable Machel to expand the Frelimo bureaucracy and thus press on with his Marxist agricultural policies, wreaking further havoc in the Mozambican economy

Machel might well use his new-found wealth to pressure the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Mr Robert Mugabe, into a rapprochement with the Soviet Union Machel could easily threaten to support Mugabe's main rival Joshua Nkomo by giving military assistance to the Ndebele of Southern Zimbabwe

'The provision of aid must at the very least, be made contingent upon Frelimo's withdrawal from the Soviet orbit'

BY GEORGE!



'Of course you'll be able to play with your test tube brother — he won't break!'

Skipper held to ransom, says daughter

21/2/82 (218) S. Times

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH and KEN SLADE

THE family of Danish skipper Willy Hogh-Hansen fear he is being held to ransom on his boat in Maputo until a R21 000 fine has been paid.

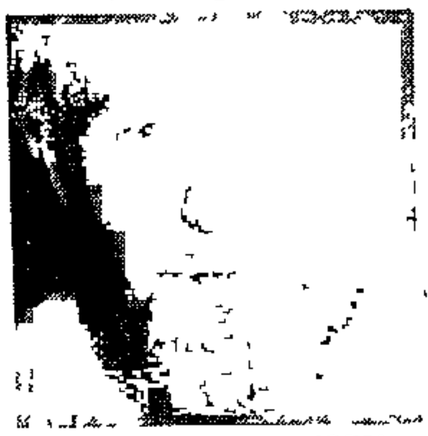
Mr Hogh-Hansen — who lives in Durban — was arrested and convicted of fishing illegally in Mozambique waters nearly two weeks ago and was fined R21 000

The continued silence from Mozambique is now beginning to tell on his anxious wife Rebecca and daughter Linda, who have not heard from him since he left Durban on January 31

"We have not heard when he's coming home or what we can do to help him," said Linda this week.

The Swedish embassy is trying to find out more on behalf of the Danish Consulate in Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

So far representatives have not seen or spoken to the seaman



WILLY HOGH-HANSEN
Left on January 31

LINDA HOGH-HANSEN
comforts mother

Nerves

Mrs Hogh-Hansen's nerves are fragile, and 21-year-old Linda is doing her best to keep things going.

"My mother's sick. She's very nervous because of all this," said Linda.

"She gets worried when people phone up and is constantly feeling the strain

"Apparently, Dad is being held, but is not in prison, in Maputo.

"He has to pay the fine to free himself and get his boat back"

Money is no problem. Linda says she can arrange to pay the R21 000

She wants to go to Maputo but feels she won't be able to do anything to help her father

"I can't leave Mom at home, either," she said

"I have not tried phoning him because I don't know where to phone

"If my father wanted me up there he would have contacted me."

Linda is convinced her father and his crew of 12 are not in any danger

"The people in Mozambique just want the money," she said

Meanwhile Mrs Hogh-Hansen is beside herself with worry for her husband

"Please God, spare my husband and send him back to me safely" — those are the words of anguish which she has been constantly repeating since she heard of his arrest

The private hell of Mrs Hogh-Hansen and her daughter started when she received a phone call from a Durban reporter who asked them to comment about her husband's ordeal.

"That was the first I knew about any sort of trouble involving my husband and his crew," said Mrs Hogh-Hansen

"Although I begged the reporter for details, she could not tell me much.

"All I heard was that he was arrested for fishing in Mozambique waters"

Beg

She said that when her husband left Durban on January 31 he told her he would be fishing off Richards Bay and then moving north

"He knows those waters extremely well and I'm sure he would not have deliberately fished in Mozambique water," she said

"If only we had some contact with him All I beg for is some small indication that he will soon be home"

Willy Hogh-Hansen took four years to build his R75 000 fishing boat, Hawk, which was launched in 1979

RDM 23/2/82 (218)

Mozambique fires its 'crooked' cops

LISBON. — Nearly 400 Mozambican security police have been sacked, the Security Ministry announced in Maputo yesterday

The Portuguese national news agency Anop quoted a ministry statement blaming the dismissals on "lack of discipline, laziness and infiltration"

The ministry specified false statements, abuse of privileges, corruption, alcoholism, falsification of documents, lack of respect for the public and unauthorised absences from duty.

It said an unspecified number of agents had been detained and would face trial on charges of embezzlement, extortion, homicide, brutality, theft, infiltration, unauthorised use of vehicles and unauthorised travel

Most of the dismissals followed complaints from the public, the ministry statement added — Sapa-AP.

ACCOUNTING A

SOLUTION TO: GL5

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	300	
	Bank		300
	being payment of premium		
Dec 31:	Income Statement	300	
	Insurance Expense		300
	being closing entry		
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01			
04, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	300	
	Bank		300
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000	
	Income from Life Policy		24 000
	being accrual		
Jan 2:	Income	24 000	
	Incoı		24 000
	being (		
Jan 2:	Income	300	
	Insur		300
	being c		
Jan 31:	Bank	24 000	
	Debto		24 000
	being re		

(2) Premiums Treated as

01, Jan 1:	Life Pol	300	
	Bank		300
Dec 31:	Income St	300	
	Life Po		300
	(Surrender	ro -	
	therefore	talised)	

Continued/ .....

Skipper still held in Maputo

Stan 2/8/82 218

DURBAN—Though the family of skipper Willy Hogh-Hansen of Durban had raised the R21 000 fine imposed on him by a Maputo court two weeks ago for allegedly fishing in Mozambique territorial waters, no progress has been made in securing his release, his wife, Mrs Rebecca Hogh - Hansen said today.

According to her information her husband's line-fishing boat, Hawk, had been intercepted by the Mozambique coastguard near Ponta Doubella on February 8.

"The money has been raised but we don't even know at this stage if they will accept it," she said — Sapa

Zimbabwe

GENERAL NEWS

Tanzanians killed by guerillas

24/2/82 Star (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement claims to have killed 15 Tanzanian soldiers and captured two in an attack last week on the town of Mabalane on the railwayline from Maputo to Zimbabwe

The MNRM claims to have held Mabalane, which is about 150 km from Maputo, for 24 hours before withdrawing.

Its spokesman said there are about 1 500 Tanzanian troops stationed along Mozambique's border with Zimbabwe to help the Maputo Government forces repel increasing attacks by MNRM guerillas in southern Mozambique

SUMMIT

The claim follows an announcement of increased military co-operation between Mozambique and Tanzania that has been taken by observers to mean additional Tanzanian troops will be thrown into the operations against the guerillas

Previous unconfirmed reports said small numbers of Tanzanian troops had been sent to Mozambique

The increased military co-operation was announced after a meeting between President Machel of Mozambique and president Nyerere of Tanzania in the Mozambican town of Nampula last week

The MNRM has also claimed to have destroyed a railway station and hundreds of metres of track on the line from Beira to Umtali last week

FOCUS ON AFRICA

400 sacked by Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Nearly 400 Mozambican security officials have been dismissed in a crackdown launched last year, says the government news agency, AIM.

The Security Ministry said the officials had been sacked for offences including abuse of power, corruption, lack of respect for the public and drunkenness.

Control and disciplinary offices were set up in all Ministries in March 1980, in a drive against laziness, negligence, corruption and indiscipline

People were invited to make complaints to the control and disciplinary offices.

A communique said that during the two years 17 people had been tried for charges ranging from extortion and embezzlement to maltreating the public and prisoners

Solution to GL5 (Cont'd)

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset - Cont'd:

Year 02 - same as year 01

03, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
Dec 31:	Income Statement	60	
	Life Policy		60
	Policy written down to surrender value (See Note 1 below)		
04, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000	
	Life Policy		540
	Income from Life Policy		23 460
	being accrual of proceeds receivable		
Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	23 460	
	Income Statement		23 460
	being closing entry		
Jan 31:	Bank	24 000	
	Debtor		24 000
	being receipt of proceeds		

Note 1:

At the end of year 03, the life policy would be reflected on the partnership balance sheet as a non-current asset at its surrender value of R240.

Note 2:

The death of a partner automatically dissolves the partnership as legal and accounting entities. For this reason a partnership income statement would have to be drawn up for the period up to the date of death of the partner so as to ascertain the correct balance on his capital account. The proceeds from the life [illegible] NOT credited direct

Guerrillas claim major successes

318 F204 26/2/82

LISBON — Members of Mozambique's anti-Marxist guerrilla force took a second key rural town in a month, sacking government buildings and industries and killing seven government troops, it is claimed

A spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance, Mr Evo Fernandes, said in Lisbon yesterday that the guerrillas captured the agricultural centre of Funhalro, 130km from the provincial capital of Inhambane on Monday

Mr Fernandes said they clashed with Frelimo troops before burning all public buildings "except the hospital and the school"

Seven of the area's major sawmills, which provided wood for Mozambique's growing furniture industry and sleepers for national railways, were also sabotaged, he said

The guerrillas, who Mr Fernandes claimed held the town for 24 hours, also promoted a political rally with the town's residents, denouncing the single-party rule of Frelimo

The guerrillas claimed last week they took the strategic railway depot of Mabalane in southern Gaza province on February 14 in another one-day operation Mabalane is on a major rail line linking land-locked Zimbabwe with Mozambican Indian Ocean ports — Sapa-AP

26/2/82 Star (218)

Rebels hit and run

LISBON — Guerillas of Mozambique's antimarxist rebel force took a second key rural town in a month, sacking government buildings and industries and killing seven government troops before withdrawing, a spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance said here yesterday

RNM Lisbon spokesman Evo Fernandes said that on Monday guerillas took the agricultural centre of Funhaloro, some 130 km northwest of the provincial capital of Inhambane

Mr Fernandes said the RNM fighters burned down all public buildings except the hospital and the school

Seven of the area's major sawmills, which provide wood for Mozambique's growing furniture industry and sleepers for the railways, were also sabotaged, he said

Mr Fernandes claimed several youths left with the rebels when they abandoned the town The RNM has been fighting the Frelimo Government since 1976.

The guerillas claimed last week they took the strategic railway depot of Mbalane in southern Gaza province on February 14 in another one-day operation Mbalane is on a major rail line linking land-locked Zimbabwe with Mozambican Indian Ocean ports — Associated Press

EXPRESSCOPE PROBES THE POWER BEHIND THE GUNS

The rebel road — it's a 300km hell-route

218

S. Express 28/2/82

Special report from **ROBERT LANGE** in Umtali

THE transport route from Umtali to Beira has become a hell run.

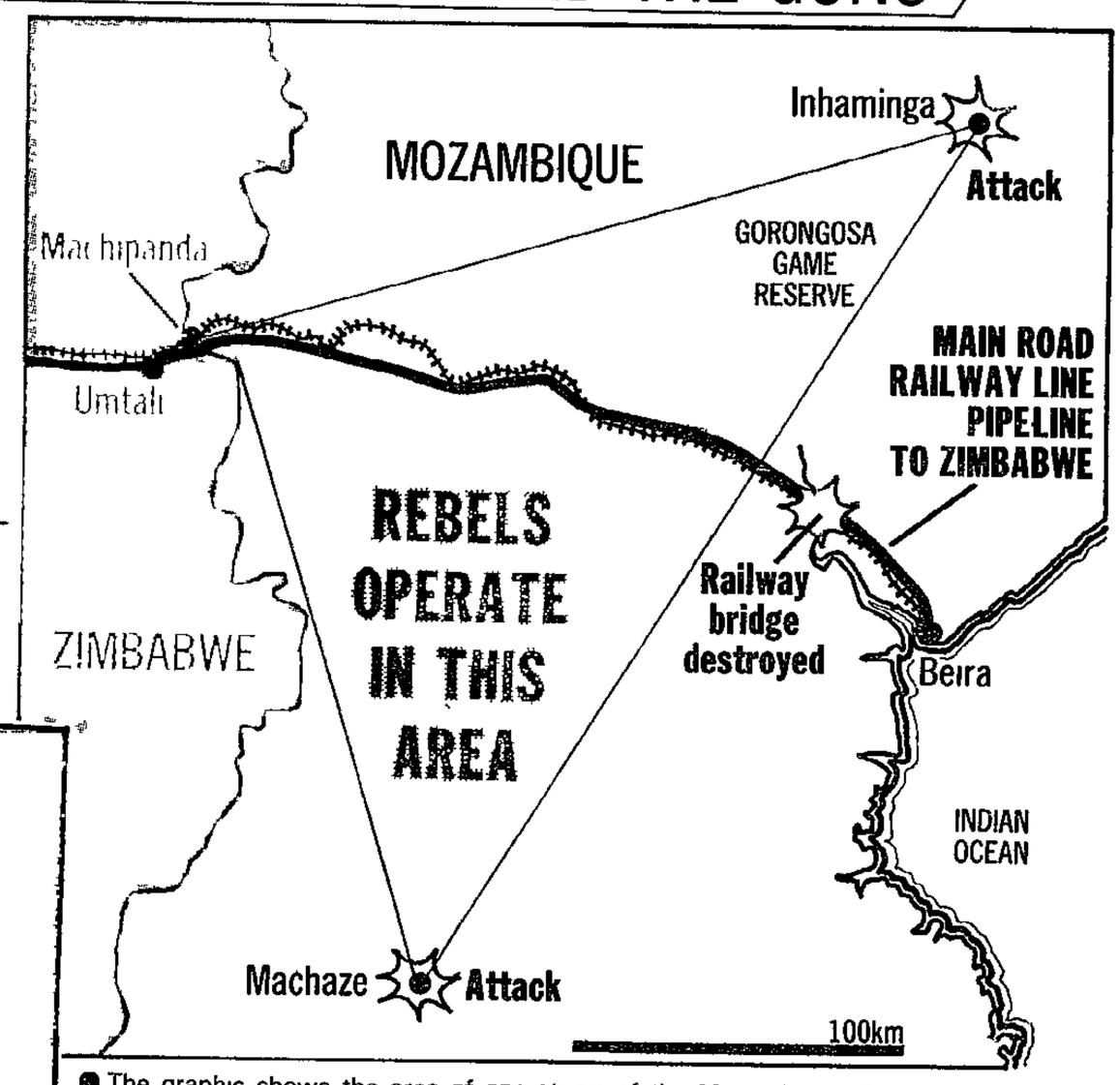
In one of the most remarkable developments in remarkable southern Africa, the road — about 300km long — has come under control of anti-Mozambique rebels

They are using daring and sophisticated tactics to retain that control against Frelimo forces, which operate under East German military advisors

The almost-exclusively black Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), a mysterious anti-government guerrilla group in Mozambique, was first heard of in 1976

A year later, the movement's radio named Commander Andre Matade Matsangaiza as its "leader"

The little-known 'Commander Andre' was a member of the Frelimo garrison in Beira until he defected after being questioned about irregularities discovered at the local army store



● The graphic shows the area of operations of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, as well as sites of recent attacks The movement has control of the road from Umtali to Beira, and disruption of the rail and pipeline links are among its main objectives The inset picture shows Mr Jorge Jardim a millionaire believed to be a supporter of the movement

He died in Rhodesia in 1979 from injuries received when the Mozambican Army attacked one of the movement's bases in the Gorongosa mountains

He was succeeded by the present leader, Afonso Dhlakama — another Frelimo defector — whose two senior deputies are commanders Raul Manuel Domingos and José Domingos

The MNR appears to have been set up by the ex-Rhodesian Special Branch and Orlando Cristina, the black ex-secretary and intimate collaborator of the mysterious and shadowy Beira-based millionaire, Jorge Jardim

Mr Cristina became the movement's secretary-general and chief organiser and Mr Ken Flower, the ex-Rhodesian Chief of Intelligence, was named by the movement's radio as the officer responsible for logistics and supplies

When the MNR started to beam special programmes to Mozambique in 1976, it was from the Gwelo transmitters of the then Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation under the name of 'Voz da Africa Livre'

With the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980, the movement was forced to move its main base out of that country and into the Sitatonga region near the Mozambique border with Zimbabwe

The 'Voz da Africa Livre' also went off the air then, only to reappear some weeks later While the station says it broadcasts from somewhere inside the country, Maputo claims that the broadcasts are made from South Africa

When Mr Robert Mugabe came to power, Mr Flower kept his Intelligence position and handed over his files to the new administration

The MNR's cover was blown, hundreds of members were arrested and the Mozambique army attacked many of the movement's bases

Despite this, MNR has shown a remarkable comeback It has gained obviously-powerful new friends and consequently has changed objectives

In exchange for arms and supplies from its new-found allies, it has switched from shooting up isolated villages or robbing motorists travelling from Umtali to Beira to other targets

And their targets are carefully chosen

For instance, they have made sure that there has been no disruption of road or rail links between Malawi and the Mozambique port of Nacala because much of the business done between South Africa and Malawi goes through that port

It now concentrates on the Manica Province and its main objective seems to be the disruption of Zimbabwe's rail and road links with Mozambique as well as the destruction of the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline which was recently blown up

By cutting vital links between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, MNR hopes to force Mugabe's Zimbabwe to remain a client state of South Africa

Among the MNR's most spectacular attacks were the destruction, in October last year, of the vital bridge over the Pungue River in the road linking Beira to Zimbabwe and the sabotage by frogmen of navigation buoys in the port of Beira — an extraordinary operation

Two weeks ago, MNR guerrillas overran the town of Inhaminga, the biggest to be attacked up to now

According to Colonel Eduardo da Silva Nigia, commander of Fifth Brigade of the Mozambican Army, the attackers looted shops and a beer store and later, drunk, assaulted members of the population

According to Mozambican Army communiques, MNR prisoners captured often describe how supplies and instructors are flown in Puma and Super Frelon helicopters

This, say the communiques, shows that the brigands have very powerful allies — and they point to the south

Instructors are also sometimes dropped at some of the movement's bases at night by means of Halo drops Halo (High Altitude-Low Opening), is a sophisticated parachutist technique developed during the latter stages

ALLIES FOR SECRET 'ARMY'

of the Vietnam war and used for the silent infiltration into enemy territory

It involves high altitude drops (often above 3 700m) followed by a long free fall with the parachutist opening his canopy as low as possible to avoid detection The technique is used by countries involved in this kind of warfare such as Israel and South Africa

MNR's methods in the bush are often brutal

They recently cut off the ears of three women — Manhasse Mukanda, Isabel Nhamunda and Nedi Maphossa — who were working in the fields on the outskirts of the small town of Machaze This was done to scare the town, which they believed to be the headquarters of a Frelimo spy network against the movement

And international boundaries seem to mean little to the movement

For instance, it is claimed they sent a 'hit' team into Swaziland in February last year and kidnapped Mr Daya Pillay, a South African political refugee

Later Mr Pillay was found to be in South African Police custody According to Lieutenant-Colonel Mellet of the SAP's directorate of public relations, Mr Pillay was "brought to us and certain allegations were made against him

He was later released, Col Mellett said

Mr Pillay said he had been adbucted by three Mozambicans and a two South Africans who were either blacks or coloureds

Although the MNR's army is black, many of their advisors are white

One of their supporters is believed to be Mr Jardim, a colourful millionaire Portuguese settler who was the richest man in the territory before Mr Samora Machel came to power

He also maintained close relations with Malawi President Mr Kamuzu Banda and was that country's honourary consul in Mozambique for many years

In addition to his many business interests, Mr Jardim ran the Grupos Especiais de Intervencao (GES) a highly-trained black private militia which aided in the war against Frelimo and also gathered intelligence on Frelimo in Malawi, Zambia and other countries adjoining Mozambique

Mr Jardim is now believed to be operating out of Gabon

The movement recruited into its army elements of the ex-GES, the Flechas (a paramilitary group run by the notorious former Portuguese secret service, Pide), the Portuguese colonial army and some Frelimo defectors

Some former members of Pide also joined the movement as instructors

In July last year Orlando Julio Inácio, an MNR defector, told a Press conference in Maputo that two of his instructors were known ex-Pide agents who he named as 'Chico' and Bento Maria'

The movement's representative in Europe, Mr Ivo Fernandes, lives in the posh Lisbon suburb of Cascais Mr Fernandes is an ex-senior servant of the Portuguese colonial administration

Case against rock star misfires

LOS ANGELES — Rock musician Ike Turner has been acquitted of shooting a newspaper delivery man in the ankle last April

Turner had allegedly fired at Andrew Francis in front of the musician's residence Francis, 49, was struck once in the ankle, but was not seriously hurt — UPI.

Officer faces action over sickbay assault

ARMY INQUIRY FOLLOWS REPORTS

By DARYL BALFOUR

AN ARMY board of inquiry has recommended that disciplinary action be taken against an officer at Natal Command.

This follows an incident in the sickbay there last month when a young national serviceman was forcibly removed from medical care.

The incident, reported exclusively in the Sunday Express on January 24, caused the officer commanding Natal Medical Command, Colonel Colin Harwood, to make a formal, written complaint to the officer commanding Natal Command.

In his complaint he objected to the "forcible removal" of a patient from the sickbay "against professional opinion"

It is understood that the serviceman, Rifleman Kevin Swan, 18, of Durban, was under psychiatric care and was being treated with potent intravenous drugs in the sickbay when the incident occurred

In his complaint it is believed Col Harwood reported that two officers had pressed the sickbay staff to discharge Rfn Swan so that he could be returned to detention cells, where he had been held for being Absent Without Leave and had apparently attempted to commit suicide

Col Harwood is understood to have reported that a "posse of military police" eventually dragged a kicking and screaming patient back to the cells despite written medical objections

Col Harwood is believed to have objected strongly to "the illegal practice" of forcing professional medical officers to give up a patient under treatment as well as to certain remarks made by senior military police noncommissioned officers about sickbay staff

This week the Army Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria told the Sunday Express the incident had been thoroughly investigated by a board of inquiry

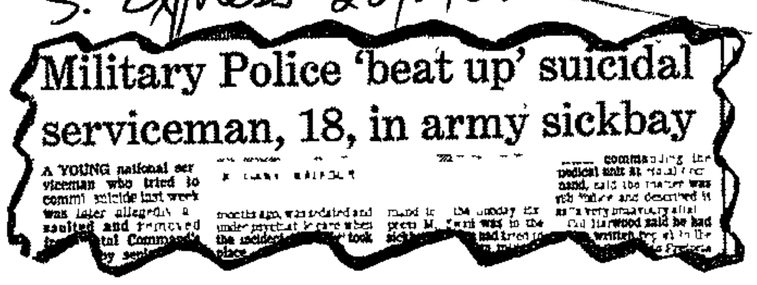
The board had found that disciplinary action should be taken against certain military policemen involved in the incident

The spokesman said action was being taken and said one officer had been involved and that "certain administrative disciplinary measures against him have been recommended"

Following the incident written reports were submitted by two doctors involved, Lieutenant Shaun Keegan and Lieutenant Quentin Chrystal, and statements were made as well by members of the sickbay

Although the Defence Force confirmed that an officer was involved in the incident, attempts to have him identified were unsuccessful.

S. Express 28/2/82


Military Police 'beat up' suicidal serviceman, 18, in army sickbay

● The exclusive Sunday Express report which was published on January 24.

EXPRESS AND COMMANDANT POEN JACOBS

IN OUR issue of January 24 under the heading "MPs beat up serviceman" we reported that a serviceman was kicked and punched by military police, including a commandant, in Natal

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that this report could be read as referring to Commandant Poen Jacobs.

At the request of Cmdt Jacobs we must make it clear that we have no reason to believe that he assaulted the serviceman, whether by kicking or punching him, or in any other way, or that any such assault took place in his presence.

Indeed, we have no reason to believe that any officer of this rank was involved

If any of our readers read our report as referring to Cmdt Jacobs, we are sorry and we express our regret to him for any inconvenience caused

Phone-in passion for Ron

By ANDREW TORCHIA

"THE ball's in your court, darling," says Ron Smerczak to the breathless female voice on the phone

Most of the time, the ball stays firmly there.

But the heart-throb of thousands of South African women says he's enjoying the heavy breathing — and the broken dates.

Ron, who played photographer Greg Tremaine in TV's popular 'Westgate', has come up with an ingenious but rather unusual way of capitalising on his fame

Out of work and "deperately" in need of money, he placed an ad in a Johannesburg newspaper which read. "TV personality willing to consider public appearances, escort, etc"

Ron says the response was not what he expected, but it has been "fantastic"

"I've had an amazing number of phone calls, day and night," he says

"A lot of them are of the 'What's your game anyway, sonny?' variety, or dead silences

"Then there's the middle-aged woman who rings me up late at night from somewhere in the middle of the Karoo and repeats 'What do you actually mean?'

"And of course there are the ones who make a date and then can't go through with it I was sitting in a bar, waiting for a date, when I saw a girl of about 18 walk in.

"She glanced over towards my table, blanched, and rushed off"

Ron's activities are not very successful financially. "So far I've paid for my ad, but I'm not getting rich"

But he has not had second thoughts and denies that any but the purest motives were behind his decision.

"I'm in it for bread and a laugh," he says "The more laughs, the better"

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 28

(218) 1982

Now Durban man may lose his boat

Legal wrangle could make more trouble for Willy Hogh-Hansen

S. Tribune 28/2/82

Tribupne Africa News Service

MAPUTO. Former landlubber Willy Hogh-Hansen, convicted of fishing illegally in Mozambique waters, may lose the R70 000 boat he built in Durban to start a new life on the sea.

Since being fined R21 000 by a Maputo court on February 12 the 50 year-old, Danish born skipper has been living onboard the 44-foot Hawk in Maputo harbour awaiting the outcome of a legal process that could make his troubles even worse to have been unlucky to have been the first one caught in a crackdown by the Mozambigue atuhorities on the South African fish poachers.

He was arrested by the Mozambican coast guard about three kilometres off the coast on February 8 as he was heading for home with a ton of fish — which the Mozambique authorities subsequently bought from him.

Since then Mr Hansen has been living aboard the Hawk and has been given a pass

(2) Premiums Treated as

Year 02 - same as ye

03, Jan 1: Life Poli
Bank

Dec 31: Income St
Life Po
Policy wr
(See Note

Jan 2: Debtor (
Life Po
Income
being acci

Jan 2: Income frc
Income S
being clos

Jan 31: Bank
Debtor
being rece

04, Jan 1: Life Poli
Bank

Solution to GLS (Cc

Note 1:

At the end of year 03, the
balance sheet as a non-curi

Note 2:

The death of a partner auto
accounting entities. For t
to be drawn up for the peri
ascertain the correct balan
policy would be shown as in
to the partners' capital ac

Note 2:

is legal and
ement would have
rther so as to
eds from the life
P credited direct

: partnership
240.

300
23 460
540
23 460
24 000
60
300

Remaining with him on the boat after the 11 crewmen returned to South Africa is another Durban man, Joseph Alfred Pemall.

The day after Mr Hogh-Hansen was fined the prosecutor, appealed against the sentence, as is possible under Mozambican law.

The legal issues are complicated but one possible outcome of the appeal is that the court might confiscate the Hawk instead of merely fining her skipper.

The appeal will be heard during the next session of the high court, which begins tomorrow.

Mr Hogh-Hansen admitted that he had fished without permission in Mozambique waters.

But he said other South African boats regularly fish in Mozambique waters. On one trip last month, he said, he sheltered from bad weather about 100 metres off Inhaca, an island that is part of the city of Maputo, and sheltering with him were seven other South African vessels, most of them much bigger than his and owned by companies rather than individuals.

Mr Hansen appeals by the authorities to enable him to go into Maputo whenever he likes.

He said he had been treated well and courteously by the Mozambicans, who appointed a lawyer to defend him in his three-day trial. He said he had no complaints about the trial which independent observers here say was conducted fairly and professionally.

While Hogh-Hansen's biggest worry now is that he may lose the Hawk, which took him four years to build.

After arriving in South Africa in 1955, he worked as a rigger on construction projects in South Africa, Mozambique and Rhodesia. But the dream of going to sea was always strong and two years ago he launched the Hawk into what he hoped would be a new life on the ocean.

Mr Hogh-Hansen's 21-year-old daughter, Linda, said yesterday from her Durban home that she would be able to pay off her father's massive fine.

"If he wants the money he'll contact me, and I'll get it for him," she said.

28

S Tribune 28/2/82

(218) Star 2/3/82

Deal to get fuel flowing in Beira line

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — An agreement reached between Mozambique and Zimbabwe would make it possible to begin work on reopening the Beira-Umtali pipeline, Zimbabwe's Minister for Energy Development is reported to have said here

The Minister, Mr Simba Makoni, is quoted by the Mozambique news agency, AIM, as saying in Maputo that remaining technical questions would be cleared up "in the shortest possible time" But he did not say when the pipeline would start operating

Reopening of the pipeline is believed to have been held up mainly because Zimbabwe objects to paying the tariffs demanded by Mozambique

AIM reported that Mr Makoni has said costs would be discussed by the Zimbabwe Government and Lonrho, the company that owns the pipeline

The pipeline is expected to reduce greatly, if not eliminate, Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa for its petrol supplies Other fuels, such as aircraft fuel and paraffin, will be carried by rail from Mozambique ports.

Asked about the threat of the pipeline being cut by guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, Mr Makoni said assurances had been given by the Mozambique and Zimbabwe security forces that the pipeline would be well guarded.

Talks on restoring Cabora power

LISBON - A Portuguese delegation will leave for Mozambique later this month to try to negotiate the resumption of electricity exports to South Africa after a 10 week break, official sources said yesterday

The power lines carrying electricity from the Portuguese operated Cabora Bassa Dam in Mozambique to South Africa have been down since December 22

This is because of guerilla action against the marxist regime of President Samora Machel

The sources said the Portuguese Government-controlled company that operates the Cabora Bassa hydro electric scheme wanted protection from the Mozambican armed forces for the repair teams to deter a guerilla attack

The threat of attack rather than any technical problem had kept the lines down so long a senior official said

The Lisbon office of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement claimed responsibility for blowing up the lines — (Sapa Reuter).

Silence after Maputo trial

(218)

Star 8/3/82

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The family of fisherman Willy Hogh-Hansen, who is being held in Maputo after being found guilty of fishing in Mozambique waters, have still had no direct contact with him

A hastily scrawled note on the back of a wage slip, telling his wife Rebecca and daughter Linda that he should be home in "about 10 days" has been their only link with the owner and skipper of the fishing boat Hawk which left Durban a month ago

His 12 Zulu crew returned home last month and presented their wage slips to Mrs Hogh-Hansen, including the one on which he had written

INVESTIGATE

Mrs Hogh-Hansen had contact Mr Henk van der Westhuizen of the Department of Foreign Affairs shortly after the news of her husband's arrest was relayed to this country by the Mozambique information agency, AIM.

Mr Van der Westhuizen said two weeks ago that although he had begun to investigate, it was no longer the department's concern once a legitimate court case had taken place.

Mrs Hogh-Hansen had also asked the Danish consulate for assistance — her husband is a Danish national — but although they had gone to great lengths they had been unable to establish contact with him.

A good friend of the family had been helping and had travelled to Komatipoort to pick up the black crew when they were released by the Mozambican authorities

A maritime court fined Mr Hogh-Hansen R21 000 for fishing in Mozambique waters Reports from AIM, said the captain had thanked the presiding officer at the trial for "providing counsel when I was not in a position to finance it" and for conducting a "very fair trial"

Maputo's plea for food aid

(28) RDM 10/3/82

By JOSE CAETANO

AN URGENT call for food aid has gone out from Mozambique to all countries with which it has diplomatic links, after severe drought in northern provinces

The appeal was issued this week by the Mozambican Minister of Internal Commerce, Mr Mario Aranda da Silva, at a meeting of the Maputo diplomatic corps and representatives of international relief agencies

Mr Aranda da Silva said the first rains in the affected provinces — Nampula and Cabo Delgado — fell only in January, too late for crop planting.

An estimated 572 000 people in these areas will have to rely on outside supplies until the end of the year if famine is to be averted

Mozambique has already been forced to divert foreign exchange reserves for urgent food relief imports

The United Nations representative in Mozambique pledged supplies of wheat and beans, which he said were already on their way

Some envoys undertook to convey the appeal to their respective countries, while others pledged aid in various forms

Libya to invest in Maputo

(218)

Star 12/3/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique is likely to get oil and technical aid from Libya following the signing of agreements during a three-day visit to Maputo by a high-ranking Libyan delegation

The news agency AIM said Libya would help Mozambique develop its oil refining industry

A joint holding company would channel Libyan investment

Another Libyan delegation will arrive in Maputo soon to discuss aid for Mozambique's coal industry, says AIM.

Durban skipper may lose his boat

(218)

Mercury 13/3/82

Shipping Reporter

DURBAN fisherman Capt Willy Hogh-Hansen, who was found guilty of fishing illegally in Mozambique waters a month ago, has returned to South Africa but now faces the prospect of losing his only livelihood — his line-fishing vessel.

The Mozambique Supreme Court, due to sit within two weeks, may override a previous decision by a maritime court to impose a R22 000 fine, and order that the vessel, valued at around R35 000, be confiscated without option.

Border officials at Komatipoort said Capt Hogh-Hansen and Mr Joe Penlall, mate of the vessel, Hawk, returned to South Africa on Thursday. The skipper's wife, Rebecca, did not know where he was but it is believed his 19-year-old daughter, Linda, drove to the Transvaal to pick him up and to spend a few days with relatives. Linda, she said, did not take the money raised for the fine.

Capt Hogh-Hansen's lawyer described the issue over the confiscation of the boat as 'complicated' but said the original sentence decided upon, after a four-day trial, was illegal.

In terms of the law anyone caught fishing illegally within 12 miles from the coast would lose his boat.

He said that as the Durban fisherman's case was the first to be handled by the maritime court there were still problems in the interpretation of the law.

The Hawk is not the only South African vessel to have been caught red-handed in Mozambique waters but is the first to be subject of a court case since that country's independence.

The lawyer, who did not want to be named, said the Court and Capt Hogh-Hansen accepted an estimate by maritime experts that the boat was worth about R35 000, not R75 000 as previously believed

Asked whether the State payed for the defence he said no, he had done it as a free service.

'In the spirit of the constitution everyone, even foreigners, have the right to a defence — something you probably can't understand.'

Mozambique frees SA skipper

(218)

S. Times 14/3/82

Sunday Times Reporter

DURBAN-based Danish sea captain Willy Hogh-Hansen returned home on Friday night after being held in Mozambique for almost a month.

He was arrested and fined R21 000 for fishing illegally in Mozambique waters.

He appealed and was allowed to go free, but his fishing boat Hawk has been impounded until the outcome of the case.

Mr Hogh-Hansen and his 12-man crew were arrested on February 8 when they were found with a ton of fish on board about two miles off the coast 25 miles south of Maputo.

Mozambique law states that anyone caught fishing in territorial waters without permission has his boat confiscated.

New rebel link claim

S. Tribune 14/3/92

28

MAPUTO The Mozambique Defence Ministry yesterday made new charges of links between the rebel Mozambique National Resistance and South African intelligence and army officers

A South African Defence Force spokesman said "Mozambique is taking the easy way out by blaming South Africa for the actions of dissident groups in their country They should rather try to solve their own problems instead of wasting time by searching for a scapegoat" — Sapa-Reuter

Papers 'prove' SA support for guerillas

From The Guardian, London, and The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — New evidence of alleged South African support for the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) has been released by the Mozambique Government

The "evidence" is contained in four reports of alleged meetings between MNRM officials and South Africans at a South African base in "Zoabastad" in the Northern Transvaal in November 1980, where the MNRM is allegedly trained

The documents were retrieved from a latrine at a resistance base at Garagua after its capture

All four reports are said to have been signed by the resistance commander, Afonso Dhlakama

The Mozambique Defence Ministry said the papers alleged meetings between MNRM commanders and a South African intelligence officer, Colonel van Niekerk or "Colonel Charlie," and an unnamed South African brigadier

At one meeting, "Colonel Charlie" allegedly told Dhlakama that South Africa would send "specialists and instructors" into Mozambique to train MNRM guerillas in the use of heavy weapons in sabotage

Colonel van Niekerk allegedly said the South Africans would also "participate directly" in MNRM attacks

The documents say the South Africans promised specialists would accompany the next load of war supplies to be dropped in Mozambique for the MNRM

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said the captured papers showed that a former Portuguese secret agent, Orlando Cristina, suggested to the MNRM command that it should destroy the powerlines from Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa "in order to disguise the existence of South African support for the MNRM"

Cristina was the first Portuguese secret police agent to infiltrate Frelimo in Tanzania in 1964

After Mozambican independence he worked with the Rhodesian Special Branch to set up the MNRM

An SADF spokesman said in Pretoria today Mozambique was yesterday taking the easy way out by blaming South Africa for the actions of dissident groups

"They should rather try to solve their own problems instead of wasting their time looking for scapegoats"

Sabotage scares workers

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Portuguese workers on a hydro-electric project in central Mozambique have asked to be repatriated because of what they claim is the rapidly deteriorating security situation.

In a letter published in the Lisbon weekly Expresso, two representatives of the workers' commission from the Sociedade Hidro-Electrica do Rovué, a subsidiary of the State-run Mozambique Electricity Company, said they had lived in a climate of insecurity since October.

It was then that the anti-marxist Mozambique Movement for National Resistance perpetrated acts of sabotage in the area.

Two workers at the scheme were ambushed and murderel by the movement on December 20

Workers have been recently forbidden to travel outside their Chimoio base.

'SA offered rebels support'

(218) Sowetan 16/3/82

MAPUTO — A South African "Colonel van Niekerk" said South African soldiers would take part in attacks launched by the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement, according to documents released here.

The Mozambique army captured the documents when it overran the MNRM base at Garagua in central-western Manica province in December last year

The Mozambique Defence Ministry said the papers were dumped in the base's latrine and detail meetings between the MNRM commanders and a South African intelligence officer Colonel van Niekerk or "Colonel Charlie", and a South African brigadier who is not named

The meetings were allegedly held at a place called Zoabastad in the northern Transvaal (no such place actually exists), in October-November 1980

At one meeting, "Colonel Charlie" allegedly told MNRM Commander Alfonso Dhlakama that South Africa would send "specialists and instructors" into Mozambique to train MNRM guerillas in the use of heavy weapons and in sabotage

Colonel Van Niekerk allegedly said the South Africans would also "participate directly" in MNRM attacks

The documents say the South Africans promised that their specialists would accompany the next load of weapons to be dropped in Mozambique for the MNRM The South Africans are said to have asked Commander Dhlakama to give them two dropping zones for the next delivery

A South African Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday that Mozambique was taking the easy way out by blaming South Africa for the actions of dissident groups in that country

They should rather try and solve their own problems instead of wasting their time searching for scapegoats' he said —SANS

AK-47 fire hits light aircraft

ARGUS 18/3/87

218

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A light aircraft on a business flight for the Kwazulu Government was hit by alleged ground fire from AK-47 rifles when it strayed over Mozambique after losing its way.

The pilot of the plane, belonging to National Airways Corporation, apparently battled to find the airstrip at Ndumu, on the northern border between South Africa and Mozambique, during a flight from Durban to Kwazulu last week.

Two people on board, the pilot and an unnamed Kwazulu official, were not injured.

STRAYED

The plane strayed over the border, flying into Mozambique airspace and was fired at by AK-47 rifles on the ground

One bullet struck the left wing and a second went through the plane into the cockpit next to the control pedals of the aircraft.

National Airways have refused to confirm the incident or to name the pilot who was flying the plane. However, it is understood that it has already been repaired and is in use again.

A accused of 'sabotage'

(218) Mercury

Mercury Correspondent

LISBON—Mozambique has accused South Africa of deliberate economic sabotage against key rail and power installations in the country in a bid to keep Mozambique dependent on its giant neighbour

Maj-Gen Jacinto Soares Veloso, Security Minister of the former Portuguese colony, claimed in a Lisbon newspaper interview at the weekend that South Africa was masterminding sabotage of the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme's power lines and rail networks to Maputo from South Africa

He said hardline South African military chiefs, over-riding the advice of more liberal business and civilian leaders, had stepped up aggressive tactics against Mozambique on the pretext of wiping out guerilla opponents allegedly based in Mozambique.

Guerillas of the Mozambique and National Resistance Movement, said to have covert South African backing, have been responsible for regular attacks on power pylons from the dam, interrupting supplies for many months, and depriving the Portuguese Government of revenue for loan repayments

Commenting yesterday on the claims made by Maj-Gen Veloso, a spokesman for South African Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria said he first wished to reiterate South Africa's policy 'to live in peace with its neighbours'.

'It is known, however, that Mozambique with its marxist leanings gives support to the African National Congress Also, there is a civil war raging in that country and therefore its first priority should be to get its own house in order,' he said

SA blamed for Cabora sabotage

218

Mail Correspondent

LISBON. — Mozambique has accused South Africa of deliberate economic sabotage against key rail and power installations in the country in a bid to keep Mozambique dependent on Pretoria

Maj Gen Jacinto Soares Veloso, Mozambique's Security Minister, claimed in a Lisbon newspaper interview at the weekend that South Africa was masterminding sabotage of the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme's power lines and rail networks between Maputo and South Africa

He said hardline South African military chiefs were overriding the advice of business and civilian leaders and stepping up aggressive tactics against Mozambique on the pretext of wiping out guerrilla opponents allegedly based inside the country

The minister said Escom, the South African electricity company, had told Portugal, which administers the Cabora Bassa dam company until full debt repayment on construction costs has been completed, that it could not negotiate higher power prices because of the uncertainty of supplies from the dam

"Yet it is the South African military authorities themselves who order the sabotage of the power lines carrying electricity to South Africa," the minister complained

Guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, said to have overt South African backing, have been responsible for regular attacks on power pylons from the dam, interrupting supplies for many months and depriving the Portuguese Government of revenue for loan repayments

Portugal recently sent a mission to Maputo in a bid to persuade the Government there to step up its campaign against the guerrillas so that Portuguese technicians could repair sabotage damage and get power flowing to South Africa, which relies on the dam for between 12% and 16% of its total electricity needs

● A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said last night "General Veloso is obviously quite uninformed about circumstances in Mozambique

"He does not take cognisance of the fact that there is a civil war in Mozambique, and uses the old habit of blaming South Africa for problems in his country"

SA blamed for Cabora sabotage

Mail Correspondent

LISBON. — Mozambique has accused South Africa of deliberate economic sabotage against key rail and power installations in the country in a bid to keep Mozambique dependent on Pretoria.

Maj Gen Jacinto Soares Veloso, Mozambique's Security Minister, claimed in a Lisbon newspaper interview at the weekend that South Africa was masterminding sabotage of the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme's power lines and rail networks between Maputo and South Africa.

He said hardline South African military chiefs were overriding the advice of business and civilian leaders and stepping up aggressive tactics against Mozambique on the pretext of wiping out guerrilla opponents allegedly based inside the country.

The minister said Escom, the South African electricity company, had told Portugal, which administers the Cabora Bassa dam company until full debt repayment on construction costs has been completed, that it could not negotiate higher power prices because of the uncertainty of supplies from the dam.

"Yet it is the South African military authorities themselves who order the sabotage of the power lines carrying electricity to South Africa," the minister complained.

Guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, said to have overt South African backing, have been responsible for regular attacks on power pylons from the dam, interrupting supplies for many months and depriving the Portuguese Government of revenue for loan repayments.

Portugal recently sent a mission to Maputo in a bid to persuade the Government there to step up its campaign against the guerrillas so that Portuguese technicians could repair sabotage damage and get power flowing to South Africa, which relies on the dam for between 12% and 16% of its total electricity needs.

● A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said last night "General Veloso is obviously quite uninformed about circumstances in Mozambique.

"He does not take cognisance of the fact that there is a civil war in Mozambique, and uses the old habit of blaming South Africa for problems in his country."

Boeing in court order drama

Court Reporter

THE sheriff was yesterday authorised by the Rand Supreme Court to attach a Boeing 707 jet aircraft belonging to a Zaire company.

It was parked at Jan Smuts Airport and was due to leave within a few hours.

The Zaire company had failed to pay for R171 382 worth of meat and milk powder bought from Silverpride Sales (Pty) Limited, of Braamfontein, Johannesburg, the court was told.

An urgent application for attachment of the aircraft to found jurisdiction was brought by Silverpride before Mr Justice Van der Walt.

Mr Frederick Johannes Wessels, a Silverpride representative said his company had delivered meat and milk powder to Inter-Fret, of Kinshasha in Zaire, between October 20 and December 1 last year for which Inter-Fret was obliged to pay US $201 189. Inter-Fretpaid only $35, leaving an outstanding balance of R171 382, the court was told.

Inter-Fret was the owner of a Boeing 707 jet aircraft, now parked at Jan Smuts Airport, the court was told.

The aircraft was due to depart on March 23 but for technical reasons it was being delayed for a day or two. The aircraft was the only asset of Inter-Fret in South Africa and was due to leave in the next few hours, it was alleged.

Secunda gets a spanking new post office

Mail Reporter

A R900 000 post office was opened in Secunda yesterday by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit.

Postal income at Secunda is now R271 000 annually with nearly 5,8-million postal articles delivered and 3,5-million articles posted every year.

The new post office, with a staff of 34, will operate 6 500 private postboxes.

Two mail collecting points each with 600 postboxes are planned in the suburbs where people may collect mail.

The building in which the Secunda Post Office was housed originally will become a branch post office.

'Clients' draw cash at gunpoint

Mail Reporter

THREE robbers escaped with R3 000 in cash yesterday morning after holding up a building society branch in Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

An employee, Mrs Magda McAdam, said "I thought they were clients and asked them if they needed any help."

Then one pulled a gun and told her to fill bank bags with money. As she opened the cash drawer, she set off the alarm.

Once the bags had been filled, the man grabbed them and fled with his two accomplices.

No arrests have been made.

Meanwhile it was a bad weekend for three overseas tourists in Johannesburg, victims of city centre muggings.

Mr Peter Borg, 50, a Briton, was robbed in Noord Street by two men with knives who took his wallet, documents and watch, total value R600.

A Californian tourist, Mr Robert Riedel, 44, was thrown to the ground in Noord Street by four men who removed his wallet containing R200.

And Mr Lee Doape, 44, of the United States, was robbed by three men of his cash and personal documents, to the tune of about R650.

A man is in serious condition in the Hillbrow Hospital after being shot in the head when he allegedly threatened a Bree Street jeweller, Mr Michael Hruschuka, with a knife on Saturday.

Late on Sunday night, a watchman at the Legal and General Building in Orange Grove was held up by four men.

They tied him up, broke into an office on the second floor of the building and took cash, several gold medallions and a 0,35 Browning pistol.

The total value of the haul has not yet been estimated.

Exodus to u a big menac

Mail Reporter

Star 23/5/82

Mozambique army and rebels clash

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambique army killed 17 men of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) and captured 14 others last month, according to the official news agency AIM

AIM said the soldiers intercepted a group of MNRM rebels on February 1 in Guro, a northern district in the central Manica province

Last December the MNRM allegedly seized two Portuguese engineers who were driving to Tete via Guro and murdered them

The news agency said a third incident with the MNRM in Guro occurred on February 22 when local militia put to flight "a group of bandits (MNRM)." There were no casualties.

13 boats sunk in Mozambique trawler mystery

The Star's Africa News Service

Thirteen trawlers owned by the Mozambique state fishing company have mysteriously sunk in a matter of hours, according to radio Mozambique There were no casualties on any of the vessels, the radio said

Ten of the trawlers went down in the early hours of Sunday morning as they lay berthed alongside a pier in Beira harbour, said a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg last night. At about the same time another three trawlers operating further north in the Angoche area had also sunk

The radio said the cause of the sinkings was being investigated and sabotage was not excluded.

The trawlers were operated by the state-owned fishing company Imopesca In each case the crews managed to escape before the boats went down

Sabotage appears to be the most likely explanation for the sinkings and suspicion must immediately fall on the Mozambique National Resistance Movement which seeks to oust the Frelimo government of President Samora Machel

HARBOUR SABOTAGE

The incident must come as a major blow to the state fishing industry. Even if most of the trawlers can be raised and put back into operation, salvage operations would be lengthy and expensive.

The MNRM has in the past claimed to have sunk or damaged other vessels and installations in Mozambique harbours. The resistance movement, which Mozambique claims is backed by the South African Government, was blamed for the sabotaging early this year of buoys marking the entrance to Beira harbour.

● A team of South African marine salvage experts is to fly to Mozambique to investigate the sinkings. They are headed by Captain Dai Davies of Cape Town

Sabotage ruled out

MAPUTO — Two fishing boats, not 10, sank in Beira harbour on Sunday, the Mozambique news agency AIM has now reported.

Late yesterday AIM corrected earlier broadcasts on Radio Mozambique which said that 10 trawlers had sunk in the harbour and sabotage was a possibility.

Latest reports rule out sabotage and say authorities are investigating possible negligence on behalf of the fishermen on the boats which both belong to the State fishing company, Emopesca. — The Star's Africa News Service.

SA firm can't claim

THE Pretoria Supreme Court has set aside an order for the attachment of the assets of the Mozambique Central Bank to pay for debts incurred by the Frelimo government when it nationalised development schemes

In December 1980, Inter-Science Research and Development Services (Pty), a South African company, was granted an attachment order by the Pretoria Supreme Court relating to debts incurred by the Frelimo Government, when schemes undertaken by the company were nationalised

The order stated the assets were not to exceed R480 468

Mr Justice R J Goldstone found that any assets which the bank had, belonged to it and not the government, and could therefore not be attached by a creditor of the government — Sapa

Maputo fears 74 lost in storm

(218) Star 30/3/12

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique authorities still hope that the 66 fishermen missing on three trawlers for the past 10 days may still be alive, says the government news agency AIM.

A sea and air search for the vessels is continuing.

Nothing has been seen of them since cyclone Justine struck the Mozambique coast on Sunday March 21, driving some vessels ashore and tearing others from their anchorages in the Angoche Islands.

A total of eight crew of a fourth fishing vessel overturned by the storm are missing and believed drowned after 12 were rescued.

SABOTAGE

If the crew of the the three vessels still missing are not found, the storm's death toll will rise to 74.

Initially it was reported that 10 trawlers had been sunk in Beira harbour with sabotage not being ruled out, and that another three had gone down off the coast. There was no mention then of the storm.

Later AIM said only two boats were sunk in Beira harbour on March 21 in what appeared to be an accident not connected with the storm

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question in which it has columns (2) and

Star 1/4/82 (218)

MiG pilot at Senate hearing

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Mozambique Air Force pilot who defected to South Africa in a MiG fighter last year has now made a touch-down in Washington — to give evidence at a Congressional hearing

Lieutenant Adriano Francisco Bomba was the surprise witness at a session of the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism

The sub-committee, chaired by Senator Jeremiah Denton, has been probing the role of Russia, Cuba and East Germany in fomenting terrorism in southern Africa

Security was unusually tight for yesterday's session, which was the last in the series

Lieutenant Bomba described his training in Russia, the "deplorable" situation under the communists in Mozambique, and his defection to South Africa

He said "In January 1982 I was able to visit the operational area in northern Namibia It was there that I was faced with reality brought about by Swapo"

Soviet support for nationalist movements such as Swapo led to their becoming Russian surrogates and, once they came to power, reduced their countries to "a miserable state," he said

The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, and the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, were invited to give evidence but did not appear

One witness, who said he came reluctantly was Andreas Shipanga, head of the 'internal' Swapo Democrats

Mr Shipanga said he came "to defend my people's aspirations"

As one of Swapo's founders, he told of seeking support from Western countries in the 1960s to escape South African-imposed racism

Instead, he encountered "hostility and contempt" and eventually Swapo turned to the Soviet Union

		External
		(3)
Examiners' Initials		

Date 23 10 79

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e g B A, B Sc) LTA

Subject ECONOMICS 1B
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No 1B
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers The use of a ball point pen is acceptable Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e g graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Tight US security on Bomba

Star 2/4/82 (218)

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Like many visitors to Washington the young man was thrilled by what he saw at the famous Air-and-Space Museum After all, he is a pilot himself

But he was not allowed to dally at the museum Security agents whisked him away in case someone tried to kill him

He is Adriano Francisco Bomba, the 23-year-old air force lieutenant who flew his outdated MiG fighter from Mozambique to a South African military base at Hoedspruit last year because, he says, he no longer wanted to defend the communist system that was destroying his own country

He has been living in South Africa since then

Lieutenant Bomba gave evidence this week at a Congressional hearing into Soviet-backed terrorism in southern Africa He told of his training and education in Russia and of the new lifestyle that the Frelimo Government imposed on Mozambique

Security around him during his fortnight in Washington was so tight that it was impossible to get near him for an interview Eventually he was contacted by telephone

"I enjoyed giving evidence at the hearing," he said "I like the Senator (Senator Jeremiah Denton, chairman of the subcommittee on security and terrorism) because he is a person who speaks the same language I do

"I admire the way the security people work, but it's a pity I couldn't see much

Lieut Bomba

of Washington I go back to South Africa tomorrow and I can't really say that I have visited America"

Lieutenant Bomba is living in Pretoria now, working for the South African Government and studying by correspondence for the matric certificate that will allow him to go to university

"My job is mainly in propaganda work I'm connected with the defence force but it's just in propaganda I'm not actually a soldier any more

"I've made a lot of friends in the air force, mainly in Cape Town, I tember until the beginwas there from Sepning of November while I was flying Impalas

Lieutenant Bomba, whose fluent English still bears a hint of a Portuguese accent, says he has somewhat mixed feelings about his defection nine months after the event.

"On the one hand I'm happy in South Africa because I've got freedom of movement I work, I've got money, I can do with my money what I want to do

"But on the other hand there can't be happiness I've got all my relatives in Mozambique you know

"The way of life in South Africa is different For example, I'm living in the Pretoria area but I don't deal so much with black communities

"In Mozambique you can have a white neighbour when you are black, that's not a problem That's one thing that's new for me you see, just something new

"But I understand South Africa They've got their own reasons, they've got their own problems, they have to solve them

"The reforms that the Government is making in South Africa, I look to them with hope I think the government is working very well to change South Africa — and it is changing, really"

PLAYS GUITAR

Lieutenant Bomba says he lives at "A South African Government facility" What does he do in his spare time?

"I watch TV, and listen to music, and play guitar I go to the zoo I walk around I get out whenever I want

"One thing I'd love to get is a commercial pilot's licence I don't want to become a commercial pilot as a profession, but the licence would be a good backup"

He says he has no plans at present other than to remain in South Africa and get on with his studies

"But I didn't see very much here in America, just a little bit I hope I'll come back one day"

Inquiry into 'irregularities' in province

(218) E. Post 8/4/82

MAPUTO — A provincial governor in southern Mozambique has been suspended pending an official inquiry into what were described as "irregularities" in the province

The move follows criticism of the Gaza Province administration for its failure to provide sufficient support to the residents of communal villages, officially regarded as a cornerstone of rural development policy in Mozambique

A statement from the political bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party said the irregularities had come to light during a five-day tour of the province by President Samora Machel last month.

Governor Joao Phelembe, who has held the job for the last four years, has also been suspended from his post as provincial secretary of the Party

Maputo's Tempo magazine quoted Dr Machel as saying that more than a hundred communal villages had been created in Gaza since 1977 These villages were now little more than "conglomerations of people"

The initiative of thousands of peasants had not been accompanied by "adequate political work by the Party", which had left them "without the support they need to improve their living conditions"

The commission of inquiry appointed by the President to look into the situation "especially in relation to the conduct of Joao Phelembe", will be headed by the Minister in the President's office, Mr Jose Oscar Monteiro He will also take over Mr Phelembe's responsibilities in the province until the investigation is complete. — Sapa-Reuter

left over from the seven-year war SAPA RNS

Mining treaty possible

(218)

13/4/92

D-Dispatch

BULAWAYO — A treaty between Zimbabwe and Mozambique on the exchange of information on mining and border exploration of minerals such as uranium, is being considered

Zimbabwe's Secretary for Mines, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, hopes to establish an umbrella agreement on mining with the Mozambicans

This is just one of the future trends in mining for Zimbabwe, according to Mining and Engineering, which interviewed the minister after his recent trip to Mozambique with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe

Mr Ushewokunze said mineral deposits extending across the borders of the two countries would be more easily mined if the governments co-operated — SAPA

Body of truck driver returned

(218)

S. Post 14/4/82

SALISBURY — The body of Mr Reuben Cele, the South African driver of a freight truck killed in an ambush in Mozambique on Saturday, has been returned to Zimbabwe

Border officials originally refused to allow a team from his employers, National Freightways, to take the body back to Salisbury

Mr Cele's clothing and personal documents, including his passport, were stolen from the truck in which he was shot dead by Mozambique Resistance Movement guerillas

Yesterday the truck, that he had been driving from Malawi, was returned to Salisbury

A total of 34 bullet holes were counted in the horse section of the truck, while a further eight were seen in the trailer

Mr Cele leaves his wife and seven children, all of whom live in Johannesburg — Sapa

Driver shot as convoy ambushed

Mozambique guerillas kill Soweto man

(218) Sowetan 14/4/82

A SOWETO truck driver was shot dead by anti-Frelimo guerillas in Mozambique at the weekend. His colleague escaped death when 13 bullets were fired at his truck.

Mr Reuben Cele, a 44-year-old father of five, was shot in the back while driving his employer's horse-and-trailer from Malawi to South Africa

By CHARLES MOGALE

His company's transport supervisor, Mr David Ngubeni said Mr Cele and five other colleagues were six kilometres from the Nyamapanda border in Mozambique when the guerillas attacked

Reuben was the last in the convoy The man just before him was the first to be shot at Most of the 13 bullets fired at him hit his trailer When it was Reuben's turn to drive past the men, his attackers did not miss and hit him in the back," Mr Ngubeni said

Three kilometres from the border gate, the driver preceding Mr Cele abandoned his truck and made for the border gate on foot

Meanwhile Mr Cele's truck was set on fire by the attackers

His family members yesterday said they were told part of the corpse was burnt too

"When his co-workers reached the border gate, they waited for hours for him to come through He did not, and they phoned the company's branch in Zimbabwe," said Mrs Amelia Rapone, Mr Cele's sister-in-law

A woman employee drove to the border gate and after much persuasion, got some armed soldiers to escort her to the scene of the attack That is how the corpse was located," said Mrs Rapone

According to Mr Ngubeni, his Johannesburg-based company was last attacked by the "anti-Frelimo men" in 1980

"Then they stopped two of our men — one white and one black What they did then was simply burn down the trucks after looting them But they did not kill the men"

USSR will help Mozambique

(218) 19/4/82 Sowetan

MAPUTO. — The Soviet Union has agreed to cooperate in a number of mining and other ventures in Mozambique, the country's central bank governor said here on his return from a visit to Moscow.

The official, Prakash Ratilal, said a protocol of agreement had been signed covering oil and gas exploration, prospecting for rare metals in the central Zambezia province and development of open-coal mines at Moatize in Tete province. — AFP.

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
1970				200	Ø
1971				200	Ø
1972				200	Ø
1973		156		156	+
1974					
1975					
1976					
1977					
1978					
1979					
1980					

Tex

218 251

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, April 29, 1982

Portuguese military to return to Maputo

By JOSE CAETANO

PORTUGUESE military instructors are set to return to Mozambique — nearly seven years after the former colony achieved independence at the end of the bitter 10-year war

The instructors will be sent to Mozambique as a result of an agreement reached between the government and a Portuguese military mission

The seven-man Portuguese mission was sent to Mozambique by the Portuguese Chief of Defence, General Melo Egídio, in answer to an invitation from Frelimo.

The mission, led by General Sousa Menezes, had talks with President Samora Machel as well as the Mozambican Minister of Defence, Lieutenant-General Alberto Joaquim Chipande.

During the last stages of the war General Menezes was the commander of Portuguese forces in Tete province, one of the hottest war zones, while General Chipande was the Frelimo military commander

Later, after the Lusaka Agreement granting independence to Mozambique was signed in September 1974, the two men worked together in supervising the transfer of military installions to Frelimo.

The talks included the possibility of Portuguese instructors providing the Mozambican army with specialised counter-insurgency training, which the Mozambican army leaders see as important to enable it to handle the armed bands from the rebel Mozambican Resistance Movement

Other areas of co-operation discussed were the supply of Portuguese small arms, uniforms and other military items

Four not guilty of dagga dealing

Four people, including a 17-year-old girl, were acquitted yesterday of a charge of dealing in 17 kg of dagga.

Mrs Maria Coetzee (25), her father Mr Karl van Rensburg (48), Mr Jan Pretorius (28) and the girl all of Bazil Court, Clairmont, had pleaded not guilty.

Detective Warrant Officer W A Steyn told a Johannesburg magistrate that at about 9.30 pm on January 11 he went to Bazil Court to search a flat.

He found the girl and Mr Pretorius sleeping on a mattress in the lounge, Mrs Coetzee in the main bedroom, and the dagga in another bedroom where two young children were sleeping.

Previous evidence was that the bakkie suspected of transporting the dagga belonged to Mr van Rensburg, who lived in another flat in the block.

The defence argued that Mr van Rensburg had not had anything to do with the dagga and the fact that it was found in a flat where three people were sleeping did not implicate them in any crime.

The magistrate said, "Some people have all the luck" — and acquitted all four.

I bought forged SA pass for R20 —deserter

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — A Mozambican soldier trained by Russians and Cubans who illegally entered South Africa six months ago, paid R20 for a forged reference book.

The Assistant Commissioner, Mr W Heyneke was told this at a hearing yesterday where 25-year-old Patrick Manzini a soldier in the Mozambique army for four years, was found guilty of illegally entering South Africa and living here as an illegal immigrant.

He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

In evidence Manzini, who was trained to operate three types of Russian-made weapons, said he jumped the fence in the Tonga trust area after deserting the Mozambique army.

He worked in Tonga for a pipe construction company, then obtained a forged South African reference book in the Ngodini township near White River.

He said he got a job in Nelspruit with a man who employed him as a spy. On two occasions in March and April this year he was sent to Mozambique by his employer, he said.

Manzini said he was on his way to Pretoria to give himself up when police arrested him at the Nelspruit railway station last week.

450 OTHERS

Mr Heyneke said "It is the courts duty to safeguard the public from people like you for security and economic reasons.

"I do not believe you were travelling to Pretoria to surrender yourself but probably were going there to obtain employment or some other reason."

Since the beginning of the year about 450 Mozambicans have been prosecuted in the Nelspruit Commissioner's Court for entering South Africa illegally.

Yesterday 45 were due to appear. In most cases, the Mozambicans say they come here looking for food and work.

218

7/5/82

xxxiii

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied
Farmworkers
Food and Car
National Cer
Orange-Vaal
Traveller and

MINING AND

Amalgamated
Amalgamated
Amalgamated
Black Allie
Black Minew
Federated M
Iron Moulde
Mine Colour
Mine Surfac
Mine Worke
S.A. Boile
S.A. Elect
S.A. Engir
S.A. Techr
Undergrour

MANUFACTU

Food & Be

African I
Amalgamat
Bakery E
Black Al.

Boland In
Brewery I
Cadbury
East Lon
Food and
Food, Be
General
General
Natal Ba
Natal Su
National
National
National
National
National
National
National
National
National
Operativ
Pretoria

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, MAY 9, 1982

t three weeks in Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambican Government. Today, in the third

Tourist boom — but

Literary training during a lunch break at a Maputo factory — tourism is the lowest priority in the allotment of scarce skills and money

MOZAMBIQUE is on the verge of a tourist boom — "but no South Africans, please, we're Marxist."

Low-cost days of prawns by-the-campfire, by-the-seaside are out. Mozambique's ebullient Director of Tourism, Mario Trindade, told me that persistent rumours that Mozambique will allow South African tourists because of its need for foreign currency are false.

"There is no way we can allow South Africans free access to Mozambique," because, he claimed, "South Africa is engaged in arming the Mozambique national resistance, it is engaged in activities which lead to the maiming and death of people in Mozambique.

"South African tourists just would not be acceptable to the people."

But he held the door open for continued visits by South Africans on an individual basis or en masse when South Africa became a "free country."

Frelimo's National Plan makes provision for expenditure on tourism in 1983, for the first time since independence.

It is hoped that next year the number of tourists will jump from 600 to 12 000.

This is only a fraction of the tens of thousands who responded to the lure of Mozambique's beautiful coastline before independence.

There have been two factors holding back the development of the tourist potential — the lack of trained staff and accommodation facilities, and the policies of the Frelimo Government.

"There is a worldwide interest in Mozambique's tourist potential. We have an unspoilt coastline, hunting, and the best fishing in the world," said Trindade.

"But we do not consider tourism a priority. There will never again be mass tourism in this country, though we do need the foreign exchange. There are too many negative effects — destruction of nature and the destruction of

Wanted — investors to

The last of the great colonial hotels — the Polana in Maputo

OLD colonial hotels never die, they merely fade away.

With the opening of the doors to tourists, Mozambique is trying to interest investors — both in the Western and Eastern Blocs — in building new hotels and resorts.

Some of the money will go to projects like the Four Seasons Hotel on Maputo's beachfront, a 30-storey concrete shell, unfinished since the Portuguese scramble from Africa at Mozambique's independence in 1975.

Fortunately, not all the money will go through to highrise horrors — some will be spent on a facelift for the Polana the grand old lady of Maputo.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, MAY 9, 1982 218

of a series of exclusive articles about his impressions of that country, he takes a look at tourism and

no racist South Afric

build hotels and resorts and renovate gr

The Polana is one of the famous hotels of Africa. Along with the Dom Pedro in Beira, it is one of the last colonial hotels, much in the tradition of Raffles in Singapore.

The edifice, designed by Sir Herbert Baker, faces across the blue waters of what used to be called Delagoa Bay.

Although now run by the government, it has remained untouched by revolutionary passions and the wrought-iron art nouveau lift still dodders up and down between the three storeys.

Inside the slowly-turning fans of British colonialism are unfortunately not part of the Portuguese legacy: The vaulted ceiling of the Polana is painfully bare and underneath diners sit soaking silently in their sweat. Just occasionally they bask in a breeze of a fast-moving waiter. It is the biggest dress-up sauna in the world.

Prawns, Prawns, Prawns

The menu has recovered from the reported ravages of the immediate post-independence period when it was often limited to soup and bread. There are the traditional prawns: sometimes disguised in an omlette: or masquerading in a curry, but always there are prawns.

The food is adequate, although it does not compare with the excesses of the Polana's five-star counterparts in Johannesburg.

Men, women and children . . . all drink the heady beer. Two M, Impala, Laurentina . . . the names remain from the days of the Portuguese but today the beers are distinguishable only by taste, for the bottles are mostly unlabelled because of the paper shortage. Heavy-palated Philistines even claim that it is all the same beer.

Although the hotel has priority in the allotment of scarce commodities, often there was no milk, sometimes no butter and never, in the three weeks of my stay, any hot water in the rooms.

However, despite tariff (a single room costs the equivalent o fully-booked: Britons, spectrum of African co slavs, and even those South African mytholo

Fallen on har

The other colonia remembered by genera Dom Pedro in Beira.

Lace and velvete and gilt gargoyles, go

---

the social fabric, by encouraging parasitic elements such as prostitutes.

"There are also, when considering letting in South Africans, things like the recent coup attempt in the Seychelles, to take into account.

"At the moment, because of the deterioration in the quality of our tourist facilities, we actually warn individuals wanting to holiday here that we don't have the wherewithal to play host, but if they are willing to adapt to isolated resorts, bungalows with musty bedding and no hot water, we let them come.

"On the other hand, we are an open country, we are proud of what is happening here, what we have accomplished, and we would like to counter the negative publicity about Mozambique in the Western Press — tourism has a great educative function."

The kind of tourists the Mozambicans are looking for are well-to-do families coming on package holidays to get away from it all. And no campers — they don't spend enough.

"The very rich, ironically, are not as demanding as the petty bourgeoisie about the standards of accommodation, etc. They are people who want to go to some unspoilt place and are willing to live relatively simply," said Trindade.

"The international jet set will find little to amuse them in Mozambique — there are no night clubs, no cabaret, and you cannot get whisky.

"We also prefer packaged tours because it will enable us to try and see to it that the necessary is provided, so that we can cater adequately."

Many of the tourists will be from Eastern Bloc countries and from other African countries, but not exclusively.

"We are naturally closer to some countries than to others. But will obviously be open to the Western countries, and we feel we have a duty to open our magnificent coastline to our inland African allies."

The Mozambicans are currently trying to rehabilitate existing tourist facilities and are pragmatic about the neeed for Western investment to underpin

of that country, he takes a look at tourism and the Frelimo attitude to South African tourists

outh Africans please

ts and renovate grand old ones

compare with the excesses of the Polana's five-star counterparts in Johannesburg.

Men, women and children . . . all drink the heady beer. Two M, Impala, Laurentina . . . the names remain from the days of the Portuguese But today the beers are distinguishable only by taste, for the bottles are mostly unlabelled because of the paper shortage. Heavy-palated Philistines even claim that it is all the same beer.

Although the hotel has priority in the allotment of scarce commodities, often there was no milk, sometimes no butter and never, in the three weeks of my stay, any hot water in the rooms.

However, despite this and the outrageous tariff (a single room with a view of the carpark costs the equivalent of R70 a day), it is always fully-booked: Britons, Dutch, Swedes, the entire spectrum of African countries, Bulgarians, Yugoslavs, and even those creatures so prominent in South African mythology, real-live Russians.

Fallen on hard times

The other colonial hotel, no doubt fondly remembered by generations of Rhodesians, is the Dom Pedro in Beira.

Lace and velveteen, marble-topped tables and gilt gargoyles, gold embossed chintz and high Portuguese kitsch — the remainder of the heyday of an empire

With the passing of the empire, the hotel has fallen on hard times: while the furnishings at the Polana look comfortably old, those at the Dom Pedro just seem depressingly tatty.

In an excess of Marxist zeal, it briefly surrended its aristocratic pretensions for the common touch and became the Mayday Hotel, the Frelimo hierarchy shuddered at the inappropriatness and ordered it the Dom Pedro again.

A visiting British businessman said disdainfully: "It is the kind of place that the Americans will discover one day and franchise with great success throughout the Midwest"

some unspoilt place and are willing to live relatively simply," said Trindade.

"The international jet set will find little to amuse them in Mozambique — there are no night clubs, no cabaret, and you cannot get whisky.

"We also prefer packaged tours because it will enable us to try and see to it that the necessary is provided, so that we can cater adequately."

Many of the tourists will be from Eastern Bloc countries and from other African countries, but not exclusively.

"We are naturally closer to some countries than to others But will obviously be open to the Western countries, and we feel we have a duty to open our magnificent coastline to our inland African allies."

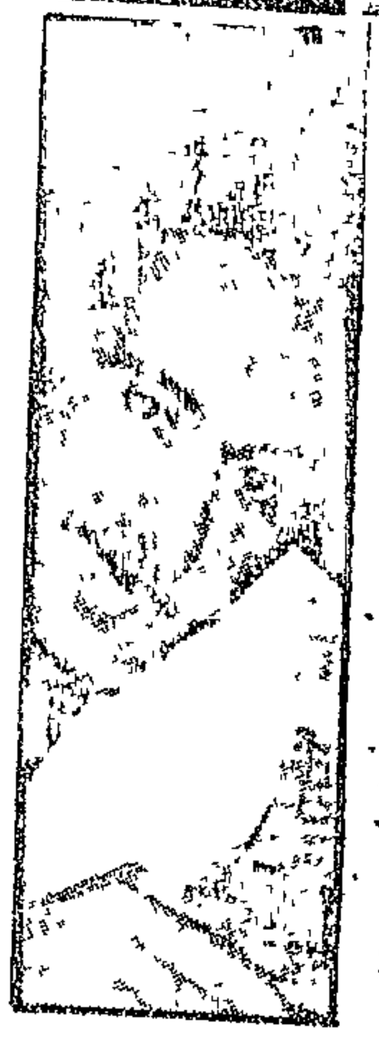
The Mozambicans are currently trying to rehabilitate existing tourist facilities and are pragmatic about the neeed for Western investment to underpin the tourist trade

"We are open to overseas investment on a joint venture or whatever basis. Currently we are negotiating with companies in the United States, Italy, the rest of Europe and the Eastern Bloc.

"We especially need the management expertise that foreign capital would provide — front desk clerks, waiters managers, etc. We are doing as much training as we can, but there are priorities for manpower allocation, and tourism is definitely not a priority."

Trindade holds out some hope for those South Africans who still long for their old haunts of Xai-Xai Ponta do Ouro and Inhaca Island

"Individual South Africans have in the past, and will in the future, still be allowed in. Some South Africans manage to combine some tourism with their business here. And, of course, when South Africa is free, all will be welcome again."



Mario Trindade, Director of Tourism in Mozambique

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following established:

ion of Workers
:al Workers Union
d Workers Union

President cracks the whip

(218) Star 12/5/82

Samora Machel has kept his promise to wage war on inefficiency in Mozambique. Jasper Mortimer reports.

Factories at a standstill, harbours choked with idle cargo, police brutality, lazy officials, grossly inefficient bureaucracy Mozambique, it seems, has an answer to them all — a visit from the President

"Machel Pounces" proclaims the headline to a story of how the Mozambique President made surprise visits to Maputo warehouses and found them full of scarce goods

He ordered the goods to be placed on the market and a revision in the salaries of those responsible, reported Radio Maputo

This was only one case of Samora Machel acting as the ombudsman of his nation

In a key speech in March 1980 he said he was launching an offensive against government inefficiency and would return small industries to private enterprise

He had recently toured Mozambiques' ports factories, state farms and airports Everywhere he found "anarchy," he said

"Ships that could be unloaded in one or two days had to wait 10 days because of indiscipline, incompetence, thefts and sabotage, he declared

Machel . . . he found "anarchy".

About six months later he went to the "re-education" camps "We found old soldiers who had fought for our liberation and who had committed only tiny offences after independence had been in re-education camps for six years' he said "It turned my stomach"

According to the official news agency AIM, he had the petty offenders released and initiated a scheme in which lesser "re-education" convicts would be freed on condition they worked on state farms and other civic projects

A year after his offensive was launched, Machel announced that in future each province would be "inspected" every three months to stamp out "negligence and incompetence"

Whereas democracies use a free Press, opposition parties and other pressure groups to expose government breakdowns, Mozambique apparently relies to a considerable extent on its trouble-shooting President

Last month Machel inspected Gaza Province, whose agricultural potential has led it to be called the nations granary AIM reported he found negligence, serious mistakes, incorrect methods ("lots of meetings, but nothing happens") and a lack of leadership.

On April 6 Machel suspended Major-General Joao Pemembe as Governor of Gaza

The news agency said the President first got an idea of what was going on in Gaza when in February he took leave and stayed at his father's house in the province

He made an unannounced visit to the 16 000 ha rice farm, CAIL He found expensive machinery lying idle and rusting spare parts scattered around, and no one seemed to be in charge

The workshop has now been put in order and CAIL hopes to harvest 48 000 tons of rice this year — almost double the "disastrous" 1981 harvest, AIM claims

A major breakdown still to be fixed is the national telephone system AIM says that when one tries to phone from Maputo to Beira — a little more than Johannesburg to Durban — one has perhaps a 50 percent chance of getting through, depending on the weather Further north than Beira, the odds are that one will not get through at all

The answer to this bottleneck is not, however, a presidential visit, but rather the more daunting goal of R280 million worth of equipment and foreign technicians, according to AIM — The Star's Africa News Service

D

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

Frelimo forgives and forgets

218

Star 14/5/82

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has shaken the hand of one of the first secret police agents to infiltrate Frelimo during the struggle for liberation

The handshake came during a remarkable two-day meeting this week between Frelimo leaders and 1 000 Mozambicans who had voluntarily joined the colonial forces fighting against Frelimo

The meeting was part of the final rehabilitation of people who President Machel said, would have gone before a firing squad in other revolutions

But "the compromised," as they are called, lost some civil rights, such as the right to vote and their pictures were posted in workplaces so fellow workers could keep an eye on them and help them through 'mental decolonisation"

Frelimo recognises that all Mozambican men were forced to serve in the colonial army and often to fight against Frelimo But "the compromised" are the thousands who voluntarily supported the Portuguese-members of the fascist party ANP agents of the secret police Pide specially trained commandos and voluntary militia

The meeting seemed an attempt to come to terms with history

One black man told how, when a white woman jumped a queue in which he was standing, he muttered 'Some day you won't be able to do that"

He was reported to Pide jailed for five months and interrogated about possible Frelimo links

A longtime Pide agent admitted he had denounced many people

'How many were arrested because of you' President Machel asked

"I don't know They never told us what use was made of our reports" the former agent replied

Not all who spoke admitted their past A journalist who served as a clerk of the Colonial Legislative Assembly and wrote many of its reports told the President that others wrote the reports and he 'only changed a few commas"

ANP members said they never attended meetings

President Machel commented "To listen to you the ANP only existed in the imagination of Salazar and Caetano"

SAMORA MACHEL

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
1)	(2)	(3)
7	18	
amiers' itials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering

2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers The use of a ball point pen is acceptable Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used

3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e g graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used

4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed

2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator

3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out

4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Made in South Africa TRIO RAND/S P C T PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid Afrika

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, MAY 16, 1982

WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER in Mozambique — the fourth in a series of exclusive articles on his impressions of the country

Seven years on, and the war victims st

HOW CHOLERA WAS CONTAINED ON A

ONE of the finer ironies of the rivalry between wealthy South Africa and poverty-hit Mozambique is contained in the recent cholera outbreaks in both countries.

When cholera first appeared in the Eastern Transvaal in 1979, health department officials were quick to blame it on the "dangerously poor" health conditions in Mozambique.

They saw the outbreak as a temporary aberration and predicted that it would quickly be controlled by the Republic's superior health service.

Today, the fledgling Mozambican health service with a miniscule budget of R57 million, has contained its outbreak, while in South Africa (with a budget of R800 million for health) the disease has claimed almost 200 lives in an ever expanding circle of death.

The basis of the present Mozambican health system was laid in the forest clearings of Frelimo-liberated areas, during the guerrilla war against the Portuguese.

During the colonial period, the health system was based on profit - making principles, with almost all the doctors conducting lucrative private practices in the main urban areas.

About a third of the health budget was spent on the main hospital in what was then Lourenco Marques, with half of this money being spent on a range of 13 000

Like terpar Africa hicans medic peopl

For popul only existe the c

bore Moza the pass and every need age mira

Th — a expe week bein new use then

A prof Mob any inte use soci rep hav

B reh

IT has been seven years since the end of Mozambique's bloody war of liberation, but its victims still arrive daily at the crowded international Red Cross rehabilitation centre at Maputo Hospital.

Hundreds of Mozambique's peasants lost legs and arms in the 11-year liberation war, and the five years of cross-border battles in the Zimbabwean guerrilla struggle that followed.

But in a country with an almost non-existent rural communications system, and fewer kilometres of tarred roads than the Free State, many only now are hearing of the centre set up by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Maputo, which can give them new limbs

"A lot of people lost limbs a long time ago — amputations must be done quickly in this climate to avoid infections — and because they lived in areas where war was a part of life, the loss of a leg or arm, or both, was nothing remarkable," explains ICRC delegate to Mozambique, Hugo Berchtold.

"Many did not report their disabilities because they did not know that anything could be done about them. The problem is probably far more daunting than we have estimated," Berchtold said

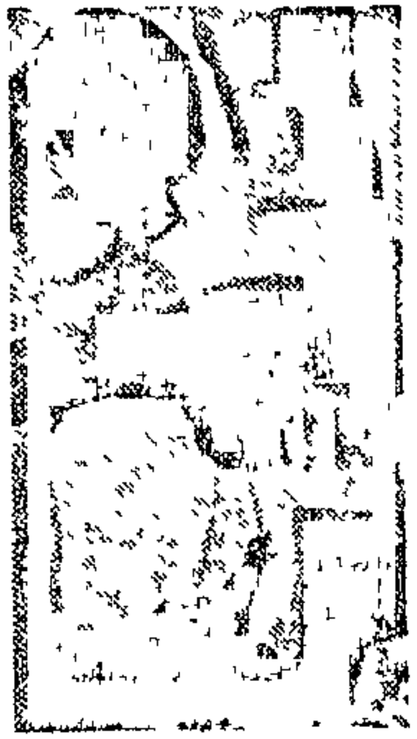
ICRC's small rehabilitation team flew to Maputo a year ago — at the request of Mozambique's short-staffed health services — to set up the centre

Despite the presence of highly-skilled foreign experts, the centre is more reminiscent of a carpentry workshop than a medical centre

The sophisticated "spare - parts" techniques utilised in Europe, the United States and South Africa, have little application in a country where even false limbs must be made with local raw materials

In a country desperately short of foreign exchange, the limb makers must rely on local materials and for their patients' new legs and arms they use a light but strong local wood, mapapwa Joints are constructed of leather, tyre rubber and cloth. Only the resin used to cover the completed limb is imported

The lightweight metals and plastics used elsewhere would probably better survive the harsh climate and



● LEFT: Little Carlos has an artificial leg fitted. He faces a grim future.

● RIGHT: a health assistant working on an artificial leg.

of exclusive articles on his impressions of the country

WAS CONTAINED ON A SMALL BUDGET

r victims still pour in

Today, the fledgling Mozambican health service with a miniscule budget of R67 million, has contained its outbreak, while in South Africa(with a budget of R800 million for health) the disease has claimed almost 200 lives in an ever expanding circle of death.

The basis of the present Mozambican health system was laid in the forest clearings of Frelimo-liberated areas, during the guerrilla war against the Portuguese.

During the colonial period, the health system was based on profit - making principles, with almost all the doctors conducting lucrative private-practices in the main urban areas.

About a third of the health budget was spent on the main hospital in what was then Lourenco Marques, with half of this money being spent on a range of 13 000 different drugs.

Like their counterparts in South Africa, white Mozambicans were among the medically best cared for people in the world.

For the indigenous population, virtually the only health care that existed was provided in the cities — and even then, it was more in a practical attempt to ensure a "cordon sanitaire" around the white suburbs, than for any humanitarian consideration.

During the war, Frelimo began training medical personnel for first aid work among the wounded. This soon expanded to include primary health care among the civilian population

As the war progressed, it became possible to establish health centres in liberated areas. The rural population, which contributed decisively to the guerilla effort, soon had the best health service in the country.

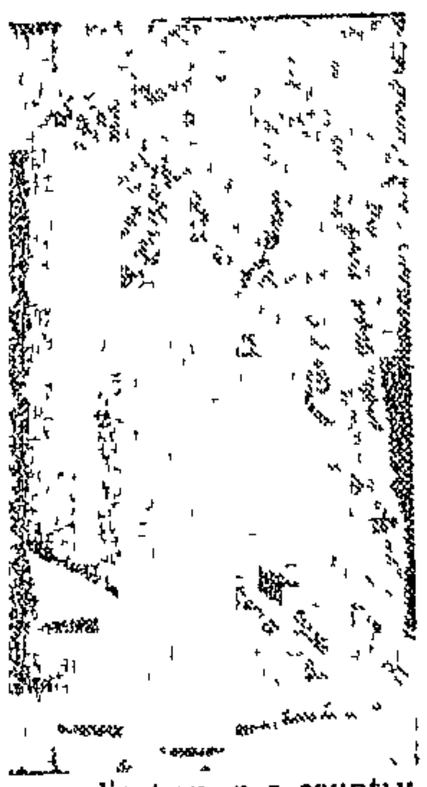
Independence in 1975 threw the colonial health service into disarray Of the 550 doctors in the country during the colonial period, only 70 remained.

Health care was viewed by Frelimo as the frontline in the creation of national unity and it immediately embarked on the construction of a national medical system with virtually free medical care for all

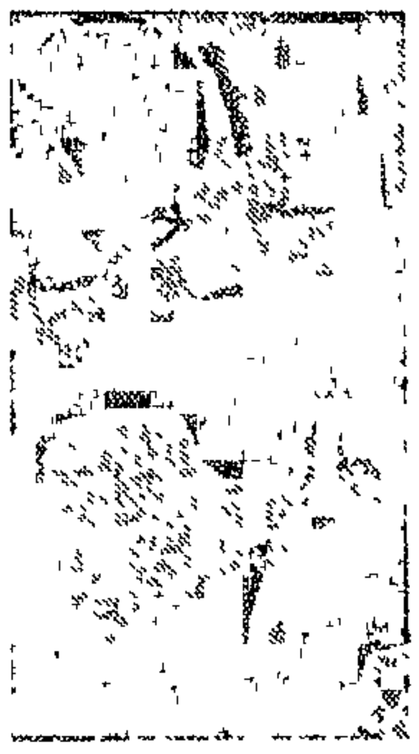
The lack of manpower led to the adoption of short training courses, refresher courses and a variety of categories of personnel, varying in training period from a few months to three years for a medical "agent" and six years for a medical doctor (plus a year of internship).

"Experience during the war had demonstrated ed to us that a low level of literacy is not an insurmountable obstacle," said Dr Jorge Cabral, a top health official

The main component in the thinly-spread health services is mass participation by the people



● LEFT: Little Carlos has an artificial leg fitted. He faces a grim future.



● RIGHT: a health assistant working on an artificial leg.

application in a country where even false limbs must be made with local raw materials.

In a country desperately short of foreign exchange, the limb-makers must rely on local materials and for their patients' new legs and arms they use a light but strong local wood, mapapwa. Joints are constructed of leather, tyre rubber and cloth. Only the resin used to cover the completed limb is imported

The lightweight metals and plastics used elsewhere would probably better survive the harsh climate and borer insects of Mozambique, but for the 15 amputees who pass through the noise and crowded centre every month, the limbs need not be of space-age materials to be miraculous.

The amputees spend — at government expense — about four weeks at the centre, being fitted with their new limbs, learning to use and look after them.

And legs take preference over arms. Mobility is essential for anyone trying to reintegrate themselves as useful members of society. Arms are replaced only if both have been lost.

But even as the Swiss rehabilitation team — and the local trainees who are learning their skills — painstakingly piece together every month about 15 victims of earlier wars, a new conflict is steadily adding to those awaiting new limbs.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) operates from across Mozambique's borders and is dedicated to the overthrow of the Frelimo Government

Avoiding direct Mozambican defence force units, the armed clashes with insurgents concentrate instead on isolated villages. In apparent attempts to terrorise the civilians into giving logistic support, the NMR landmine footpaths and shoot villagers — thus adding great strain to the thinly stretched health services.

Three year-old Carlos was not even alive when his country's fight for independence ended but today he is a war victim in a country that is theoretically at peace

A carefree romp with his playmates left him with just a bloodied stump for a right leg, when he stepped on a MNR landmine.

"It is not easy to explain to a three-year-old that even with his new wooden leg, so carefully constructed to articulate at both the knee and foot, he will never play soccer again," said one of the technicians

Cash talks still clog Zimbabwe fuel line

17/5/82 Star (218)

The fuel pipeline from Beira to Zimbabwe, which was closed for 16 years because of the oil embargo imposed after Rhodesian UDI, is ready to run again — but there is still a dispute about how much will be paid for the service.

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe is still relying heavily on South Africa for fuel supplies, despite the completion nearly five months ago of the 300 km pipeline from Beira

The pipeline was restored to working order in December after 16 years of enforced idleness since it was closed when the oil embargo was imposed on Rhodesia

With a capacity of 1 million tons a year, it runs to an oilstorage depot in the border town of Mutare (formerly Umtali) and is capable of carrying all Zimbabwe's petrol and diesel requirements

But so far the government has not been able to agree with the Portuguese registered company which owns the pipeline — and in which the multinational Lonrho company of Mr Tiny Rowland is a partner — on the rate to be charged for pumping fuel

The Zimbabwe Government has agreed to pay the Mozambique Government R14 a ton as compensation for lost railway revenue when the pipeline starts operating

The company is understood to be asking R24 a ton on top of this, but Zimbabwe wants this to be on a reducing scale

Railing fuel from South Africa costs about three times as much

Government and company officials taking part in the negotiations are keeping silent

Talks in Harare last week ended in stalemate it is believed and it is possible the issue will be discussed in London this week when Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and five of his Ministers start a three-week tour of European capitals

A complicating factor is the threat of sabotage of the pipeline in Mozambique by rebels of the MNR movement who blew up a bridge across the Pungwe River last October and damaged the pipeline

The rebels have vowed that no oil will reach Zimbabwe

Last month Mozambique's Minister of State for Security Lejutenant General Vacinto Veloso, said the South African Government was planning to sabotage the pipeline, "and it is up to us to protect it"

But he maintained that the security of the pipeline was not a factor in delaying the reopening

At present, Zimbabwe is believed to be getting stocks of refined petrol from Maputo some of which is railed through South Africa, and some direct from Mozambique

Diesel supplies are railed from South Africa

The intention is to pump diesel through the pipeline for 20 days of the month, and refined petrol for the remainder

The tank farm at Beira is reportedly full of fuel waiting to be pushed through the pipeline

The delay in reopening the pipeline has cost Zimbabwe considerable foreign exchange, because of the higher costs involved in railing fuel from South Africa.

It has also meant a delay in taking up an offer of fuel from Algeria because the Algerians would not agree to it being transported through South Africa

SA crackdown on hungry invasion

(218) RDM 18/5/82

By CHRIS MARAIS

IN A massive crackdown on illegal immigrants crossing the eastern borders into South Africa, an estimated 1 000 Mozambicans are being caught and tried every month.

This figure is seen by the authorities as nowhere near the total number of Mozambicans who actually cross into the Eastern Transvaal in search of employment and a chance to move deeper into the country

A special police unit has been formed to patrol the Mozambique border

There is evidence that illegal immigrants have been rounded up as far inland as Krugersdorp

"This movement represents both a security threat and a health hazard," said the District Commandant for the Lowveld, Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Naude

Eastern Transvaal Commissioner's Courts are having to process as many as 50 cases of illegal immigration a day, as authorities battle to keep up with the flow of hungry, work-seeking Mozambicans "jumping the fence" and begging farmers for employment

And while there is as yet no strong evidence of an organised forgery racket involving reference books, Lt-Col Naude said police had discovered a number of forged stamps in books

The illegals enter South Africa at three main points

- The Kruger National Park,
- The farming areas near the Komatipoort border;
- The Tonga area of the KaNgwane homeland

Many farmers — heedful of the R2 000 fine imposed for employing an illegal immigrant — are turning them in to the authorities. Others take pity on them, feed them and send them on their way

"They are very good farm workers," said Mr Geoff Millar, a local sugar cane farmer "And we hope the Government makes it easier for us to recruit them"

An Eastern Transvaal official of the Department of Co-operation and Development, however, admitted that the authorities were trying to curb the influx

The men from Mozambique are prepared to work for wages as low as R60 a month, and this attitude has drawn sharp criticism from Mr Nganai Mabuza, the Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, South Africa's only black homeland without self-governing status

"We have set a poverty datum line at R120 a month," he said "That is the lowest liveable wage a man can earn Our people are not being employed because they will not work for less"

Meanwhile, the "illegals" have told police and officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development that hunger and the lack of employment within Mozambique force them to cross into South Africa

● See Page 9

Crackdown on illegal immigrants

CAPE TIMES 18/5/82

218

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Illegal immigrants crossing the eastern borders into South Africa from Mozambique are being caught and tried at a rate of 1 000 a month.

This figure is a conservative estimate by the authorities of the total number of Mozambicans who actually cross into the eastern Transvaal in search of employment

A special South African Police unit has been formed to patrol the Mozambique border Illegal immigrants have been rounded up as far inland as Krugersdorp

"This movement represents a security threat and a health hazard," said the District Commandant for the Lowveld, Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Naude

Eastern Transvaal commissioners' courts are having to process as many as 50 cases of illegal immigration a day

There is no evidence of an organized forgery racket in reference books, but Colonel Naude said police had discovered a number of forged stamps in the books

R2 000 fine

Many farmers — they face a R2 000 fine for employing an illegal immigrant — are turning them in to the authorities Others take pity on them, feed them and send them on their way

"They are very good farm workers," said Mr Geoff Millar, a local sugar cane farmer "And we hope the government makes it easier for us to recruit them"

An Eastern Transvaal official from the Department of Co-operation and Development said that the authorities were trying to curb the influx of Mozambicans into South Africa

R60 a month

The men from Mozambique are prepared to work for wages as low as R60 a month This attitude has drawn sharp criticism from the chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Nganani Mabuza

"We have set a poverty datum line at R120 a month," he said "That is the lowest livable wage a man can earn Our people are not being employed because they will not work for less"

Meanwhile, the "illegals" have told police and officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development that hunger and the lack of employment within Mozambique forced them to cross into South Africa

GAM

Looking for work south of the border

218

~~204~~

~~206~~

~~119~~

RDM 18/5/82

Without permits or prospects, thousands of Mozambican workseekers have crossed the border fences into South Africa this year. Their illegal presence has overburdened the Eastern Transvaal Commissioner's courts, and a special police border patrol unit has been formed to round them up. CHRIS MARAIS reports.

IT'S a simple matter of tradition, your Eastern Transvaal farmer will tell you

For decades now, workers from Mozambique have crossed the Lebombo Mountains to seek work in the lush forests and fruitlands of Jock of the Bushveld country

Their presence has been appreciated, nay, relied on by the owners of vast canelands and cottonfields stretching from Nelspruit right across to the Komati border

The arrangement was a mutually happy one, they say As long as you let the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner know who worked on your farm, as long as you obtained your "no objection" permit from his office, there were no problems

The whole atmosphere of the Eastern Transvaal has been a relaxed one, despite the looming presence of a Marxist-oriented country for a neighbour

Last year, a Rand Daily Mail team investigating cases of "white flight" paranoia on South Africa's borders found a young, healthy group of white farmers, completely at ease with the border situation, in the area

But times, as they must, have changed

Within the boundaries of South Africa the unemployment figures among rural blacks has become a real problem It's not so easy for a farmer to employ labour from across the border these days

A spokesman for the Barberton office of the Department of Co-Operation and Development outlined the present system

"Firstly, we only consider applications for male workers Should a woman from Mozambique be allowed to work here, and should she bear a child while in this country, that child would be South African

"We have outlined a minimal wage which must be paid the man He receives R65 a month plus housing and meal benefits We work through a Portuguese recruiting agent in Nelspruit The farmer applies for a no-objection permit and this application form is sent to our Chief Commissioner in Pietersburg for consideration

"After that the form is sent to our headquarters in Pretoria If the prospective employer has been granted permission to take on a number of Mozambicans, he then contacts the recruiting agent who organises everything

"The chosen workers then enter South Africa legally on a renewable permit system which would effectively allow him to work here for a total of 18 months"

The spokesman however admitted that the "quotas" had been trimmed and that there was an active move afoot to curb the influx of Mozambicans into South Africa

During a Mail survey of farmers' attitudes to the situation in the Eastern Transvaal, the question arose why choose Mozambicans for farm work instead of local Swazis, Ndebeles or Northern Sothos?

"Mozambicans are more in touch with farm work than the inhabitants of our trust lands," was the answer And it was not because the local South African blacks were "lazier", it was just that they preferred the industry-orientated opportunities on the Reef to working on a farm

This answer was partly backed up by the Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Nganani Mabuza, who told the Mail his people wanted a living wage above what he said was the Poverty Datum Line R120 a month

He also said KaNgwane inhabitants looked to the central Transvaal for employment on projects like Sasol and the various mining concerns

"The fact remains, however, that the Mozambicans will accept any wage — they are desperate," he said

"And employing them is making inroads into our own efforts at finding jobs for our people"

The farmers' answer to that is that they cannot afford to pay such salaries en masse to farmhands because of the desperate present prices paid for their crops

On the way to Komati, the Mail spoke to Mr Henning Radley, secretary of the Malelane Farmers' Association

"I can tell you that if there is anyone in this area employing Mozambicans illegally, he's not going to admit it with any degree of pride," he said

"It is not the policy of our association to exploit the labour situation by employing Mozambicans at lower wages — that is extremely short sighted

"Our future lies with the blacks here, and we are weaning ourselves away from the old system of employing people from across the border"

Mr Radley said his association was at present busy with training schemes to upgrade the locally employed farmworker's skills

Closer to Barberton, farmer Mr Nico Grobler painted a different picture

"Some nights, they come here starving and asking for work I know what the fines are for employing a Mozambican illegally, Meneer, so I can't help him

"But the man is hungry, and so I feed him and send him on his way Then, when I go down to inspect the lands, I find him working alongside my registered men just so he can be fed at lunchtime And I have to send him away"

The District Commandant for the Lowveld, Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Naude, says his newly appointed border patrol unit has rounded up illegal immigrants mostly on the maze of farm roads that score the area

"Some of them come through the Kruger National Park, others just jump the fence lower down," he said

After their arrest, trial and prison sentence is served, the men are taken back to the Ressano Garcia border post Do they then simply jump the fence again and hope against hope that they won't be caught before ending up on the Reef? That question went unanswered by the authorities

And back at the Commissioner's courts, the rote questions continue

- What is your name?
- Where do you come from?
- Are you a Mozambique citizen?
- Are you in possession of a valid passport or any other document that would authorise your stay in South Africa?
- Where did you enter South Africa?
- What did you come to do here?
- Have you been here before?

Obviously, depending on the answers, judgment and sentence are delivered

The cases we sat in on were dealt with swiftly by the hard-pressed commissioner Mostly, the men were sent to jail for three months for illegal entry into South Africa Another three months followed for working illegally in this country

Another factor emerging from the cases was that the Mozambicans often paid a woman legally registered in the area to say she was their "mother" or some kind of a relative to help them obtain the necessary permits to stay on

DRAFT March 1982

Zimbabwe oil pipeline sabotaged

Star 21/5/81

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The oil pipeline between Beira and Mutare (Umtali) has again been attacked, Zimbabwe's Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, admitted last night

He said a "slight loss of pressure" had been detected in the pipeline about May 14 It was found that there had been an attempt at sabotage

He said about 1,5 metres of the 288 km pipeline had been damaged

Petrol and diesel are not being pumped through the pipeline, because negotiations between Zimbabwe and Mozambique have stalled over tariffs to be charged

Zimbabwe's Transport Minister Mr Farai Masango who has just returned from Mozambique, said the two countries were discussing plans to iron out the snags on the Mozambique side

These were delaying the export of goods railed from Zimbabwe through Beira and Maputo

UNI
EXA

All answer books n

Number of books
Number of this bo

Surname

First Name(s)

Date 31

Degree/Diploma/C
you are registered (e

Subject Ei
(to be copied fro

Paper No
(to be copied fro

Maputo slowly gains support from the West

(218) Star 25/5/82

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — Mozambique's repeated approaches to the West are finally bearing fruit. A R195 million railway project agreed last week has capped a series of economic and military agreements.

For Mozambique the issue has been given new urgency by what Mozambique regards as South Africa's growing aggressiveness, which she fears has tacit United States support.

Mozambique argues that in Angola the West is following a simplistic US line: back South Africa against "the communists"

Mozambique does not want to become another East-West battlefield and hopes increased Western military and economic involvement will prevent that.

The problem is that Mozambique also wants to remain militantly socialist and independent.

The agreement signed last week with France, Portugal and Canada has particular significance in this context.

The deal is for the rehabilitation of the railway linking Mozambique's northern port of Nacala to Malawi This is the largest of the 100 projects put to donors 18 months ago by the Southern African Development Coordination Conferenc, set up by the nine majority-ruled states in the region

The agreement points to a growing division in the capitalist countries South Africa's three biggest investors and trading partners — the US, West Germany and Britain — have all shown increased reluctance to become involved in Mozambique

By contrast Holland, Sweden, France, Italy are stepping up support Sweden and Holland contributed to the replacement of bridges destroyed last year by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement

Mozambique argues that South Africa's increased aggressiveness stems at least in part from the belief that it has US and Nato backing Mozambique wants to ensure that as many European countries as possible have interests in Mozambique to counter this

ation Paper)

ation Paper)

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
6	~~[illegible]~~ 64	
8	630	
Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top nn (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering

2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers The use of a ball point pen is acceptable Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used

3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e g graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used

4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed

2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator

3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out

4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Made in South Africa TRIO RAND/S P C T PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid Afrika

In the chapter on the financing of the universities, this matter is more closely examined.

Training of University Teaching Staff in Didactics

28.12 Appointments to the teaching staff of a university are normally made on the strength of academic qualifications and research achievements, but often there is not sufficient evaluation of the candidate's competence in undergraduate teaching. Few applicants for appointments to the staff of a university have had training as teachers, although they could be expected to be aware of the qualities that distinguish a good lecturer from a bad one, from their own experience as undergraduates.

It is clear from the submissions received that, when universities appoint people to their teaching staff, they satisfy themselves as to the applicants' academic qualifications in the discipline concerned. The Commission is not satisfied, however, that sufficient consideration is given to the appointee's ability to impart knowledge to undergraduates properly and with the necessary motivation. The universities are aware of this shortcoming, and most of them have given some attention to remedying matters by arranging organised discussions or seminars on teaching methods and urging the academic staff to attend them. One university thought that some of the more glaring shortcomings in lecturing techniques could be eliminated by means of audio-visual recordings of lectures for closed-circuit television, so that the lecturer could be his own critic. This university feels that a combination of self-appraisal and the criticism of senior colleagues attending the televised lectures would be even more effective in correcting faults of presentation, construction and arrangement than any other existing method.

Poor lecturing was often mentioned in submissions as one of the important reasons for the high rate of failure among undergraduates. The Commission was unable to ascertain to what extent this is true. Other evidence, again, indicated that university teaching staff with professional teaching qualifications did very well as lecturers.

The Commission feels that more attention should be devoted to teaching methods at the universities. There should be facilities, if these do not already exist, for the training of teaching staff in university teaching methods, and the Commission therefore recommends that a department of didactics should be established at every university. The proposals for more ample financing of universitie

Grades of U

28.13 The Co there are four basic versities,

Briton held for five months

Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE — Five months of bush captivity came to an end yesterday for a 28-year-old British ecologist, Mr John Burlison, who was apparently released inside Zimbabwe by Mozambican rebels

His release was first announced by a representative of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement.

It was confirmed late yesterday by a spokesman for the British High Commission in Harare

The spokesman said British representatives had not yet had a chance to speak to Mr Burlison, who had been found by Zimbabwean authorities in the eastern highlands bordering Mozambique.

It could not be ascertained whether Mr Burlison was found at the spot where the movement's Lisbon representative, Mr Evo Fernandes, said he would be left — at a river bridge between Rusape and Inyanga.

Mozambique seeks aid abroad

By JOSÉ CAETANO

MOZAMBIQUE has mounted a diplomatic offensive aimed at getting increased military, economic and diplomatic support for Maputo

President Samora Machel and a large delegation arrived in Cuba on Monday for a state visit that will include extensive talks with President Fidel Castro, visits to a variety of agricultural projects in Cuba — as well as the Island of the Youth, where thousands of Mozambique students are studying

President Machel flew to Cuba after a two-day visit to Grenada at the invitation of that country's premier, Mr Maurice Bishop

Meanwhile, Frelimo's No 2 and the party's Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, is in Moscow to deliver a special message from President Machel to Soviet leader Mr Leonid Brezhnev

And the Mozambican Defence Minister, Lieutenant-General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, is in Lisbon for talks with his Portuguese counterpart on ways of implementing military co-operation agreements signed with Portugal last year

The Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr José Luís Cabaco, is in New York for a one-week visit to America

RECOMMENDATIONS

University Management and Administration

1. That the universities should give constant thought to ways and means of making management and administration more efficient and of reducing costs, and that in this connection it should be a permanent function of the C.U.P. to exchange information on the best methods and techniques and where necessary to initiate its own investigations.

Problems of Transition from School to University

2. That, in the light of the points made under "Findings of the Commission", the universities should give serious consideration to the replanning of courses, the institution of effective systems of student guidance and counselling, and the improvement of teaching methods.

3. That the universities should as soon and as far as possible introduce tutorials or other discussion groups in departments with large numbers of first-year students, and revise the functions of senior staff (including heads of departments) to make them more accessible to students on an informal basis.

4. That the universities should consider the introduction of a system of tutors for first-year students.

5. That the preparation of pupils for university methods of study should commence at school already and that the C.U.P. and the Joint Matriculation Board should give attention to the teaching of language at school as a means of communication.

High Rate of Failure among Undergraduates

6. That the universities should devise ways and means of weeding out, at an early stage, students who neglect their studies and fail to use their opportunities.

7. That the universities should consider introducing semester systems or similar systems to ensure that the results of first examinations, assignments and tests are available immediately after the end of the first half-year: the weaker students could then be given special attention or in appropriate cases switch to a modified course or to some other institution for tertiary education.

8. That, where admission to the second year in certain courses is limited because physical facilities are limited, so that as soon as possible

SOWETAN, Wed
May 26, 1982

(218) Sowetan 26/5/82

Mozambique cuts the frills off the cost of medicine

Health under Frelimo

MAPUTO — In sharp contrast to the astronomical rise in drug prices in South Africa and most other countries, the cost of medicine in Mozambique is actually coming down

This is being achieved, according to authorities in Maputo partly through the seminationalisation by the Marxist-socialist government of drug buying and distributing in Mozambique

But it is also due to cutting out fancy packaging and advertising of medicines, to avoiding manufacturers who charge unreasonably high prices and to eliminating useless and dangerous drugs

The price drop is attributed to a complete transformation of the way drugs are imported and prescribed in Mozambique This is said to have resulted also in basic medicines now being available in remote parts of the country whose inhabitants previously had little or no access to medicine other than traditional remedies

Immediately after independence in Mozambique the Ministry of Health set up a Pharmaceuticals Commission to review the drugs policy

Professor Carlos Marzagao a member of the commisson, said the aim was to provide 'good medicine at the lowest price

The commission studies scientific journals to select the most effective drugs and those with the least side effects Then it looks at lists of drug prices Where two drugs are equally effective, it chooses the cheapest In 1977 it published a list of 430 medicines Further study allowed it to cut the number to 343 in 1980 Only drugs from this list can be prescribed

Drugs are identified by their "generic' or chemical name, and not by any particular brand name

In 1977 a state company Medimoc, was set up to import all of the drugs for Mozambique in bulk that previously had been imported by more than 20 private companies Private importing of drugs finally ended in 1979

Each year, Medimoc publishes a list of drugs it plans to import and asks pharmaceutical companies to quote prices Last year more than 200 companies bid and the differences in price were dramatic, according to the medical authority

At a State clinic in Mozambique a boy drinks a medication to treat worms.

Mozambique now spends more money on chloroquine for malaria treatment and prophylaxis than any other drug, he said

The new low prices are passed directly on to the consumer authorities claim About two-thirds of drugs are distributed directly through the health service, where prescription fees range from nothing up to Medimoc s bulk import price depending on the drug and the patient's salary The other third are distributed through shops at government fixed prices

'During colonial times most drugs were distributed through chemist shops said the Maputo medical authority and there were virtually no rules restricting importation advertising and sales

Now the picture is very different There is a rigid law which requires a prescription for most drugs And the Ministry of Health polices pharmacies to ensure that the law is complied with

But major problems remained he said One of the biggest was to reform prescribing habits of nurses and other health workers who were trained in colonial times There were recycling courses and doctors were expected to supervise the prescribing of health workers under them

Diarrhoea treatment had been a special target for retraining because diarrhoea was one of the biggest childhood killers and also one of the biggest waste of drugs Research had shown clearly that even severe diarrhoea stops by itself, and that antibiotics have no effect

What kills is dehydration, and the best treatment is to replace the lost fluids This is done by drinking water mixed with glucose salt and potassium In Mozambique and in many other countries pharmacies stock inexpensive packets of 'rehydration salts which contain all the right things to mix with water to give to a child with diarrhoea

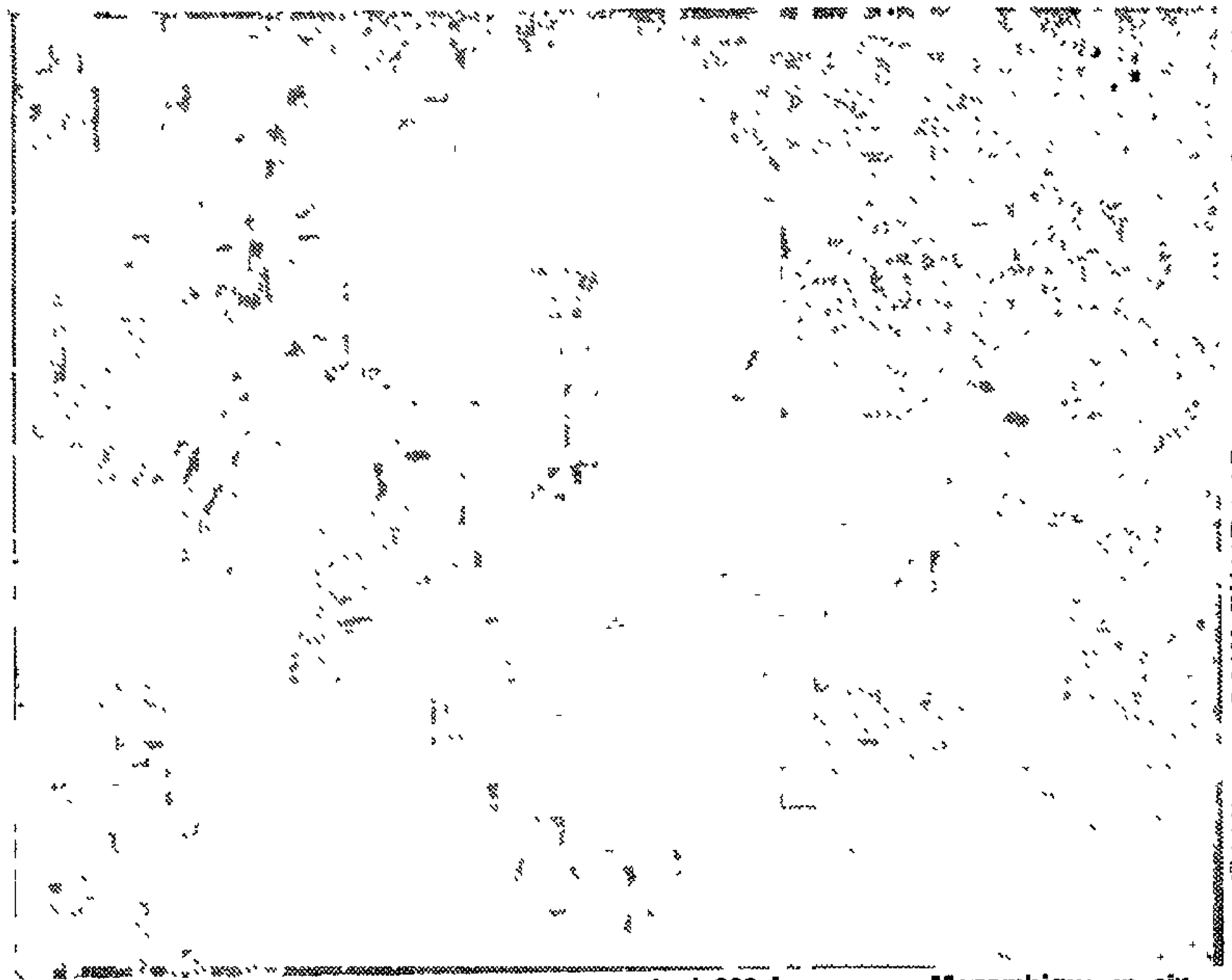
Mozambique has done two things First it decided that even the short list of 343 drugs cannot be prescribed by every health worker Only doctors could use the whole list Rural health workers were only allowed half or ever one-third of the list

Second the Pharmaceuticals Commission has written a 'Therapeutic Guide listing each drug with the illness it could be used for, the dose, side effects and warnings about situations where it should be used And with an eye on Mozambique's limited drugs budget, it tried to reduce the unnecessary use of expensive drugs

The only way to do this is to make the money go further And it has done this spectacularly well Drug imports today cost the same as they did ten years ago about R1 per person Yet the WHO mission found that most health posts do indeed, have enough of the basic drugs — SANS

A captive of Mozambique's rebel army discovers no links with South Africa

Machel's worst headache



John Burlison — the captive ecologist who marched 800 km across Mozambique in six months with the National Resistance Movement

MUTARE (formerly Umtali): A captured British ecologist has given a glimpse behind the curtain shrouding the activities of the rebel movement which has given President Samora Machel his biggest headache since the Portuguese abandoned Mozambique

By DAVID THOMAS
Tribune Africa News Service

But in nearly six months of marching through 800km of bush with his captors, the National Resistance Movement (MNR), 28-year-old John Burlison found nothing to support the belief that Pretoria is backing the rebellion by a bloodthirsty band of cut-throats.

Burlison remained cool and consistent in his observations about his captors even during a hard grilling by international Pressmen at a news conference in Harare.

The bearded Englishman, who had lived for six years in Mozambique as a wildlife management lecturer and trainer, found the MNR's organisation extensive and well-disciplined in the vast central Mozambican areas he was taken through

He marched with up to three hundred well-armed men at a time, moving freely and in daylight through the 800km they covered

At the end of his long march, he was released on the Zimbabwean border 80km north of Inyanga in the Eastern Highlands.

Physically he seemed none the worse for his ordeal. He had eaten three "wholesome but monotonous" meals a day Surprisingly, he put on weight over the six months, he told the Tribune Africa News Service in an exclusive interview shortly after he had been released in Mutare by the Zimbabwean authorities who spent nearly two days questioning him about the MNR.

Burlison had been given regular anti-malaria prophylactics throughout. And once when his feet had become badly blistered and had turned septic he was treated expertly and given a penicillin injection by a trained medic.

No resistance was offered last December 17 when at mid-morning 50 well-armed rebels "just walked into the Chitengo rest camp" in the Gorongosa National Park.

Burlison, the academic director of the locally-based wildlife training centre, and a Chilean colleague, Moises Carrill, were kidnapped with about 50 Mozambicans

He was marched first to the Gorongosa Mountains where a base camp was established, then into northern Manica province, the territory of another unit

The combined strength of the two units he came in contact with Burlison estimated to be about 1 000 men, all well armed with automatic weapons.

They appeared to have a sophisticated radio communication network Burlison never got close enough to the equipment to see its origin

Some old parachute material which he had seen could not be identified either.

Burlison had never been present at any contacts with Mozambican troops. He had several times heard shooting

Once he had been told that two prisoners had been shot while trying to escape He had not seen any ruthless action taken against local villagers though he could not say whether the food donated by them to the rebels had been given voluntarily

Burlison said he had developed an "amiable" but not very close relationship with the men. They were consistently polite to him and always called him "Senhor John."

They played the odd game of soccer "which was virtually impossible in the long grass or rough terrain" and make-shift draughts

His biggest problem during the six months had been boredom during the long stopovers in the various camps.

He denied that the "Stockholm syndrome" had made him overly sympathetic to his captors He said he sympathised with their way of life and the fact that it seemed like it would never end, but that was all.

He parted with his Chilean companion in February when he began the long and arduous march to freedom on Monday this week His captors assured him Carrill would eventually be released as well

Registration.

1974 affiliat
other unions

Soviets promise more military aid to Maputo

(218) Mercury 31/5/82

MAPUTO—The Soviet Union had given Mozambique a firm promise of continued military support, the official Press reported in Maputo yesterday.

Gen Alexei Yepishev, head of the political department of the Soviet army and navy and leader of a military delegation which arrived in Maputo on Saturday, told Mozambique's Lt-Gen Armando Guebeza. 'The Soviet Union will give every support to enable your country to reach the objectives for which it is struggling.'

Earlier this week Mr Marcelino dos Santos, Mozambique's top negotiator with the Soviet Union, and the Deputy Defence Minister, Lt-Gen Sebastiao Mabote, met the Soviet Defence Minister, Mr Dmitri Ustinov in Moscow.

Mozambique's army is believed to be stepping up action against anti-Government guerrillas, who are said by Government sources to be getting increasingly sophisticated arms from South Africa. — (Sapa-Reuter)

No signs of S A supplying MNR guerillas

(218) Mercury 2/6/82

Guerilla fighters of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) waging an armed struggle against President Samora Machel's Frelimo Government are well armed and able to move 'fairly easily' over regions of central Mozambique.

Special Correspondent
HARARE

This was has been disclosed by Mr John Burlison, 28, the British zoologist who was released by the Mozambican rebels last week after spending five months in captivity

Mr Burlison, who was kidnapped at gunpoint along with about 50 Mozambicans at the Gorongosa game reserve, spent 158 days in captivity at MNR camps in heavily wooded and mountainous areas of central Mozambique

He said he was well treated in captivity but had been forced to walk about 800 km with the guerillas to and from various bush camps in a couple of attempts to release him on the Zimbabwean border

After his harrowing experience Mr Burlison is one of the few people who are in a position to throw some light on the activities of the Mozambican rebels, who have been described in official African circles as a rag-tag group of bandits supplied and backed by South Africa

No evidence

However, Mr Burlison told international newsmen that he found no evidence to suggest that South Africa was supplying the anti-Frelimo movement

'I have absolutely no proof whatsoever that contact with South Africa existed I saw no evidence of tinned food or cigarettes bearing South African brands

'At no time during my captivity did I see any kind of air contact or parachutes being dropped, and I didn't see any white people at all with the guerillas'

The only indication of outside contact with the guerillas was the presence of old parachute material that was used by some of them to make clothing

During his captivity he had come into contact with two main groups of guerillas, which he estimated to number about 1 000 The largest group he saw, just after his capture, numbered about 300

The armament of the guerillas was 'reasonably good,' he said, and all the trained soldiers had communist-manufactured rifles of various kinds while the commanders also had pistols

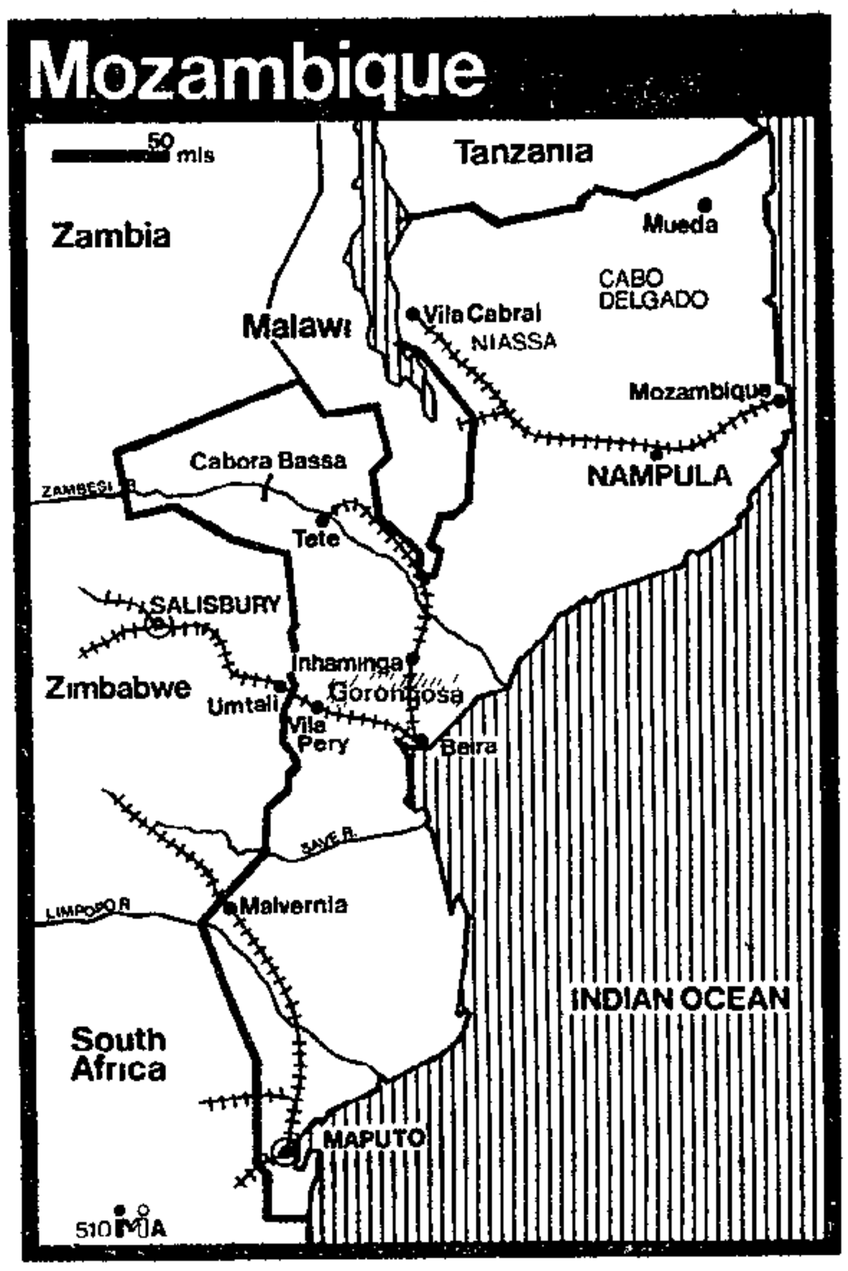
In addition, they were equipped with bazookas, mortars, mines, explosives and machine-guns They had also been successful on occasion in capturing equipment, mainly mortar bombs, during their operations

'I cannot judge their military prowess because I have never had any kind of military training and I didn't see any action,' he said

he said 'At no time was I beaten or interrogated intensively

'My biggest enemy by far was boredom During the day it was difficult to occupy myself and I read anything that was available and spoke to the people around me'

Mr Burlison said he stayed in straw huts with



Though Mr Burlison refused to give his overall view of the rebels as a guerilla movement he said the way he was taken across country to be released seemed to indicate that the rebels had 'some kind of cohesion'

Long walk

Mr Burlison estimated that he had walked about 800 km, mainly during the day, and the guerillas were able to move 'fairly easily' over regions of central Mozambique

He said that apart from one occasion when they had to live off 'short rations' for a couple of days during a march the rebels were never short of food

The food — mainly sadza (mealie meal), vegetables and meat — was supplied either by local civilians or seized in raids on communal villages and stores

Mr Burlison said he had three meals a day and adequate medical attention during his captivity, which he thought might have ended in February if the rivers near the Zimbabwean border had not been in flood

'I was very well treated,' the guerrilla officers, who referred to a Mr Alfonso Dhlakama as their supreme commander or president Some of them were former Frelimo guerillas

'I was never given any reason for my capture and I can only suppose that it was for publicity purposes.'

Mr Burlison said the guerillas were anti-communist and were hoping to replace President Machel's existing regime with a government that was more sympathetic towards private enterprise

After a one-month stay in a mountain base camp Mr Burlison was told that he would be freed He was taken in a westerly direction but flooded rivers prevented his release near the Zimbabwe border

This was delayed for a further two months until he was released last Monday and picked up inside Zimbabwe by local police

Mr Burlison said before he flew home to England last week that he had no plans to return to Mozambique and he was not willing to expose himself to the same dangers again

Machel's troops in drive to oust rebels

(218)

Star 2/6/82

LISBON — Guerillas fighting the government of President Samora Machel said yesterday 5 000 Mozambique troops assisted by forces from Tanzania and Zimbabwe, were trying to secure control of a key border area in western Mozambique.

A spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance Organisation (RNM) said the government forces had launched a two-pronged offensive with the help of 1 000 Tanzanian soldiers and 500 former guerillas of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zanla group not yet incorporated into the country's army.

RAIDS

Eight Soviet - built MiG fighters were raiding settlements north and south of the main road and rail link between the Mozambican port of Beira and Mutare in eastern Zimbabwe, he said

The government forces were using heavy artillery and 15 armoured cars in the operation, mainly directed against the Sitagonga hill range between Mavita and the Zimbabwean border south of the road, according to the spokesman.

Portuguese newspapers have reported that the Mozambican Army has launched a major offensive in the area to flush out about 2 000 RNM rebels after a recent wave of guerilla attacks

DENIED

A Zimbabwe Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Sydney Sekeramayi, said yesterday in Harare that the war between the rebels and the Mozambique Government would not be allowed to spill over into his country

He denied that Zimbabwean troops were backing President Machel's forces

The Zimbabwe Government has also denied a reported comment by a Minister that the Beira-Mutare fuel pipeline would reopen in two weeks.

A Government statement said the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Dzikamai Mavhaire, had at no time given a definite date for the reopening — Reuter and The Star's Africa News Service

GEN

(218) Star

Claim on defector denied

3/6/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, the Mozambican Air Force pilot who defected to South Africa in a MiG-21 fighter last year is the head of a Mozambican resistance movement based in South Africa, the Mozambique news agency AIM alleges

AIM claims that Lieutenant Bomba is the "nominal leader" of an organisation known as Jumo, the youth wing of Fumo, a Mozambican resistance movement run by a man named Joao Khan

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today the allegations were "utter rubbish"

Lieutenant Bomba was employed by the SADF in a non-military capacity to evaluate propaganda reports filtering through from Moscow and other Eastern bloc countries, he said

(218) Star 4/6/82

Bush army may number 10 000

Machel cannot now ignore MNR rebels

The MNR (Movement of National Resistance) may not be a threat to Samora Machel's government in Mozambique, but it is certainly an embarrassment. DAVID THOMAS of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Mutare, formerly Umtali.

Though the Movement of National Resistance in Mozambique still has little or no political credibility, recent events have shown that the rebels can no longer be written off as disorganised and isolated groups of bandits

Though not seen as a serious threat to President Samora Machel s seven year-old government, there is no doubt that it has become a serious embarrassment

Its terror campaign has escalated to the extent of jeopardising important development projects in the country These include the R1 000 million second stage of the Cabora Bassa Dam Electrification scheme, whose future is reported to be undecided because of the deteriorating security situation in the Tete province

SHOT DEAD

A Swedish company building a pulp mill near Villa Manica in central Mozambique has already evacuated its 50 expatriate employees to Zimbabwe The move came after two of the company's men were shot dead in an ambush on the main road

A report last week claimed that harvesting of crops in the central provinces had been seriously disrupted by the rebels — at a time of critical food shortages in the country

Sabotage by the MNR last week again stopped traffic on the Beira to Mutare railway line

On the same route is the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe Its long-awaited reopening after 17 years in mothballs is being delayed by the security situation in the area.

Military-escorted convoys which smack of the Rhodesian War days have been introduced on Mozambique's main north-south road to protect traffic

Until late last year the MNR terrorised only local Mozambicans, especially those who actively supported the Frelimo government

In December two Portuguese technicians were killed by the MNR and a British ecologist and Chilean maths teacher were kidnapped in the Gorongosa National Park

This signalled a new dimension in he MNR's activities and is probably meant to discourage foreign involvement and investment in Mozambique

Territorially the MNR has expanded significantly It is now active from as far south as Inhambane, to Tete on the Malawi border, nearly 1 000 km to the north

To cap it all, the MNR last week scored a major propoganda coup when it released Mr John Burlison The Briton was a prisoner of the rebels for six months

In his subsequent "debriefing" by the Zimbabwean authorities, and a grilling by the international Press, Mr Burlison gave the first personal account to reach the outside world of the movements and organisation of the MNR

Most of the 800 km camp-to-camp march he was taken on by the rebels was done in daylight During this time his group never came in contact with Mozambican forces

He estimated the total strength of the two rebel units he came in contact with at about 1 000 men each armed with at least an automatic rifle They also had bazookas and 60 mm and 82 mm mortars

Reliable intelligence sources estimate the MNR's current strength at about 10 000 men

A sign that the MNR has become too much for the Frelimo defence forces to handle alone came last week with the reported appeal by Maputo to Tanzania for increased military aid to fight the rebels

There are already about 1 500 Tanzanian troops stationed in Mozambique Reports that Zimbabwean ground and air force were being used in an offensive against the MNR in Manica province have been denied strongly by the Harare authorities and independent government sources

UNDERSTOOD

But it is understood that a significant number of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's former Zanla guerillas who did not return from Mozambique to be integrated into the Zimbabwe army are helping Frelimo fight the insurgents

It is obvious from Mr Burlison s account, and other information which has trickled out of Mozambique, that the MNR has powerful external backing

Most serious observers of the frontline scene, including intelligence and Western diplomatic sources, are convinced that South Africa is behind the MNR with more than just logistical support

The Mozambican Government is going to great lengths to try to establish such a connection

Its news agency, AIM, reports that documents found in an MNR base overrun by Frelimo forces had proved this beyond doubt

According to the AIM report, the link man between the MNR and the South African military is codenamed either "Colonel Charlie" or "Colonel van Niekerk"

"Colonel Charlie" is documented as discussing with the MNR's chief, Alfonso Dhlakama, the physical presence of South African specialists with the MNR inside Mozambique They would not only instruct the MNR on use of heavy weapons and sabotage techniques, but would also participate directly in attacks, the report said, quoting the captured documents

PROPAGANDA

Aim goes on to claim that commander Dhlakama had been made a full colonel in the South African army at a ceremony at Phalaborwa in 1981

Mr Burlison, however, saw nothing to connect Pretoria with the MNR, **even** though he started his six-month ordeal believing that South Africa was backing the rebels

The MNR was supported initially during the war by the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation as a sort of buffer inside Mozambique

When the MNR was understood to have been handed over to the South Africans at Zimbabwe's independence, it had only about 300 active fighters

The MNR's radio mouthpiece, Voice of Free Africa, was also believed to have been taken over by the South Africans It is now said to be broadcasting propaganda to Mozambique from a mobile transmitter in the Northern Transvaal

Zimbabwe whites may quit police

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's controversial Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has issued a police promotion list which, may trigger more resignations from the already severely depleted white strength

He said those who "went off in a huff" after being passed over were of doubtful loyalty

Several whites have been promoted to superintendent, chief superintendent and assistant commissioner, but others who have been acting in ranks while awaiting substantive appointments have lost their acting commands and allowances

The list said by Mr Ushewokunze to be "in line with the Government's policy of black advancement," features the promotion of several blacks to senior assistant commissioners and several from patrol and section officers to chief inspectors and superintendents

Mr Ushewokunze commented about the "black appointments" "In the final analysis, they are all potential stayers. Our white colleagues are potential leavers."

MACHEL PUTS OFF TRIP TO VERWOERD

Argus Africa News Service

President Samora Machel

MAPUTO. — Stepped-up guerrilla attacks in Mozambique, including the reported killing of at least 40 passengers in a train ambush, have forced President Samora Machel to postpone a visit to Europe and take charge of operations against the insurgents.

The decision to postpone President Machel's visits to Britain, France and the Netherlands early next month, was taken on Wednesday by the standing political committee (politburo) of Frelimo

The committee decided President Machel should take personal charge of the operations against the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) because of the deteriorating security situation in the country

According to sources here, the MNRM attacks included the ambushing of a train last month in the Chimoio area of Manica province in central Mozambique

SA AID

At least 40 passengers are reported to have been killed but this has not been officially confirmed

Later, a Portuguese technician and a labourer working on a pulp mill being built by a Swedish firm were killed in an ambush

Fifty Scandinavian technicians working on the project an turned up in were withdrawn from the project and turned up in mud-spattered cars in Mutare (formerly Umtali), Zimbabwe.

Sunday Times 18/9/82

218

Thousands cross border in search of jobs and food

Report and pictures: KEN SLADE

THOUSANDS of near-starving black Mozambique citizens are illegally crossing the border into South Africa every month in search of food and work.

There are fears that the illegal immigrants could provide cover for terrorists to infiltrate the Republic

I spent a few days in the Komatipoort region and was astounded at the apparent ease with which the border was being crossed virtually every night by the illegal immigrants

The Sunday Times investigation revealed

- Although 2 000 illegal Mozambique nationals were arrested in the Lowveld last month, many others eluded the security net.
- For a payment of the equivalent of R2, Frelimo soldiers actually assisted people to cross the border
- The only food available in western Mozambique seemed to be small quantities of sugar and rice Queues for those provisions begin to form at midnight to await the opening of government-controlled shops at 8am
- Many black labourers on Lowveld farms are "under terrorist pressure" to protect and hide illegal immigrants
- Some farmers are fearful of working border areas of their lands because they are afraid of the Frelimo soldiers

Loggerheads

- Farmers and police are at loggerheads over employment of the illegal immigrants and heavy fines are being imposed on the labour-hungry farmers
- Some farmers want to quit the area because they believe they are not receiving sufficient police protection

The Lowveld District Commandant of Police, Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Naude, said drought conditions seemed to be worsening in Mozambique because, over the past six months, an ever-increasing number of Mozambicans had been attempting to cross illegally

"We are now apprehending about 2 000 a month and, in a single day last week, 80 were caught," he said

He could not speculate on the number of politically motivated illegals who could be escaping his security net

"Once they are apprehended, we take them to court, where they are charged as prohibited immigrants They are also charged for entering South Africa at a place not under the control of immigration officials

"The usual fine is a sentence of three months on each charge"

He said most of those apprehended were young men

"In the past, farmers used to employ these people as labourers, but now they think twice because a number of them have been fined"

Mixed

The maximum fine for employing illegal immigrants is R2 000 or 2 000 days' imprisonment

"The farmers are short of labour, so police raids on farms are obviously met with a mixed and sometimes bitter reaction from the farmers," said Col Naude.

"Apart from having usual border patrols, we have special groups of men whose sole job is to catch the illegal immigrants"

However, Mr Jan Bezuidenhout, a border farmer near Komatipoort for the past two years, remains unconvinced about the personal safety of his family and is seriously thinking of quitting

"The government is always pleading with border farmers to remain on their farms," he said, "but why should I please them just to get myself killed"

He said part of his farm shared a common border with Mozambique

"The fence is only 500 metres away from my house and I have only been near it once"

He said the one occasion he did walk towards the fence, a large group of Frelimo soldiers began shouting and pointing rifles at him

He later learnt that there was a Frelimo camp on their side of the fence

"I have spoken to a number of the illegal workers about their crossings, and they said they had to pay Frelimo guards about R2 for help to get across the fence

"I have found my own workers feeding and hiding illegal immigrants

"When I asked them why, they refused to answer But I have heard whispers among them that they would be killed by terrorists unless they help people who cross the border"

Mr Bezuidenhout is a vegetable farmer and will soon need 200 additional labourers to pick his crops

No choice

"There is no local legal labour available and the farmers in the area have no choice but to risk hiring the foreign workers

"The people in Mozambique are living off rice and sugar You can see starvation in their eyes when they beg you for work"

Another border farmer, Mr Koos van der Lith, said he and sleep at night because of the illegal immigrants passing through their lands

"One morning I stepped out of the back door to find six of them sleeping on my porch I grabbed my rifle and they ran"

Mr van der Lith's wife, Rachel, said one morning she and her husband woke to discover a group of 30 illegals hiding in the bush next to the farm

Collect

"The police can't expect us to run the farm while we keep on having to collect the illegal workers and take them off to the police station"

Mr van der Lith said part of his farm also bordered Mozambique

"But I can't take you near the fence because Frelimo will shoot us"

Another farmer, Mr Loffie van Landsberg, is bitter

"On Tuesday last week, police raided my farm and found four illegal workers," he said

"The workers were taken away and I appeared in court on a charge of employing illegal immigrants I was fined R50 or 50 days' imprisonment on each of the four counts The sentence was conditionally suspended"

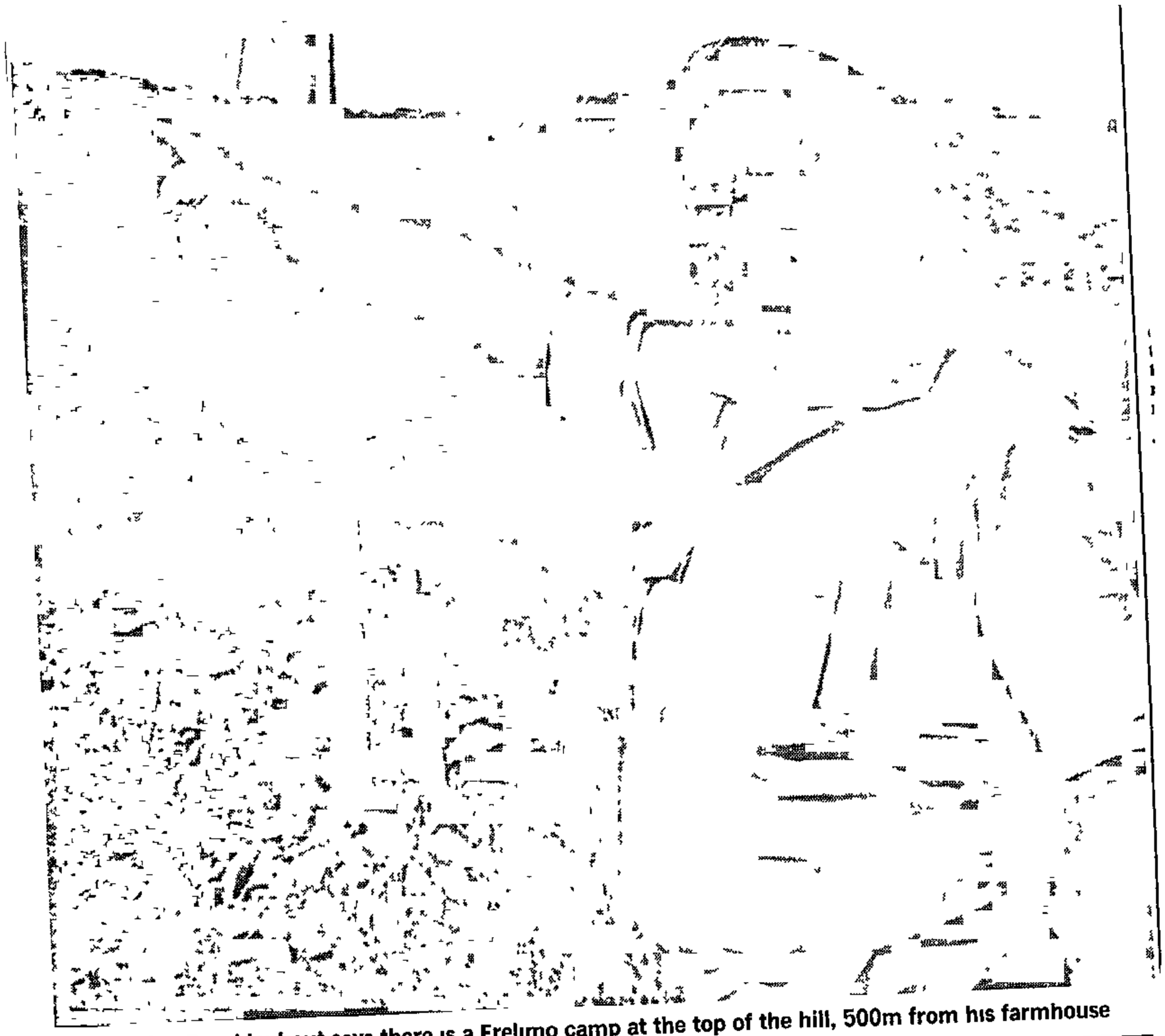
He admitted that when he arrived back at his farm after the court hearing he had to fire an additional 75 illegal workers, who had fled into the bush when the police raided

"The four labourers who were charged obviously did not serve long terms in prison because on Saturday of that week they were back looking for work"

Mr and Mrs Koos van der Lith . . getting little sleep

P. T. O. FOR PICTURE

SUNDAY TIMES



Mr Jan Bezuidenhout says there is a Frelimo camp at the top of the hill, 500m from his farmhouse

- analyse the change in owners equity items
- eliminate (reverse) the effect of transactions which have affected the balance sheet values but which have not involved the source or use of funds or of cash, e.g. depreciation, the revaluation of assets, transfers to and from reserves

- use the adjusted figures to prepare a simple statement of Source and Application of Funds and a statement of Source and Application of Cash

lice

:ise'

keen on promo-
could remain in
ger while their
ities matured

the past blacks
merely as an
of hands But
ent had decided
join the ranks of
makers

blacks were
ysis all poten
hile their white
were potential

added that the
ite police offi
in Zimbabwe
oted after the
of the historical
rce" that had
in the police

Manhunt for pensioner's murderers

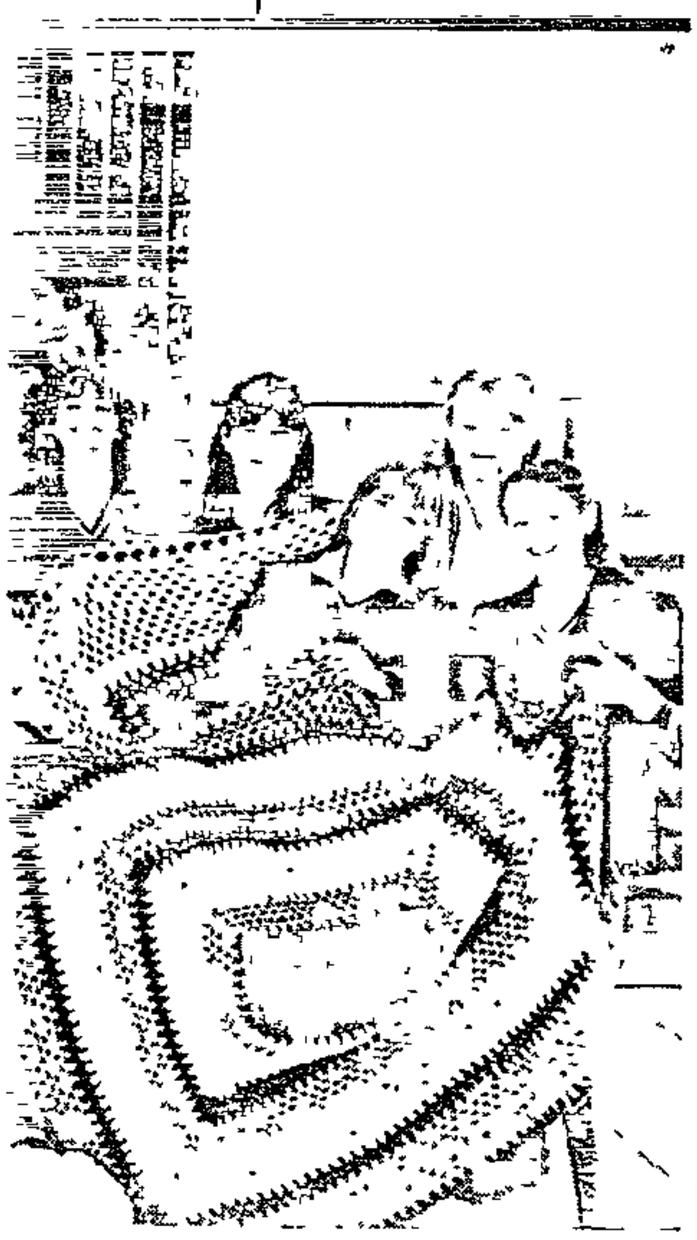
HARARE — An extensive manhunt was continuing yesterday for the killers of an elderly man

Mr Henry William Vere Russel (66), a retired mineworker, was stabbed to death in his home in Harare on Thursday

After stabbing him his two attackers threatened his wife and stole clothing

After the killers had fled Mrs Vere Russel found her husband lying in a pool of blood on the lounge floor

● The charred body of a Zimbabwean Ministry of Youth Sport and Recreation official was found in a burnt-out fol lowing an attack on a Ministry team visiting the Lupane communal area on Thursday — Sapa



ets they made for Operation Snowball.

chilly winter

Centre, Park
Dorego cnr Corlett
tha
Pharmacy Riv
Drive
Outfitters Bryan-
and Bows 1032 Ho-
Cleaning Boutique,
s Plumbing 44 Der
Jeppe Street
Centre Information

Honeydew Shopping Centre.
Houghton Union of Jewish Women 1 Oak Street.
Hyde Park Shopping Centre The Turntable
Killarney Oxford Synagogue, 20 North Avenue
Krugersdorp Uranium Pharmacy, Checkers Centre Kenmere
Lenasia Carnival Supermarket Rose Avenue
Parktown. Temple Emmanuel 38 Oxford Road
Parkview St Peter s by the Lake 43 Lower Park Drive
Parkwood. Elegant Dry Cleaners, 128b Jan Smuts Avenue
Roosevelt Park. Recreation Centre, Preller Drive/Anton Van Wouw
Sandringham. Jabula Recreation Centre off George Street
Sandton Information Desk

'Attacks' by SA' put stop to Machel trips

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Samora Machel had postponed visits to France Britain and the Netherlands next month because of "the recent escalation of South African attacks" on Mozambique a senior government official said in Maputo at the weekend

He said the embassies of the three countries were informed of the postponement last Wednesday and President Machel would send envoys to brief the three governments soon

Portuguese newspapers reported earlier this week that a major government drive to flush out rebel forces was under way, but government sources in Maputo have said it was not a major offensive

The official said Mozambican authorities had evidence that a recent increase in attacks by rebel groups was due to "more training weapons and supplies from the Pretoria regime"

Mozambique was faced with "an undeclared war" by South Africa and President Machel believed he should remain in the country the official said

A spokesman for the SA Defence Force described the Mozambique statement as ridiculous and said the country should stop using South Africa as a scapegoat for its internal problems

"Mozambique should stop blaming South Africa for the discontent caused by President Machel s Marxist policies that have resulted in unemployment, hunger and poverty in Mozambique

"Making ridiculous statements like this will not solve their problems" he said

Meanwhile, the Mozambique Government has announced that the Defence Minister Lieutenant-General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, would visit Portugal soon for discussions on military co-operation

General Chipande told a correspondent of the Portuguese newspaper Expresso that the talks were aimed at defining areas of co-operation after the signing of a working protocol in April

He denied reports that the April accord covered commando and counter-insurgency training for Mozambican troops and said a likely area of co-operation would be in logistics

A Portuguese military team would visit Mozambique soon to study the possibility of rehabilitating military installations left by the Portuguese when Mozambique became independent — Sapa-Reuter

Cape MP set to join Dr T

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Mr Ferdi van Heerden the Cape Nationalist MP for De Aar who took a lone stand against the guarded endorsement by the Cabinet of the President's Council proposals, seems certain to join the Conservative Party of South Africa

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, won a resounding victory at the extraordinary joint caucus meeting of all National Party MPs and MPCs in Cape Town on Saturday

At the meeting the Cabinet presented its 'guideline approach' to the controversial recommendations of the President s Council — and the indications are that the Government is opting for a far softer version of the PC's proposals, a tactic which undoubtedly resulted in the Cabinet's eight-point motion being accepted with the sole dissenting vote of Mr Van Heerden

Interviewed yesterday Mr Van Heerden made it clear that he had promised the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that he would give more thought to his decision not to support the Cabinet s set of guidelines on the PC proposals

"However the possibility exists that I will leave the National Party," he said

And if he does so, he will bring the influence of the CPSA to the doorstep of the Eastern Cape The De Aar constituency borders on the Cradock Aliwal North and Queenstown seats

"I can say now that I am confident that I took the right decision yesterday in opposing the motions put to us"

Mr Van Heerden admitted "some surprise" that when votes were cast, his was the only opposing vote

"I was not in contact with people who it had been speculated in newspaper reports might oppose the President's Council proposals but I had read that there were some

'I obviously had wondered before the meeting what would happen at the joint caucus and I was a bit surprised that nobody else opposed the motion," said Mr Van Heerden.

Although Mr Van Heerden refused to comment on the reasons for the almost unanimous acceptance of the motion, it is understood the support for the Cabinet's guidelines on the PC proposals reflects that the Cabinet has opted for a pale version of the original PC proposals

If Mr Van Heerden crosses to the CPSA, a move he is unlikely to want to delay, it will nudge Dr Andries Treurnicht's party to a total Parliamentary strength of 18 MPs — just nine fewer than the total strength of the official Opposition, the PFP

Shooting at Berlin Wall

WEST BERLIN — West Germany has protested over a shooting incident at the Berlin Wall at the weekend, in which East German border guards were said to be involved

Police said several shots were heard early on Saturday morning near the Bornholmer Strasse checkpoint East German soldiers were seen to carry away a person lying on the strip of communist territory next to the wall — Sapa-Reuter

Marist Brothers meet to celebrate 165th birthday

Mail Reporter

MARIST BROTHERS associations all over the world celebrated their 165th birthday yesterday

A French Catholic priest, Marcellin Champagnat, began establishing schools for the poor in France in 1817

To mark their founding four Marist Brothers Colleges from Johannesburg met yesterday at the Observatory college for their fourth annual family day gathering

A soccer match between the Observatory women teachers and Observatory mothers was the highlight of the day's sporting events, in which parents and pupils participated The mothers won 2-1

An estimated R10 000, collected from sponsors and sale of food, will be donated to Nazareth House for the benefit of orphans and old people

Funds from last year s family day gathering were donated to the Soweto School for the Deaf

(218) Star 8/6/82

I won't fight for Russia—Costa

Own Correspondent

Mr George Costa, the National Director of Security in Mozambique who asked yesterday for political asylum in South Africa, told a Press conference afterwards "I am prepared to fight for the freedom of my people — but not for Russia"

Mr Costa, who emphasised that he had applied voluntarily for asylum, was relaxed and neatly dressed when he met the Press in Pretoria

He said· "Mozambique is losing a little bit of freedom every day because of the marxist government, which has a good relationship with the Soviet Union and other communist countries

"The Russians do long-term planning, and ruined our economy They are therefore in a position to put pressure on us. They will help us to survive — but on their conditions

"Their main target, however, is southern Africa — no matter how long it takes them"

Mr Costa (30) said he had been director of security in Mozambique since 1978, and had liaised with the South African Police for the past three years

"I visited South Africa on previous occasions, and had been considering defecting for eight months," he said

"Frelimo was good in the beginning, when it was a front for freedom It fought for our freedom until 1977, but is not a front anymore — it is a full-bred marxist party

The Russians are not interested in military action in Africa themselves They use other people to do it for them — and they have the influence and time to succeed

"To come back to the economy — we are on our knees Almost no timber is being exported and less than 40 percent of our normal quota of prawns is being exported If you want to eat prawns or buy a bottle of whisky you have to buy it on the black market A bottle of whisky costs R100"

Mr Costa said there were still people with money in Mozambique, but certain articles could not be bought — especially inland. Food was cheap, but there was very little available to buy

The standard of education was bad Most people had completed only primary school

Mr Costa said the reason for his visit to South Africa with two other Mozambique officials was to have discussions with the Narcotics Bureau about drug smuggling between South Africa and Mozambique via Swaziland

"My wife Goaqine (32) and my children Helena (9), Grace (6) and Ricardo (4) as well as my parents, are still in Maputo," he said

"What's going to happen to them now is an open question"

"I have no plans for the immediate future, but I am going to have a good rest for the next two weeks"

The head of the South African Security Police Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said Mr Costa applied for political asylum at Jan Smuts Airport at 7 am yesterday

He was part of a three-man delegation on an official visit to South Africa, but refused to board an aircraft back to Maputo

General Coetzee said the Security Police did not co-operate with the Mozambique security department directly The only area of co-operation was pure police and crime matters — especially drug smuggling

More top Frelimo officials defect

Star 8/6/82 (218)

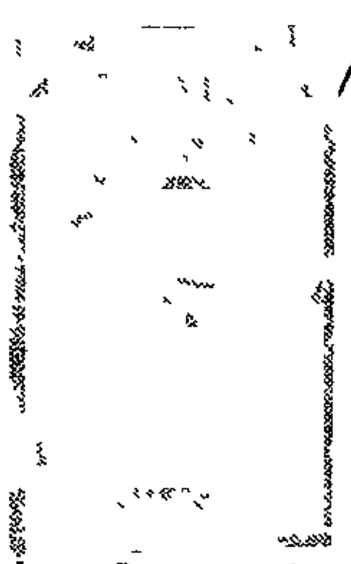
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — More highranking Mozambique officials — the Finance Director in the Presidency and the ambassador to Portugal — have defected, according to sources in Maputo

These defections are in addition to those of the Mozambique National Director of Security, Mr Jorge Costa, now being debriefed in South Africa, and Mr Antonio Rocha, first secretary in Mozambique's embassy in Harare, who is alleged to have disappeared with the equivalent of R250 000.

The defection of

To Page 3, Col 5



Jorge Costa asked for asylum

'Costa pointed a gun at me'

By Joao Santa Rita

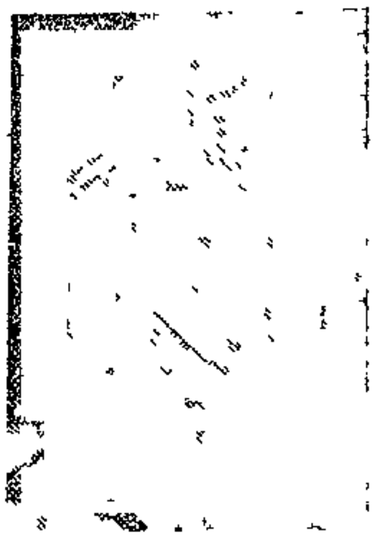
The Mozambique National Director of Security who defected to South Africa yesterday, Mr Jorge Costa, led a manhunt to recapture two South Africans and a Rhodesian who escaped from a Maputo jail in 1975, according to a Portuguese man now living in South Africa.

Mr Teofilo Esquivel says that he was harassed by Mr Costa in a Maputo jail after Mr Costa had arrested him in November 1974

Mr Esquivel claimed today that Mr Costa had been responsible for the re-arrest of Mr Nic Heynes, Mr Albert Bates and Mr Bernard Ellison who, with a Briton and a German, made a dramatic bid to leave Mozambique by sea in 1975.

They managed to escape from prison where they had been waiting trial for several months

To Page 3, Col 5



Mr Teofilo Esquivel "harassed"

'Costa pointed a gun'

(218) Star 8/6/82

▶▶ From page 1

on "crimes against decolonisation."

They stole a boat and were making for South Africa when a burst of gunfire from a helicopter forced them to turn back

Mr Esquivel said Mr Costa had brought the escapers to the prison where he was being held.

Mr Esquivel said the men had later been stripped naked and taken to a cell next door.

"During the night we heard cries and moans and we assumed they were being beaten up," he said.

Mr Esquivel said a few days after his arrest he had been taken to an office.

Mr Costa had pointed a gun at him and said: "When we put our hands on you we won't be as soft as the Military Police rubbish which only managed to give you 30 stitches on your head.

"Next time I will shut you in a room where two Frelimo comrades will destroy you with punches"

Mr Esquivel says he made a statement with these allegations to the commander of the Military Police at the jail.

He still has a photocopy of the statement.

Mr Costa was also alleged to have personally supervised the transfer of hundreds of prisoners to Pemba, formerly Porto Amelia.

"He would come with a machine-gun and give the prisoners three minutes to get ready," said Mr Esquivel.

More top officials defect

▶▶ From page 1

the Finance Director, Mr Zulficar Tricamegy, was announced last night by President Samora Machel although he did not say where the official had gone.

Although the defection of the ambassador to Portugal, Mr Joao Ataide, is being widely discussed in Maputo no official statement has yet been made.

Mozambican officials have claimed that Mr Costa, who defected to South Africa yesterday, had come under increasing pressure in Mozambique's law and order campaign directed against brutality and abuse of power by police and security forces.

They accuse Mr Costa of being one of the main offenders and allege that he "created instability among white Mozambicans and foreigners."

The officials suggest that some of the defections may be linked to testimony given over the past few days by several former officials in the colonial secret police

● See Page 17

Cape Times 9/6/82

Defector 'traitor' — Mozambique

MAPUTO — Mozambique yesterday accused its former security chief who defected to South Africa on Monday, of being a traitor who terrorized whites and foreigners

The official Mozambican news agency Aim, quoted a Security Ministry statement as saying that Mr George Costa who sought political asylum in South Africa while on official business had created "instability and terror among white Mozambicans and foreigners"

The Mozambican official sought asylum at Jan Smuts airport shortly before he was due to return to Mozambique after talks on security issues

He told a news conference later that Soviet influence in his country was increasing

Aim described Mr Costa's defection as "treason"

"He's given himself up to Pretoria You know what this means? Prepare for an attack" Aim quoted Mozambican President Samora Machel as saying

The report added "Now we are telling all Mozambicans who collaborate with Pretoria You won't have a place in the last boat when apartheid is destroyed"

Mr Costa had opposed an official campaign being waged to stamp out abuse of power and violation of civil rights by defence and security forces, the Security Ministry said

●Our Correspondent in Johannesburg reports that the security police yesterday spirited Mr Costa away from the public eye

The chief of the South African security police General Johan Coetzee said that at this stage there was nothing further that could be said about the defection

Thirty-year-old Mr Costa was introduced to pressmen by General Coetzee at Pretoria Police Headquarters on Monday afternoon

General Coetzee said Mr Costa had asked for political asylum in South Africa at 7am that morning — moments before he was due to return to Maputo after a three-day official visit to South Africa on police matters

Two Mozambique Government officials listened in stunned silence to Mr Costa's announcement and themselves returned to Maputo

Police declined to disclose the whereabouts of Mr Costa who is still in South Africa on a valid visa — Sapa-Reuter

Red Cross may be asked to intervene for defector's family

Mercury 9/6/82

218

INTERNATIONAL Red Cross officials may be petitioned by the South African authorities to persuade the Frelimo Government in Mozambique to allow the parents, wife and three children of Mr Jorge Costa to leave Maputo and join him in Pretoria.

Mr Costa, Mozambique's National Director of Security, defected from his country on the eve of his departure for Maputo on Monday after a three day visit to Pretoria to discuss mutual police matters with the South African Police

By GEHRI STRAUSS

He left behind in Maputo his parents, his wife and his three children

Gen Johan Coetzee, chief of the Security Branch of the South African Police, said in Pretoria yesterday that Mr Costa feared for the safety of his parents and family at the hands of Frelimo authorities

He told the general that since his defection he had tried to contact his parents by telephone but their telephone had been taken away from their home in Maputo

His own telephone at his house had been tapped and he had not been able to speak to his wife and children

'We don't know what has happened to Mr Costa's parents and the other members of his family or what Frelimo might do to them in view of his decision to seek political asylum in South Africa We are hoping, however, that they will be free to leave Mozambique if they wish

'What we have in mind right now is to petition through the International Red Cross for them to be allowed to join Mr Costa in Pretoria if they wish to,' Gen Coetzee said

He declined to discuss Mr Costa's future in South Africa and added that for the present he was staying at an undisclosed address in Pretoria while he was being debriefed

'Mr Costa has had a traumatic experience in taking the decision he did in addition he is gravely concerned for the safety of his loved ones

Rest

'We allowed the media to speak to him at a special conference at my headquarters in Pretoria on Monday so that the news of his defection could be released here before the other two security officers who were with him got back to break the news in Maputo

'He needs a rest to recuperate and so to save him unnecessary further harassment from the media or anyone else, I have decided not to disclose his whereabouts,' Gen Coetzee said

Mozambique yesterday accused Mr Costa of being a traitor who had terrorised whites and foreigners

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, quoted a Security Ministry statement as saying that Mr Costa created 'instability and terror among white Mozambicans and foreigners'

Mr Costa told a news conference later that Soviet influence in his country was increasing

AIM described Mr Costa's defection as treason 'He's given himself up to Pretoria You know what this means. Prepare for an attack,' AIM quoted Mozambican President Samora Machel as saying.

He is the third senior official to abscond recently, along with the First Secretary at the Mozambican embassy in Harare, Mr Antonio Andre Rocha, and the Director of Finance at the President's Office, Mr Zulficar Tricamegy, the agency said — (Sapa-Reuter)

Machel hits out at Costa

(218)

Star 9/6/82

The Star's
Africa News Service

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has claimed that Mr Jorge Costa, the National Security director, defected to South Africa because of disclosures made to him by former "collaborators" of the Portuguese colonial regime.

In his first public reaction to Mr Costa's defection, President Machel told a group of 1 000 former members of the Portuguese secret police and crack units of the colonial army: "Costa has given himself up to Pretoria. You know what this means Prepare for an attack"

The official news agency AIM said Machel was referring to a "possible attack by the South African army"

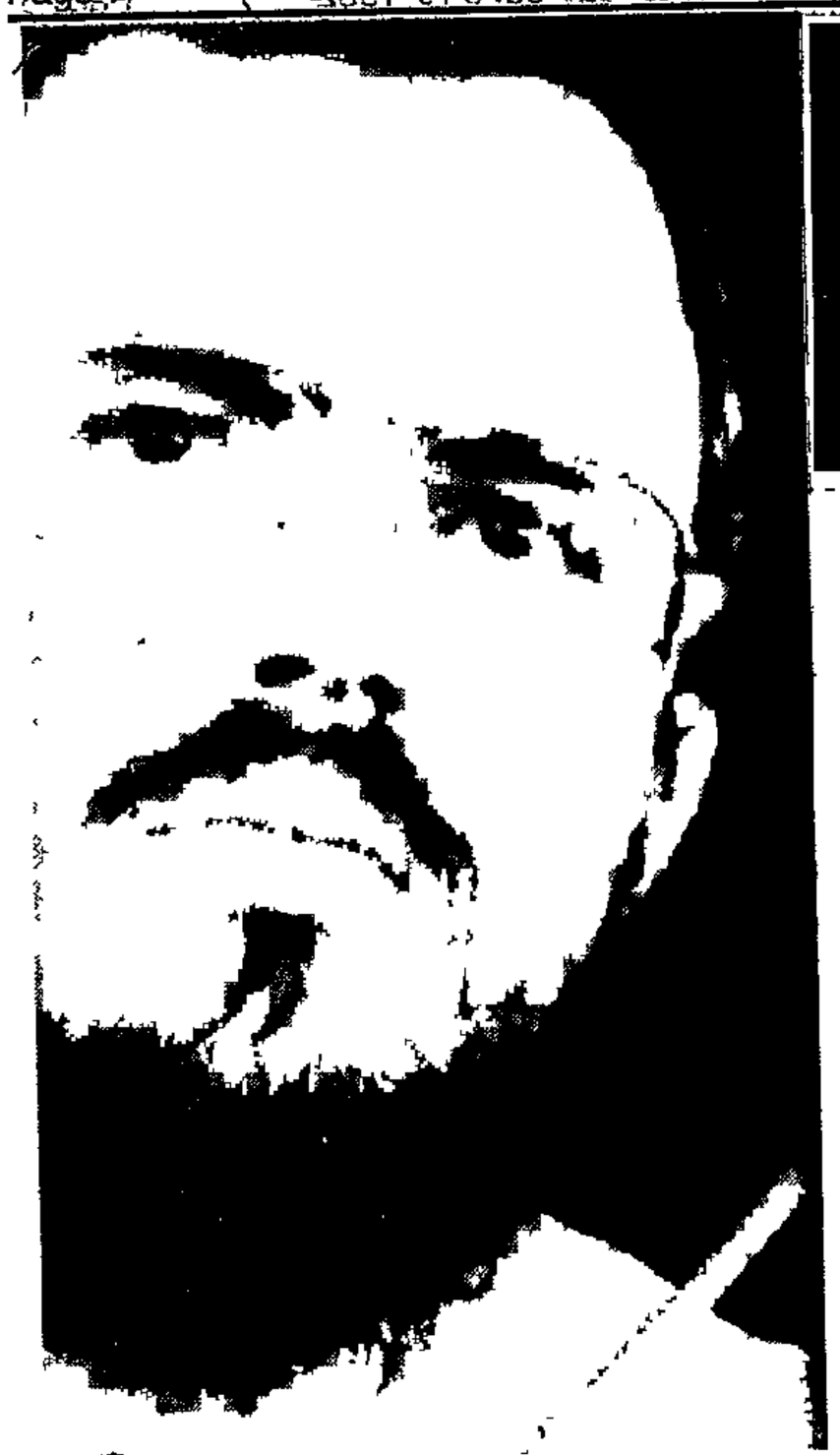
President Machel confirmed that the financial director in the presidency, Mr Zulficar Tricamegy, and the first secretary in Mozambique's Harare Embassy, Mr Antonio Rocha, had defected.

The Mozambican Embassy in Lisbon declined to confirm or deny that Ambassador Joao Ataide had defected But in said the Mozambican Foreign Ministry was investigating his absence from Lisbon, reports the Star's correspondent.

An embassy secretary said yesterday Mr Ataide, who became Maputo's Ambassador to Portugal on November 11, 1981, was travelling "on business to France and Belgium"

Lisbon sources linked to the resistance movement in Mozambique said the rash of defections was "intimately tied to widespread rumours in Maputo that an anti-Machel coup could take place at any time"

(218)



POLITICAL ASYLUM: Mr Jorge Costa.

Defections linked to new revelations

Defectors may have feared exposure

MAPUTO — A spate of defections by Mozambican Government officials has been linked by the country's leadership and official press to relevations about the activities of formerly unidentified collaborators with the Portuguese colonial regime.

A Government official confirmed here on Tuesday that Mozambique's Ambassador to Portugal, Joao Ataide, had also defected The announcement followed the defection on Monday of security official Jorge Costa, who has applied for political asylum in South Africa, and that of the Finance Director in the President's Office, Zulficar Tricamegy

President Samora Machel disclosed the last two defections at a meeting on Monday night with nearly 1 000 former police and special forces agents of the colonial regime Most of them are being rehabilitated in part by producing reports on their activities before independence in 1975

President Machel said Mr Costa had "run away because of this meeting" The official Mozambican news agency, "Aim" said on Tuesday that it was possible the defectors "feared the meeting would produce evidence of their past links to Portuguese colonialism, hidden until now"

There is most concern here about the case of Mr Costa, who was in charge of prisioners and interrogation at the Security Ministry He emerged into public view early last year after six Americans were expelled for allegedly running a CIA network, and several Mozambicans confessed to being part of it

Officials have voiced concern about the information about that and other operations Mr Costa could pass on to South Africa

Less is known about the information available to Mr Ataide and Mr Tricamegy, whose whereabouts have not been disclosed There are unconfirmed reports that Ambassador Ataide is in West Germany, where he may have joined another diplomat who defected about two weeks ago, Antonio Rocha, first secretary at Mozambique's embassy in Zimbabwe

Mr Rocha may have possessed sensitive information relating to joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean operations against allegedly Pretoria-backed rebels fighting the Maputo Government

An unconfirmed report from a Western diplomat in the Zimbabwe capital of Harare said Mr Rocha had transferred the embassy funds to a Swiss bank account and had ordered a luxury car which was to be picked up in West Germany

• Meanwhile, President Machel, who postponed a visit to Europe to take charge of anti-insurgent operations in Mozambique, has flown to Beira to meet his top military personnel

Beira is the capital of Sofala Province, one of the areas worst hit by the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement guerillas

According to Aim, President Machel will have discussions with former members of his Frelimo guerilla army which fought a 10-year war for independence

With him in Beira are his Defence Minister, Mr Alberto Ghipande, and the Political Commisar of the Armed Forces, Armando Guebuza — AFP and SANS

Defector may have given tip

(218) RDM 10/6/82

By JOSE CAETANO

MR JORGE da Costa, the Director of Mozambique's National Sevice of Popular Security (SNASP) may have informed the South African authorities of his intention to defect late last Friday — more than 48 hours before he formally requested political asylum at Jan Smuts Airport at 7am on Monday

A senior member of the Noticias newspaper in Maputo said Mr Costa's desertion was "an act of treason which has shocked Maputo"

He said Mr Costa's marriage was apparently on the rocks

The Rand Daily Mail has established that the defector's full name is Jorge Manuel Antunes da Costa and that he was a university student until shortly before the signing of the September 1974 Lusaka agreement, which granted Mozambique its independance

According to another source in Maputo, two other defections have taken place They are

- The Mozambican Ambassador to Portugal, Mr Joao Apaide who, since leaving on a visit to France and Belgium early last month, has so far failed to return to his embassy in Lisbon
- Mr Zulficar Dricamegy, director of Finance in the Office of the President, who has also disappeared and is rumoured in Maptuo to have fled to Switzerland

So far there has been no official comment on the whereabouts of the men

UPI reports that Mozambique is sending a diplomatic investigator to Lisbon to check on the defection of the ambassador Mr Joao Apaide It said this was reported from Maputo by the Portuguese news agency Anop yesterday

The agency said the Mozambique Government was expected to issue a statement later in the day

It quoted unofficial sources in Maputo as saying Mr Apaide's defection was "practically confirmed", lacking "only minor points for absolute confirmation"

The whereabouts of Mr Apaide, who became Mozambique's ambassador to Portugal in November 1981, was still unknown

Confirmation of his defection would raise to four the number of top Mozambican officials who have defected in the past three weeks, the fourth being the First Secretary at Mozambique's embassy in Zimbabwe who disappeared with R200 000

An embassy spokesman said Mr Apaide left last week saying he was going to France and Belgium on diplomatic business

Anop said a Foreign Ministry official was scheduled to fly to Lisbon yesterday to investigate Mr Apaide's disappearance and assume the role of interim ambassador

A 'ruthless' inspector

Jorge Costa's meteoric rise to power

218

Star 10/6/87

By Joao Santa Rita

Frelimo's National Director of Security who defected to South Africa this week rocketed to the top of Mozambique's security apparatus in just eight years

He joined the police force in 1974 with no previous experience in police work He was only 22 and had no connections with Frelimo which was then poised to assume power in the former Portuguese colony

Jorge Manual Antunes Costa was born in Mozambique he graduated from the Liceu Salazar named after Portugal's dictator Dr Antonio Salazar

He studied law for a year at the University of Coimbra in Portugal

He returned to a Mozambique in turmoil in 1974 after the coup in Portugal which had thrown off the shackles of half a century of dictatorship

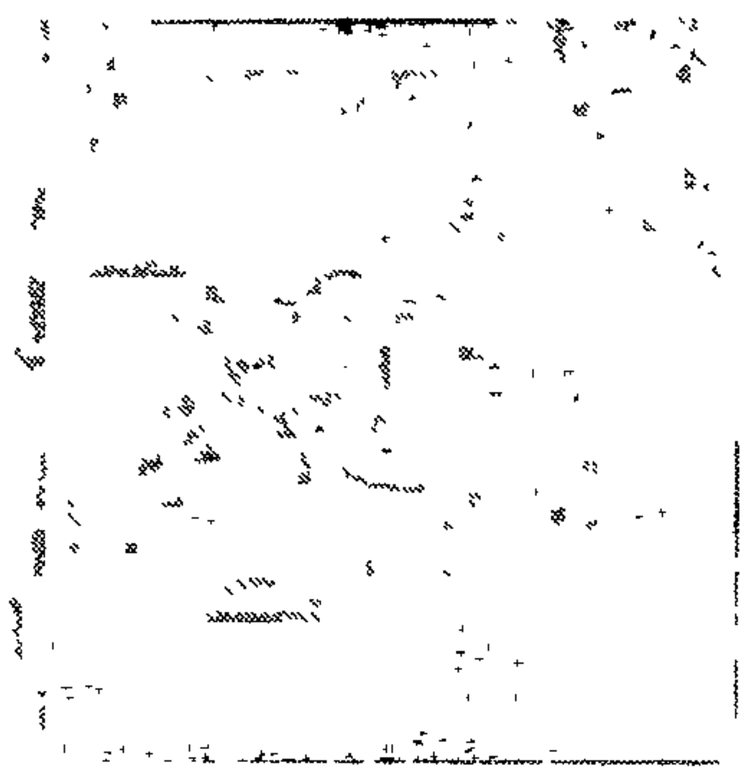
The young military officers responsible for the coup had decided to pull out of the African colonies

An agreement between Portugal and Frelimo resulted in the formation of a transitional government to lead Mozambique to independence in 1975

In practical terms the coup meant the dissolution of Portugal's dreaded secret police the DGS, formerly PIDE, and the transitional government found itself with no police to look after security.

The Criminal Police — Policia Judiciaria — was put in charge of security, under a Portuguese lawyer, Mr Raposo Pereira

Mr Pereira, now Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs brought Mr Costa into the Policia Judiciaria



JORGE COSTA meteoric rise to the top

At the Policia Judiciaria the Mozambique defector rose to the rank of inspector in a few months.

During that time he gained a reputation for ruthlessness among the dwindling Portuguese community

During the transitional period hundreds of people were arrested and accused of opposing decolonisation and of economic sabotage

Mr Teofilo Esquivel, who now lives in Johannesburg, was arrested by Mr Costa in 1974 and spent five months in jail without being charged

"He is a fanatic," said Mr Esquivel of Mr Costa.

However former Mozambican residents who knew Mr Costa said he had never been influenced by left-wing ideas in his youth

He came from a middle-class family His father owned a bus company which was nationalised after independence

As an inspector of the Policia Judiciaria Mr Costa worked closely with Jose Rocha — Zeca Russo or Ginger Joe as he was known in South Africa — a robber wanted by the South African Police

Rocha was released from the Machava prison on the outskirts of Maputo to collaborate with the police

Ginger Joe was given the task of combating smuggling and thefts among other crimes, presumably because of his knowledge of the underworld

He eventually fled to South Africa, where he was later found shot dead in a Johannesburg flat

In 1978 Mr Costa was transferred from the Policia Judiciaria — by then renamed Criminal Investigation Police — and is known to have worked with the Security Police in the Ministry of Defence

Although one of the top men in the Mozambican Security apparatus, Mr Costa was not in charge of security matters

That job belongs to another white, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, who heads the secret police, SNASP, and who is Minister of Security

General Veloso is also a defector — but from the Portuguese Air Force

He defected in 1963 to Tanzania to join Frelimo

General Veloso is a member of Frelimo's political committee, the 10-man body that runs Mozambique

Collaborators are forgiven

10/6/87 (218) Star

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has ended a series of meetings with 1 000 former collaborators with the Portuguese colonial regime and has accorded them full political rights, reports the official Mozambique news agency AIM

He also directed that photographs of the collaborators hanging at their places of work — to alert Mozambicans to their past record — be removed

The President and top Frelimo officials had held the meetings with the 1 000 former members of the Portuguese secret police and of crack units of the Portuguese army to try to induce them to confess fully their past activities

This was part of a programme to rehabilitate them into Mozambique society.

At the final session this week President Machel said those involved would no longer be regarded as 'collaborators' but as Mozambican citizens

According to AIM hundreds of former paratroopers and commandos volunteered to fight in the Frelimo army — its former enemy — against the Mozambique National Resistance Movement rebels

Several of the collaborators made statements during the meetings

Two commandos told how they witnessed the massacre of more than 100 villagers at Wiriamu in December 1972 by Portuguese secret police agents

One agent reported AIM said he saw a priest Father Zedequias Manganhela being tortured and killed in jail because of his support for Frelimo

Guerillas and defections worry Machel

(218)

Star 11/6/82

The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique's Frelimo Government, already hard-pressed by an increasingly fierce guerilla war, has been further jolted by the first defections of senior officials since independence in 1975

The intensified bush conflict and the disenchantment of at least three top men have added fuel to persistent rumours that a major anti-Government insurrection is imminent in the former Portuguese territory

CONCERN

Although some, at least, of these predictions of doom for President Samora-Machel's marxist - socialist Government stemmed from the Lisbon offices of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) the military situation is clearly causing the President concern

Concern enough, that is, to allow him to be persuaded by the standing political committee of his ruling party to cancel planned State visits to European countries

President Machel has taken charge of operations against the MNRM and flew to Beira this week to assess the situation in Sofala province one of the areas worst hit by what appears to be a growing guerilla offensive

Stepped-up attacks on villages, roads and government posts, installations and projects have precipitated a fresh flow of refugees over the border into neighbouring Zimbabwe since the beginning of the year

SOUTH AFRICA

The increased fighting appears to be behind a promise by the head of a top-level Russian military delegation of increased aid to Mozambique to help combat "internal and external threats"

While the main threat inside Mozambique is the MNRM, the external threat referred to can only be South Africa which, the Machel Government says, has taken over control of the guerilla army from the Rhodesians

Maputo sources say the Soviet contribution will probably take the form of more sophisticated weaponry than Mozambique has received previously

It is not clear how such increased firepower will help the Government in the "hearts and minds" battle being waged in rural Mozambique

British ecologist Mr John Burlison just released after being held for six months by MNRM guerillas who captured him in Gorongosa National Park, said he marched for 800 km through Mozambique with groups of up to 300 well-armed men

Observers have pointed out that, while the resistance movement strength has been calculated at up to 10 000 men Frelimo probably numbered no more than 8 000 at the height of its war against the Portuguese

DEFECTORS

This week's abrupt refusal of Mozambican security man Mr Jorge Costa to return home after an official meeting with South African Police dramatically focused attention on three more apparent defections from Mozambique

The departure of the finance director of the presidency, Mr Zulficar Tricamegy was announced by President Machel

It followed closely on the disappearance of Mr Antonio Rocha, first secretary in Mozambique's Harare embassy, who is alleged to have taken R250 000 with him

Not yet officially confirmed is the apparent disappearance of Maputo's ambassador to Portugal, Mr Joao Ataide

No evidence has emerged so far that the defections were related

(218) Star 11/6/82

Expel Costa, demands paper

By Joao Santa Rita

A Johannesburg Portuguese language weekly has called for the immediate expulsion of Mozambique's former National Director of Security, Mr Jorge Costa, who this week defected to South Africa.

Popular said yesterday the presence of Mr Costa in South Africa was "extremely unpleasant and inopportune" for the Portuguese community.

The call for Mr Costa's expulsion comes in the wake of allegations by several Portuguese citizens that they had been maltreated and harassed by Mr Costa in Mozambique.

Sources close to the Portuguese community said some Portuguese who allege to have been maltreated by Mr Costa are examining the possibility of instituting legal action against him.

Popular said the reasons given by Mr Costa for his defection "convinced nobody" and that Mr Costa had defected because he was about to be dismissed.

Mr Costa has said he defected to South Africa because the Soviet Union was now effectively controlling Mozambique.

Star 12/6/82

Mozambique port still holds wheat

(218)

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Four thousand tons of wheat shipped from the United States to Zimbabwe in September last year is still in Beira

The delay in railing it to Zimbabwe was given as an example of the reasons why Zimbabwean importers were reluctant to switch from South African ports

Delegates at the annual congress of the Chambers of Commerce meeting here complained bitterly that facilities at the ports of Maputo and Beira had not improved despite assurances from the Mozambique authorities

The Minister of Transport, Mr Masimba Masango, said he had been advised that Maputo was operating at only 50 percent of capacity.

Buthelezi extends sympathy to Machel

Mercury 12/6/82 (218)

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has extended his sympathy to President Samora Machel over defections to South Africa of highly placed officials of the Mozambique Government

One of them was the former Mozambique security chief, Mr Jorge Costa

In a statement in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said President Machel was facing complex and major reconstruction problems

A 'brain drain' in any country would be considered a disaster he said It was even more tragic, however when such people defected to an 'unliberated country' like South Africa where blacks were still held in bondage

Chief Buthelezi was of the opinion that these events did psychological harm to African patriots in southern Africa who were proud of President Machel's success in the 'liberation struggle'

He said it was important to express these sentiments openly because KwaZulu shared a border with Mozambique

Some of the subjects of Chief Mzimba Tembe, chief of the Tembe tribe in Maputaland, lived in Mozambique, he said

RDM (218) 12/6/82

Costa: protests expected

Mail Reporter

THE Chief of the South African Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday he was not suprised at protests against Mr Jorge Costa's presence in South Africa

He said the former National Director of Security in Mozambique who asked for political asylum on Monday had occupied a position which invited enemies

"When, in the past, politically-involved people from communist countries sought political asylum in western countries such as England or America, they experienced similar campaigns of protest," he said

Informed sources said yesterday Mr Costa's intelligence value would have to be weighed against protests by some people that he "maltreated and harassed" them before a decision was made on whether he remained in the country

The big, big catch for Pretoria

WHATEVER the truth is about Jorge Costa, Mozambique's security chief who has defected to South Africa, there is no gainsaying his extraordinary importance both to his own country and to South Africa.

By BRUCE LOUDON and NEIL HOOPER

For though his own activities as a policeman and guardian of the Marxist-Leninist regime in Maputo may now be the subject of controversy, one thing is certain. he is far and away the single most important figure to change sides since Portugal's colonial rule in Africa was toppled by the "Captain's Coup" in Lisbon on April 25, 1974

He is privy to a vast wealth of secrets not only about the workings and dispositions of the increasingly ramshackle administration headed by President Samora Moises Machel, but also about the massive degree of Eastern bloc penetration into Mozambique

More importantly from our own country's point of view, he has been, in addition, one of those most closely involved in the workings of the African National Congress (ANC), which uses Mozambique as the principal jumping-off point for its insurgent attacks against South Africa

Knowledge

He was, it is authoritatively learnt, the chairman of the joint Mozambican-ANC committee which met on an almost daily basis in Maputo to map strategy and make plans for the so-called "war of liberation" in South Africa

An almost constant caller at his office, and a man with whom he shared much of his free time, was Joe Slovo, former Johannesburg advocate who is now based in Maputo and is the communist boss of Umkhonto we Sizwe, military arm of the ANC and its Communist Party ally

Mr Costa undoubtedly has an intimate knowledge of the day-to-day workings of the ANC in Mozambique — a knowledge that inevitably extends to such crucial details as the location of and defences around insurgent training camps, arms dumps, and the habits of Slovo and his his fellow ANC commanders

He apparently knows, too, the dispositions, such as they are, of the Mozambican defence force, as well as the location of its East European and Cuban "advisers"

It is not surprising, therefore, that the mood among security bosses in Pretoria today is one of unmitigated jubilation Mr Costa, despite his comparative youth — he is just 30 — is a big, big catch

And the effect of his decision to stay in South Africa and seek political asylum is, as one security official intimated, that "they (the ANC) are running for cover; this has put them back a long time

"This boy knows all their plans They're going to have to start again from scratch"

Heavy blow

That, however, is only part of the story The other is, undoubtedly, that Mr Costa's defection, coinciding as it does with those of other prominent functionaries of the regime in Maputo, represents a massive blow to President Machel

Mr Costa, it is learnt, is convinced that the skids are under President Machel

He may not have said so when he was produced briefly at a news conference in Pretoria a few days ago, but privately he is said to express the view that at most President Machel and his cronies — who came out of the bush at Nachingwea to have power gifted to them by Lisbon's army captains just eight years ago — have only a few months left before they will be deposed

Only days before Mr Costa defected, President Machel, in a move seen as an indication of the trouble he is in, suddenly cancelled a visit he was supposed to make to Europe

The reason the need, he said, to prosecute the war against anti-government guerrillas operating mainly in central Mozambique

Bland official statements on this, it is believed, disguise deepening concern in Maputo about the activities of well-armed and determined guerrillas of the Movimento Nacional de Resistencia (MNR), an anti-communist front determined to rid Mozambique of its present Frelimo regime

Real threat

MNR guerrillas are apparently operating with ease through central Mozambique and pressing their hit-and-run attacks ever closer to Maputo itself

The insurgents are well equipped and well trained The suspicion is that they are helped by South Africa

But what is clear is that their challenge to President Machel has become more serious as Maputo's administration in much of the country has collapsed

Food shortages, and the collapse of public services and administration have provided an easy breeding ground for the anti-Machel insurgency

And Frelimo, in its attempts to combat the guerrillas, is seriously hamstrung by the reality of deep divisions within its own young and inexperienced security forces

The MNR insurgents include many battle-hardened veterans of Portugal's army in Africa, and they are more than a match for President Machel's men

Indeed, in many respects the clock appears to have come full circle in Mozambique. In 1974, when 22-year-old Jorge Costa hurried home to Mozambique from university in Portugal and offered to serve the new Frelimo administration, it was easy to blame Lisbon for anything that went wrong It was also a simple matter to call in communist friends for help

Naive

Eight years later, however, disillusionment is rife The food shortages are infinitely worse than they ever were under the bad old days of colonialism The economic collapse is infinitely more serious Intolerance and curbs on freedom more widespread

And that is why Jorge Costa stood up at his news conference a few days ago and bitterly berated his former comrades for enslaving his country to foreign domination and communism

Mr Costa is, of course, typical of the young and naive idealists who returned home to Mozambique and the other Portuguese colonies after the coup in Lisbon — filled with revolutionary zeal and fervour and rhetoric

He, it seems, was so enthused by the overthrow of the colonial regime that, though white, he became virulently anti-white

Though, young and with little training, those about him had even less going for them and he soon clambered up to occupy one of the most influential positions in the country — in effect, becoming Mozambique's top security operative, with a position just below that of (the also white) General Jacinto Veloso, the former Portuguese Air Force pilot who is Minister of State Security

SAMORA MACHEL
Under pressure

has led his potentially prosperous nation to bankruptcy and put it in hock to a host of foreign communist powers

And for that, it seems, Mozambicans are less and less inclined to forgive him

Mr Costa — and given his powerful position, his view must be respected — believes that Frelimo will be overthrown, *holus bolus*, and that an entirely new, anti communist and nationalistic regime will be established in Mozambique

Ferment

The scenario varies Some see President Machel learning the lesson of the defections and seeking to moderate his policies Others see him deposed and his place taken by someone like Armando Guebeza, former Interior Minister and political commissar of the army

There is no certainty about any of this All that can be ascertained is that the regime is in a state of ferment

Debriefing

For eight years Mr Costa was one of President Machel's most trusted lieutenants nothing was decided or done in relation to state security but that he knew about it And that's where his importance lies

But what happens now? Mr Costa, it is learnt, is undergoing debriefing virtually round-the-clock by officials of Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee's Security Branch of the SAP

An indication of just how seriously President Machel takes the defection is seen in the fact that the President interrupted a speech he was making to announce it

So what of President Machel's and Frelimo's position? To many it will appear that Mr Costa's defection and that of other senior officials (including that of the Finance Director in President Machel's own office) is the symptom of a wider and more serious malaise — one from which the regime may have difficulty in recovering

President Machel, ironically, is one of Africa's most charismatic leaders He is a spellbinding orator He is personally fearless But he

collapse.

South Africa in fact gets on reasonably well with President Machel, despite his Marxist-Leninist pretensions The fact that Mr Costa and two security colleagues were in South Africa for official talks is an indication of that

Pretoria would benefit enormously if President Machel was indeed overthrown and replaced by an anti-communist administration

Even if that does not happen, however, Lt-Gen Coetzee and his men have, with Mr Costa's defection, achieved a major breakthrough

There is no way of checking assertions in some quarters that Mr Costa has long been a South African operative — it really doesn't matter

What does matter from Pretoria's point of view is that, warts and all, beset by controversy about his past activities, he has come — and he has come from a position of power and influence, with a profound knowledge of just about everything that is going on in Mozambique, not least in relation to ANC activities

ation and to possible exclusion from the

Vervaardig in Suid Afrika

ndidates or with any person except the invigi-

part of an answer book is to be torn out

answer books must be handed to the commis-

ner or to an invigilator before leaving the

mination

less candidates are so instructed

ndidates are not to communicate with other

Visit ended in 56 days' jail — 'courtesy of Costa'

218

● Lucio Chaves
. .detention without trial

A FORMER Mozambique businessman now living in Johannesburg once spent 56 days in a Frelimo jail in Maputo — after he was served with a warrant of arrest signed by Mr Jorge Costa, the Mozambique security chief who defected to South Africa this week.

Mr Costa's warrant stated the businessman, Mr Lucio Lopes Chaves, had 'committed crimes against the State'

He was never charged

Mr Chaves is one of many Portuguese in South Africa who are unhappy about Mr Costa being allowed to stay in the country Some people allege Mr Costa maltreated fellow whites in Mozambique to please his Frelimo bosses

As director of security in Mozambique, he is said to have held immense power in President Samora Machel's marxist Frelimo Government

It appears that Mr Costa, who left his wife and family in Mozambique, is walking around a free man

Yesterday Mr Chaves, who came to South Africa in 1974 when Frelimo took over, told me he was arrested after returning to Mozambique in 1975 to rent two houses in Catembe

In terms of the warrant he was denied bail and went to jail for 56 days He never appeared in court and was never officially charged

On his 56th day, Mr Chaves was released — but at a price

A Frelimo police officer, he said, offered him

TORTURE CLAIMS IN MAPUTO

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS and DESMOND BLOW

Mr Chaves agreed The payment was made to Frelimo, and he was released

"That's when I left for good," he said — leaving behind trading stores and houses which he owned and for which he has since received no payment in rental

The Sunday Express tracked down Mr Chaves through the help of Mr Carlos Ferreira, editor of Popular, the weekly newspaper of the Portuguese community

A spokesman for the department said they had no interest in Mr Costa because his temporary permit to enter South Africa from Mozambique was still valid

Mr Costa was granted a permit with other police officials to enter South Africa and the spokesman said he was entitled to remain here until his permit expired

The granting of political asylum to defectors was not automatic, the spokesman said

"If these allegations against Mr Costa are proved correct, he is unlikely to be granted asylum," he said

The uproar was caused by members of South Africa's 500 000-strong Portuguese community, according to United Press International

Mr Antonio Botes, who spent 20 months in a Mozambique prison, said "A large number of Costa's victims now live in South Africa

"If he's granted asylum he won't live long," he said in an interview with a Johannesburg newspaper

Mr Botes, who claimed he saw and experienced Mr Costa's methods, alleged the former security director would sometimes set criminals free and then have radio messages broadcast saying the men had escaped.

He accused Mr Costa of detaining "thousands of people without telling them the reasons" He said that after their detention in Mozambique people were beaten with rifle butts and left naked in cells in winter

A group of former Mozambicans now living in South Africa who wanted to remain anonymous said. "He was a man who never hesitated to administer severe punishment."

'Decadence' gets the nod from the censors

By GERALDINE FARLEY

THE contoversial play 'Decadence' is permissible, desirable and not offensive to the morals of the average South African

Steven Berkoff's play has been passed by the Publication's Appeal Board for audiences over 21 at acceptable theatres

The approval after two weeks of wrangling by the censors came as a welcome surprise to director Fred Abrahamse who said "It's an amazing breakthrough for theatre in South Africa and a major step towards normality That the censors have seen the merit of something which, out of context could be offensive, is very heartening."

'Decadence' ended its run in Cape Town

The Directorate of Publications then appealed to the Appeal Board in Pretoria on the grounds that it was offensive to the average South African and three members of the board flew to Cape Town to see the show

'Decadence' explores the sexual relationships between two couples and highlights class differences in Britain

Mr Abrahamse said "The mimed actions of the two players, Henry Goodman and Fiona Ramsay, are explicit and their language is pretty florid, with an abundance of four-letter words"

"The play doesn't spare any punches but it

VENGEANCE IS THE GREAT 'DEATH'

Costa branded as torturer

Jorge Costa — accused of brutality

13/6/87 (218) S. Times

By NEIL HOOPER

THE man called "Death Eyes" who defected from Mozambique to South Africa this week, is in danger of his life.

Vengeful former prisoners claim that Mr Jorge Costa, the runaway Director of Security in Maputo, brutally tortured them in Mozambican jails.

They have implicated him in death-squad killings and many other outrages inside his country's prisons

Leaders of the 600 000-strong Portuguese community in South Africa will demand that he be returned to Mozambique

While security authorities in Pretoria were contemplating their coup in acquiring the custodian of so many communist and ANC secrets, a public storm was brewing as more details emerged about his activities as head of Mozambique's secret police

Mr Costa, 30, the slightly built and bearded white Mozambican who was the number three man in Mozambique's security hierarchy, is seeking political asylum in South Africa.

He declined to return to Maputo at the end of an official visit to South Africa this week and is now in police custody

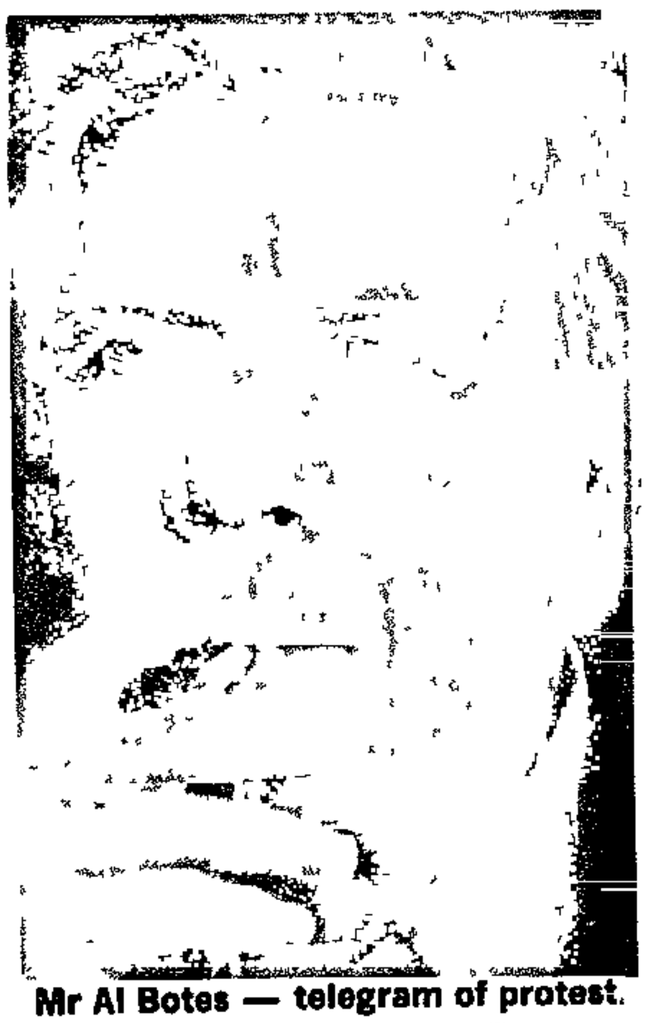
Mr Al Botes, a Johannesburg businessman who spent 20 months in a prison where Mr Costa was in charge of interrogations, has sent a telegram of protest to Prime Minister P W Botha.

"The man's record as an oppressor and sadist as well as an executioner is too well known to too many people like myself who had to suffer under him in prison in Mozambique," Mr Botes told Mr Botha.

And in an interview, Mr Botes said "There are hundreds of people living in South Africa who have personal knowledge of that man, I don't rate his chances of survival here very high."

Mrs Alex Heyns, mother of Mr Nic Heyns, another of Mr Costa's former prisoners, said from her home at Robertson, in the Cape, that it would be "shocking" if South Africa granted him asylum.

"My husband and I know that man very well we know the stuff he is made of"



Mr Al Botes — telegram of protest.

Expulsion

A Johannesburg Portuguese-language newspaper has called for Mr Costa's immediate expulsion from South Africa.

As uproar about "Death Eyes" swept through the Portuguese community, Costa himself could not be reached.

Since his brief appearance at a Press conference in Pretoria last Monday, when he was flanked by Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, head of the Security Branch of the SAP, he has been incommunicado

He is believed to be undergoing intensive "debriefing" by South African intelligence authorities

As the Sunday Times reports elsewhere today, security sources in Pretoria believe Mr Costa is a "big, big catch" since he has intimate knowledge of the workings of the security and defence apparatus in Mozambique.

Most important, he was chairman of a joint committee of Mozambicans and representatives of the banned African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

However these considerations weigh little with former prisoners in Mozambique who accuse Mr Costa of horrifying excesses since Mozambique became independent.

Mr Botes claims Mr Costa knew about, or sanctioned.

● "Death-squad" executions carried out at a nursery

☐ To Page 2

P.T.O

Costa: Torture allegations vs intelligence value

(218) RDM 14/6/87

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK and CHRIS FREIMOND

TORTURE and murder allegations levelled against defected Mozambique security chief Mr Jorge Costa will have to be weighed against his intelligence value to South Africa before a decision is made on whether he can stay in the country

Intelligence sources told the Rand Daily Mail at the weekend that the protests flowing in from members of the Portuguese community in South Africa would have to be viewed in the light of results of lengthy debriefings with Mr Costa

Mr Costa, who as National Director of Security for Mozambique, was third in charge in the Ministry of Security and who had direct dealings with President Samora Machel, worked with the country's most guarded secrets

He said in a Press interview last week that his work involved intelligence, espionage and counter-espionage and related directly to neighbouring countries such as South Africa

Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee told the Rand Daily Mail that protest could be expected when a communist official defected to a Western country

"When in the past, politically involved people from communist countries sought political asylum in Western contries such as England or America they experienced similar campaigns of protest.

"Mr Costa occupied a position which invited enemies and these protests come as no surprise to me," General Coetzee said

But the Opposition spokesman on Internal Affairs, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, said yesterday that if the allegations of torture and other "uncivilised" practices against Mr Costa proved to be true he should not be given asylum in South Africa.

Mr Van der Merwe yesterday called for a thorough investigation of Mr Costa's background.

The allegations were "very disturbing" and if they proved true he was not the type of person wanted in South Africa, he said.

Mr Costa could not be contacted this weekend Police said he was still "recuperating".

● See Page 6

RDM 15/6/82 (218)

Frelimo orders Maputo residents to get permits

LISBON — Mozambique, faced with an escalating rebellion, yesterday ordered its capital's 1 500 000 inhabitants to get residential permits — a kind of internal passport — the Portuguese Anop News Agency reported from Maputo.

The ruling Marxist Frelimo party said the permit system would be extended to other cities and explained the unprecedented order as a measure to discipline the "uncontrolled and disorganised" flight of peasants into urban areas

Observers in Lisbon said the order was aimed at stemming both the human flow from the drought-striken, guerrilla-infested interior and to block any infiltration attempt by anti-communist rebels.

Maputo has more than doubled in size since independence in 1975

Sources said that rumours of an imminent coup against President Samora Machel were spreading in the capital

Anop also reported from Beira that rebels had recently attacked a Bulgarian-run fluorite mine at Canxixe, about 300km northwest of the port city, "partially destroying" the complex — UPI.

Frelimo to control urban influx

15/6/82 (218) Star

The Mozambique Government is to introduce legislation to control the influx of people from the rural areas into the country's capital, Maputo, Radio Mozambique has announced

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg, the radio said all citizens over 16 years of age would have to carry a residence card to prove they were employed in the city

The ruling Frelimo Party Secretary for Ideological Work, Mr Jorge Rebelo, told a party meeting "Lots of people from the rural areas are coming to Maputo without any prospect of getting employment" Because of this crime was increasing

s writing on the wall for Machel?

(218) Star 15/6/82

The growing strength of the MNR rebel movement has led to speculation that the Frelimo government could soon be toppled, reports a special correspondent.

: defection to ..h Africa of the ..mbique natio- director of secu- v, Mr Jorge Costa, egarded by some ..vers as being another indica- that the Fre- io government of sident Samora chel is near iapse

..ces close to in- ..nce circles be- Machel may soon faced with a rebel- from within his party and the mili- The sources do rule out the possi- v that a purge of Frelimo hierarchy d lead to an invita- to the Movement ational Resistance ..ambique to form ..rnment of natio- nity

..e speculation is on the growing gth of the rebel ..ent The MNR is being regarded ; many observers ..ng a far more .. threat to his ernment than .. has been will- admit

movement has .. significantly in last two years to point where it is .. ood that it can control the coun- outside the main es Certainly the have demonstra- ..t they can total- disrupt transport ..es vital to the ..y

Machel . party rebellion?

While the military power of the rebels is becoming increasingly obvious, the movement is beginning to gain support in the area so crucial to any guerilla campaign — among the rural population

It is understood that in rural areas Frelimo forces are rapidly beginning to fall into the 'parallel co-existence" policy that was the cornerstone of Portuguese military tactics towards the end of the Mozambique independence war in 1974

In the more remote outposts Frelimo forces are forced to go long spells without pay or food and are made to serve in areas away from their traditional homes with little or no prospect of leave In these circumstances they agreed to an unsigned truce with the rebels in the surrounding countryside

In some cases Frelimo soldiers at these remote stations have been reported to have defected en masse to the rebel cause In other incidents it is believed Frelimo soldiers have themselves turned to banditry for survival and have terrorised the rural people, blaming the MNR for their acts of terrorism

It is also understood that in some provinces Machel ordered the establishment of protected villages in a bid to cut off the rural population from MNR influence

This scheme has since been abandoned as the reaction among the people it affected was to leave the village to live with the rebels in the bush rather than be subjected to curfews and shortage of food

One reliable source has said that the MNR is regarded with more concern in neighbouring black countries than in Mozambique itself

It is understood that despite several top-level meetings between security chiefs of Zimbabwe and Mozambique since Zimbabwe's independence two years ago there is no formal agreement that commits Zimbabwe to fight the rebels inside Mozambique

Despite a mammoth debt of gratitude that the Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe says he owes to Mozambique for years of costly support during the Rhodesian war, it is believed that Mugabe has avoided making any promises of military support against the MNR It seems Mugabe has pledged to keep the Zimbabwe side of the border with Mozambique clear of rebel bases and has allowed the deployment of only Zanla guerillas on those operations

One highly placed source close to Zimbabwe intelligence circles indicated that Mugabe would go no further in his support for Frelimo for fear of ultimately backing a losing horse

The source said that if Machel was toppled from power by the MNR despite military aid from Zimbabwe, Mugabe could then find himself in the embarrassing position of being totally dependent on South Africa for access to the outside world

For the same reasons Tanzania is understood to be reluctant to step up military aid to Mozambique President Julius Nyerere supplied three battalions of troops to Mozambique during the Rhodesian bush war in case of a massive attack .. Rhodesian forces purely Mozambi targets This troop lev has dwindled sin Zimbabwe's indepe- dence and is unlike to be increased, des a recent report th Machel had asked f increased aid

Observers believ that Russia Cuba a other Eastern bl countries may be ju as reluctant to com troops to Mozambique although there are ready indications th Mozambique is receive a massive inje tion of weapons

However, from all dications it seems weapons will ach nothing in the fig against the MNR T war is based on surgency tactics w attacks being direct at vital economic strategic targets in h and-run raids

Typical of Frelim inabil to counter MNR guerilla camp was an exercise aga the rebels in the Ma ca Prov nce last year which it was report that the Mozambiq forces blasted roc and heavy artillery m suspected rebel from more than 17 away The exercise understood to ha been a flop

Cabora Bassa power back on line

(218) Mercury Reporter Mercury 16/6/82

ELECTRICITY exports from Mozambique to South Africa have resumed after a six-month break.

Mr E J Bradbury, Escom s assistant regional manager Engineering Services said that while the Cabora Bassa supply was of assistance to South Africa the political situation made it unstable and unreliable

When it was on it was fed into the interconnecting grid for use throughout the country and since it was a cheap form of electricity South Africa would continue to use it as long as it was available

However he said even with the Cabora Bassa supply on it was not possible to dispense with load-shedding

'On Monday night we had the supply from Cabora Bassa when the power cuts occurred in Durban but we still had no alternative but to shed the load he said, pointing out that this would improve only when Escom s new stations were completed

According to the Cabora Bassa Hydroelectric Company, one of the two power lines from the dam to the South African border had been repaired and transmission to the Escom had resumed on a regular basis

The lines were knocked out last December during fighting between the army and guerillas opposed to Frelimo

Machel to buy French arms

(218) Star 16/6/82

Own Correspondent

PARIS — France had agreed in principle to sell arms to Mozambique, diplomatic sources said in Paris after the recent visit by Mozambique's security chief, Mr Jacinto Veloso

Mozambique has still to present its shopping list but the decision to sell has been taken, according to officials

France, the world's third largest weapons supplier, does not usually comment on its arms deals

The deal has been welcomed in Mozambique as it marks positive French action to help Frontline states

The aid also comes at a time when extensive clashes have been reported with opposition movements in Mozambique.

The deteriorating military situation was one of the reasons President Samora Machel cancelled a visit to Paris.

Mr Veloso came to France to explain the reasons for the cancellation and seek arms supplies.

"We are at war against South Africa," he said after the visit. He accused South Africa of helping rebels who have been stepping up attacks against the ruling Frelimo forces

Mozambique needed the French weapons to fight "all the sophistication of South Africa, which is flying frequent supply missions to rebel positions"

Mr Veloso also accused South Africa of aiding resistance movements with modern telecommunications facilities and military material

Frelimo plans influx control for Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Legitimate residents of Maputo will be issued with new identity documents without which they will be unable to use schools, hospitals and buses or obtain food ration cards

The official Mozambique Information Agency says the influx controls are intended to prevent the drift of rural people to the cities

Officials say urban drift has accelerated to the point where 200 new residents are arriving in the capital daily, straining food supplies and facilities

They say most of those arriving are unable to find jobs and drift into blackmarket trading, prostitution and other crimes

The drift has also created a shortage of labour for rural development

The Government fears that the growing mass of unemployed could provide fertile ground for anti-Frelimo activity

The Security Minister, Mr Jacinto Veloso, claimed recently that South Africa had infiltrated "common criminals" into Mozambique to try to increase crime and create instability

The Frelimo Central Committee announced at the weekend that residence cards would be issued to everyone living in Maputo, on the basis of a census to be held soon.

New cards would be issued only under restricted conditions

The key to the new system would be social units called "ten-family groups"

A leader would be appointed for each of these and would be expected to know everyone in his group and to report births, deaths, marriages, arrivals and departures

In the past week police have picked up more than 1 000 people found without identification cards Two hundred were charged with vagrancy and will be sent back to rural projects

The knives are out now for 'Devil Eyes'

218 S. Express 20/6/82

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

DEFECTOR Jorge Costa was still in hiding this week as South Africa's Portuguese community called for his blood

The community accuses the former Mozambique security boss of illtreating and torturing many captives who were held in Mozambique jails There is a strong demand that he be sent back to his own country

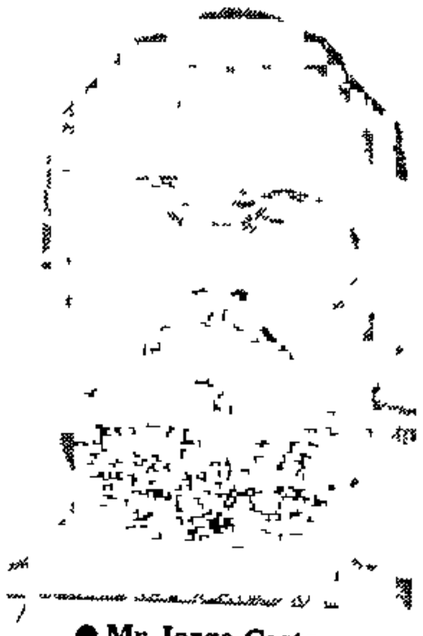
The 30-year old Costa defected to South Africa on June 7 while visiting the country on police business A storm of protest immediately erupted among local Portuguese, many of whom claimed that Costa was a sadist who tried to justify his position as a white in the Mozambique police by treating prisoners with extreme cruelty.

He was nicknamed 'Devil Eyes' by prisoners who experienced his unwavering, blank stare

The Ministry of Defence and the South African Police probably regard Costa as a big catch because of his knowledge of Mozambique's internal affairs and he is believed to be undergoing intense debriefing by Security Police in a secret location

Meanwhile Portuguese who arrived in South Africa after Frelimo took over Mozambique have levelled damning accusations at Costa

This week the Sunday Express was told by Mr Jose Pinheiro, who was arrested by the Policia de Investigacao Criminal (PIC) in September 1975 that, after being accused of having taking part in the September 7 1974 coup, he was thrown into jail in Maputo



● Mr Jorge Costa 'Devil Eyes'

"Along with many others, I was forced to strip and was burnt with cigarette lighters by policemen," he said "They were trying to force us to confess to crimes we did not commit — under the orders of Jorge Costa

"Some people were so badly hurt by this that they had to be admitted to hospital Others had their wrists bound with a fine cord which was constantly wetted with salt water so that it would shrink

"This caused so much pain that many prisoners confessed to crimes they had not committed"

Mr Pinheiro said that if the victims had not confessed after that treatment a mixture of salt and lime was rubbed into the rope wounds

Mr Jorge Cairao, who was a paratrooper in the army before the coup, was arrested in 1974 for "crimes against the State" He was released in 1976 without being officially charged

He claims to have been tortured under the supervision of Jorge Costa

A friend of Mr Cairao journalist Ricardo de Saavedra, told the Sunday Express "He became a quivering heap, unable to do anything for himself

"It is ridiculous that this man Costa should be allowed to enter South Africa"

Another ex-Mozambiquan said he did not "expect that Jorge Costa will live very long in South Africa If he has any sense he will get out as soon as possible"

This week the Conservative Party MP for Jeppe, Mr Koos van der Merwe, said he was horrified at the allegations made about Costa

"It is imperative that they be investigated before Costa is allowed to stay," he said

Mr Van der Merwe, who is also president of the Directorate for Portuguese Affairs, said the Department of Internal Affairs had promised that Costa's application for political asylum would be considered carefully

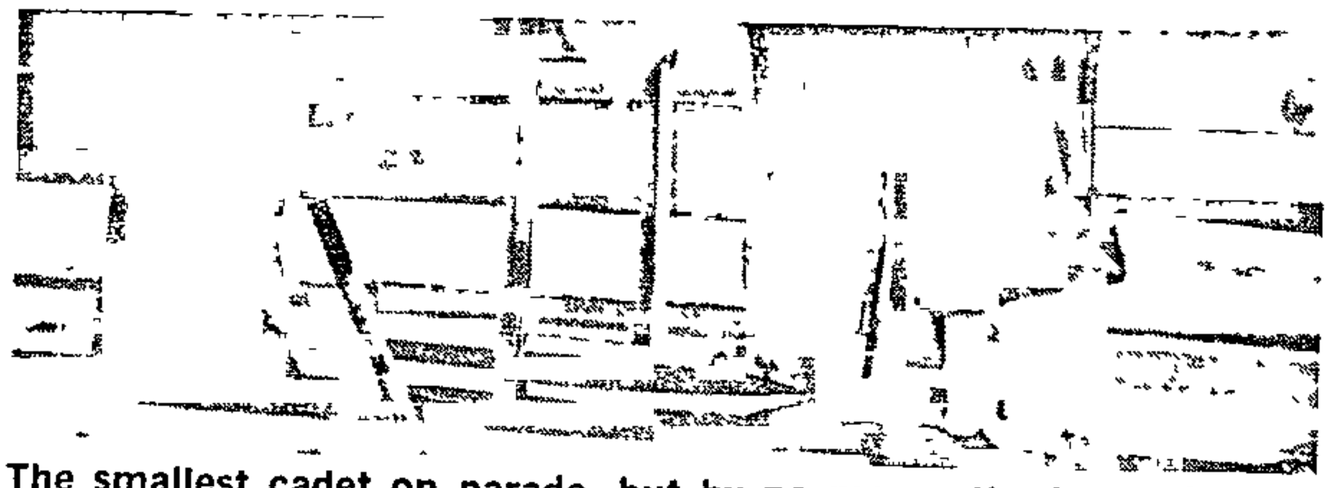
Post Correspondent

ESBURG — The car in which the mother and her son last week getaway has been found in and police believe this will be lead to the solution of the double

ion Ayrton-Smith, 49, and his s Madge Ayrton-Smith, 74, were ngled to death in Mr Ayrton- perdown flat in Edenvale last

ious message was painted on a

ce said the burnt-out getaway d at the weekend and their re examining it.



The smallest cadet on parade, but by no means the least efficient, Cadet Seaman E WHITE is handed a trophy for diligence by the Chief of the South African Navy, Vice-Admiral R A EDWARDS, SSAS, SM, at the prize-giving parade for Port Elizabeth naval cadets at TS Lanherne during the weekend Looking on is the OC of the PE Naval Cadet Corps, Lieutenant-Commander P C LONDT. Picture by Jack Cooper

merchant navy and the navy

Cadets had a great advantage over many of their friends as naval discipline taught them self-discipline, which in turn made them more responsible and trained them to become good citizens

The 160-strong Port Elizabeth Naval Cadet Corps won the Admiral's Trophy for efficiency, which is being presented for the first time The top cadet, PO Masters is presently enjoying his prize of a working cruise to the United Kingdom

SA Portuguese want defector expelled

(218) E Post 21/6/82

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

JORGE "DEVIL EYES" COSTA is still in hiding as a vengeful Portuguese community began to call for his expulsion

And even South Africa's most conservative Afrikaners began to question the motives of the quiet-spoken former head of Mozambican security as further allegations of torture, rape and murder came to light

The 30-year-old Costa defected to South Africa on June 7 while visiting the country on police business.

A storm of protest immediately erupted in the Portuguese community.

Most remember Costa as a sadist who tried to justify his position as a white in the Mozambican police by treating prisoners with extreme cruelty

Costa's nickname "Devil Eyes" was given him by prisoners who fell under his unwavering, blank stare

It is thought that he is undergoing an intense debriefing by the South African security police at a top-secret location

Portuguese who arrived in South Africa after Frelimo took over Mozambique have levelled damning accusations at Costa.

Among the victims traced are Mr Jose Pinheiro, who was arrested by the Policia de Investigacao Criminal (PIC) in September, 1975

He was accused of having actively participated in the September 7, 1974, coup and was thrown into a Maputo (then Lourenco Marques) jail.

"I, and many others, were forced to strip naked and were burned with cigarette lighters by policemen," said Mr Pinheiro

"They were trying to force us to make confessions to crimes we did not commit — all under the order of Jorge Costa "

"Other tortures against us included tying the wrists with a fine cord

"They would keep wetting the cord with salt water so that it would shrink.

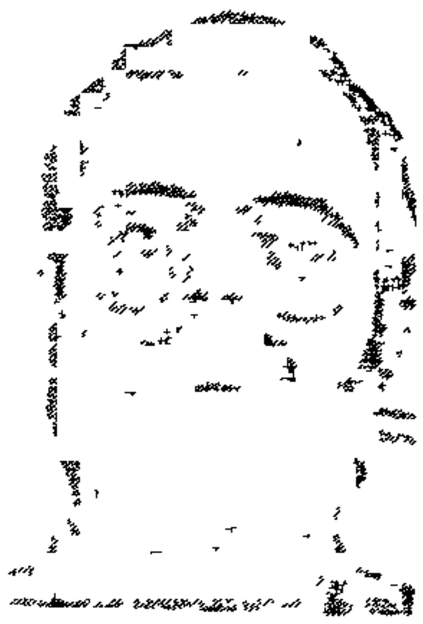
"This torture was agony to most people — some even confessed to their unknown crimes at this stage "

According to Mr Pinheiro, if the victims had not confessed at this point a mixture of salt and lime was rubbed into the rope wounds, causing intense pain.

Mr Jorge Calrao said he was also a victim of "Devil Eyes"

A paratrooper for the pre-coup army, he was arrested in 1974 for "crimes against the state" and was eventually released in 1976 without ever being officially charged.

His said his torture was personally supervised by Jorge Costa and included live electrical wires being



JORGE COSTA
.. still in hiding

attached to his testicles

After his release he fled to South Africa and then to Portugal

A friend of his, journalist Ricardo de Saavedra, said "I have never seen such a broken man From being a strong, healthy man, he was reduced to a quivering heap, unable to do anything for himself

"It is completely ridiculous that this man should be allowed to enter South Africa

"Which Mozambican Portuguese would wish to live in the same country as 'Devil Eyes' — the man who tortured more innocent people than we can remember?" said Mr De Saavedra

Another ex-Mozambican said he did not expect Jorge Costa to live in South Africa very long

"There are many people who would love to see him dead — and many who wish to avenge the torture and deaths of their friends and family," he said

One of the most horrific accusations levelled at the Costa's terror regime is the gang-rape of an 18-year-old girl

As far as most people know, the girl is still working on a communal farm at Inharrime, too ashamed of her ordeal to try and escape

The girl was dragged by the hair to jail after police accused her of being a prostitute.

The men had apparently seen money in her purse — her first salary cheque — while she was buying pastries in a cake shop

She was gang-raped by 16 to 18 soldiers and eventually taken to the farm

"Her parents eventually found her at Inharrime, but she refused to see them because of her shame," said a woman.

The Conservative Party MP for Jeppe Mr Koos van der Merwe, said he was horrified about the allegations made about Jorge Costa

Mr Van der Merwe, who is also president of the Directorate for Portuguese Affairs, said he had extracted a firm promise from the Department of Internal Affairs that Mr Costa s application for political asylum "will be considered very carefully".

Maputo will get guns to beat 'bandits' — Machel

(218) RDM 23/6/82

BY JOSE CAETANO

PRESIDENT Samora Machel yesterday announced the mass arming of Maputo residents and warned that a late night curfew and influx control would be introduced to curb the city's deteriorating security situation

During his two-hour speech at a public meeting held in the capital's Independence Square, President Machel presented some members of the popular militia with arms which he said "constituted the symbolic beginning of the distribution of hundreds of thousands of arms to elements of the population (so) Maputo will be clear of thiefs, killers, rapists and other bandits"

He added· "The first duty of the newly-armed militia will be the protection of the diplomatic quarters, the suburbs where foreign workers live and government offices in Maputo"

Earlier he told the meeting some white Mozambicans and foreign workers were recently victims of anonymous telephone threats to kidnap their children if they did not leave the country

He said pamphlets had been distributed in the capital to spread "confusion and panic"

He warned anyone caught would be tried by a military tribunal and severely punished

In an apparent reference to the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance the president said "Bandits attacked factories and railway links with Zimbabwe in an attempt at keeping that country as well as Zambia, Zaire and Botswana dependent on South Africa"

"We want peace not war

"We want tranquility, not bloodshed, but cannot watch passively while these armed bands who have no political organisation or ideology destroy our property"

Referring to the recent defection of the director of Mozambican security Mr Jorge Costa to South Africa President Machel said Mr Costa "did not desert but had returned to his spiritual fathers"

He announced influx control measures will soon be introduced to curb "the uncontrolled access of undesirable elements to the capital"

The meeting was attended by senior party officials, cabinet members and diplomatic representatives in Mozambique

Mozambique may seek French aid to curb guerrillas

(218)

Mail Correspondent

BONN — The Mozambique Government is likely to ask the French Government for military aid following the increased guerrilla activity in the interior by the rebel Mozambique Resistance Front, say reliable Bonn sources

Mozambique's Minister of National Security, Mr Jacinto Veloso, is said to have proposed that France be asked to provide training facilities for young specialised officers in the Mozambican army.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique is reported to favour the proposal. It is thought that he has become disenchanted with the East German security advisers in Mozambique and with the Eastern Bloc generally because, in his view, they regard Mozambique as a pawn in the power struggle between East and West

A few months ago, Mozambique signed a treaty with Portugal for the provision of military aid and training facilities

Sources in Bonn say if President Machel can sustain this approach it will mean he will pursue a more truly non-aligned policy

During a two-day visit to the West German capital of Bonn this week, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano, told the West German Foreign Minister Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher that Mozambique was interested in receiving development aid from West Germany and the European Economic Community (EEC)

According to a participant at the talks, Mr Genscher said Bonn as well as the EEC were prepared to help Mozambique on condition that Mozambique accepted the inclusion of West Berlin in all treaties

Mr Chissano apparently told Mr Genscher that Mozambique was ready to do that

In Bonn this is seen as a distinct move away from Mozambique's submission to pressure from the Eastern Bloc not to accept the West's interpretation of the Berlin Agreements

It is felt now that if Mr Chissano's views are adopted by the government in Maputo, there will be very little standing in the way of European aid to Mozambique

Mozambique expected to ask for military aid

(218) D. Dispatch 25/6/82

President Machel of Mozambique . to seek training facilities?

BONN — The Mozambique Government is likely to ask President Mitterrand's French Government for military aid following the increase in guerilla activity in the interior by the rebel Mozambique Resistance Front, according to reliable sources here

Mozambique's Minister of National Security, Mr Jacinto Veloso, is said to have proposed that France be asked to provide training facilities for young specialised officers in the Mozambiquan army The first part of the training would take place in France and the rest in Mozambique

President Machel is reported to favour the proposal It is thought that he has become disenchanted with the East German security advisers in Mozambique and with the Eastern bloc because in his view, they regard Mozambique as a pawn in the power struggle between east and west.

A few months ago, Mozambique signed a treaty with Portugal for the provision of military aid and training facilities

If President Machel can sustain this approach, according to sources here, it will mean pursuing a more truly non-aligned policy. During a two-day visit to the West German capital this week, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, told Bonn's Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, that Mozambique was interested in receiving development aid from West Germany and the European Economic Community (EEC)

According to a participant at the talks, Mr Genscher said Bonn as well as the EEC were prepared to help Mozambique on condition that Mozambique accepted the inclusion of West Berlin in all treaties — DDC

President Mitterrand France to help specialist officers?

Sapa-Reuter

Political analyst cautions on Frelimo Govt problems

(218) E. Post 25/6/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A senior foreign affairs analyst has counselled caution when assessing reports of the imminent downfall of the Frelimo Government in Mozambique because of resistance movements.

Mr Michael Spicer, Africa specialist of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said there was clear evidence of mounting unrest in Mozambique, but there was insufficient objective and informed opinion available on its seriousness

The comments followed reports that President Samora Machel has clamped a curfew in Maputo, issued arms to citizens and warned of rising violence from the resistance movements

"The Frelimo Government is going through a tough time — of that there can be no doubt," said Mr Spicer

"President Machel has had to cancel overseas trips because of the unrest Economic problems and the activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement have him under pressure

"Whether they are sufficient to force Frelimo's collapse is uncertain"

Mr Spicer said two possible scenarios existed a palace revolt within Frelimo to depose Machel or the MRM (also called the National Resistance Movement) could overthrow Frelimo

In the first instance, the Frelimo Government would still have to come to terms with the resistance movement which could force a new Frelimo approach to South Africa

If the MRM took over — and there were reasonable grounds to believe the resistance movement enjoyed South African support — it would still have to be wary of "cosying" up to South African

The most South Africa could expect was a Swaziland type of relationship

News of the new Frelimo clampdown comes only a week after seven men — including one South African — were sentenced to death by the Mozambique Revolutionary Military Tribunal for terrorism and high treason

In recent months the MRM has announced, through its office in Lisbon, the capture of a number of Mozambique towns and daring raids into Maputo

The Mozambique Government and other African leaders have openly accused the MRM of being an extension of the South African Government, equipped, supplied and trained by the SADF

Compounding Mozambique's problems has been a recent severe drought which forced the Frelimo Government to call for food from all countries with which it has links

E MUST enter in
of each question
r in which it has
columns (2) and

External
(3)
Examiners' Initials

Date 31/10/79

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e g B A, B Sc) B Bus Sc

Subject Economics 2
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No KH1
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers The use of a ball point pen is acceptable Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e g graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Made in South Africa TRIO RAND/S P C T PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid Afrika

(218)

E. Post 26/6/82

Tremors in Maputo from ARM guerillas

SA accused of aiding Mozambique dissidents

By ANDREW TORCHIA in Maputo

THE third guerilla war in Southern Africa is threatening large areas of Mozambique and raising fresh doubts here about South Africa's intentions toward black, Marxist neighbouring states.

President Samora Machel flew back from Cuba this month to hear alarming accounts about the Mozambique National Resistance, a shadowy movement born of the region's prolonged racial confrontations

Aides reportedly told him the MNR had cut the railroad from the port of Beira to Zimbabwe for 17 days in May during a sabotage campaign that ranged over 1 000 kilometres, from Inhambane in the south to Tete in the north

Reliable sources said some foreign embassies warned aid workers they would be open to possible MNR attacks if they drove outside Beira's suburbs Traffic on Mozambique's main north-south highway was said to be moving in military convoys

At a rally in Maputo this week, the President said the capital would be placed under curfew and tens of thousands of guns would be distributed to Maputo residents to defeat the MNR He said homes of foreign diplomats and aid workers would be guarded, because of an outbreak of anonymous telephone calls and other forms of intimidation

"After independence, we made a mistake when we exchanged our uniforms for suits and ties," said President Machel, who led a 10-year guerilla struggle against Portugal

"We ll put our guns on now and we won't make the same mistake again"

President Machel cancelled a trip to Europe, summoned provincial military commanders and took personal command of the fighting After 10 years of struggle against Portuguese colonists and five years of sheltering Zimbabwean nationalist guerillas, it appears Mozambique is again at war

In seven years of independence, this country has had less than two years of peace

Mozambique's State-run information service declined this month to make defence officials available to discuss the war Both informed Mozambicans and Western diplomats likened the situation to that in Angola

An estimated 20 000 fighters of Mr Jonas Savimbi's pro-West National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, control much of southern Angola, reportedly with extensive logistical help from South Africa

In Mozambique, Mr Machel's poorly-equipped army of 25 000 faces some 5 000 or more MNR fighters and a small, allied force of the Free Africa Movement operating near the Malawi border Mozambique says it has proof, including captured documents, that South Africa is providing weapons and helicopters to the MNR

Official sources in Maputo say the MNR has two training camps and a rebel radio station in South Africa They say South African commandos may be taking part in MNR raids and claim that a white man's ear was found in October after a premature bomb explosion mangled several saboteurs near Beira

South African military spokesmen consistently deny both Angolan and Mozambican accusations as attempts to explain away genuine popular resentment of the Soviet-backed, Marxist governments

Mr Evo Fernandes, the MNR's spokesman in Portugal, told Associated Press the movement had more than 10 000 men active in seven of 10 Mozambican provinces He denied the existence of training camps in South Africa

Asked whether the MNR had any South African help, Mr Fernandes said, "Who knows? Our war is supported by the people of Mozambique and this is the important thing"

He said the MNR was receiving military and other aid from African, Asian, European and Western hemisphere countries

Mozambican and Western sources say the MNR was founded by white-minority Rhodesia about six years ago to harass Rhodesian nationalist guerillas based in Mozambique

When Rhodesia became independent from Britain as black-ruled Zimbabwe two years ago, the MNR was handed over to South African control, the sources say

From the beginning, they say, the MNR has been guided by men linked to the former Portuguese colonial government, including businessman Mr Jorge Jardim Mr Fernandes was editor of a newspaper Mr Jardim owned in Beira Another MNR leader is said to be Mr Orlando Cristina, once Mr Jardim's private secretary

Little is known about the top leadership Mr Fernandes, 38, said he is a member of a six-man "national council" The MNR's president is Mr Afonso Dlakhama, 30, a former anti-Portuguese fighter under President Machel and a soldier since he was a teenager

Lacking Zimbabwean help and punished by the Mozambican Army, the MNR numbered fewer than 500 men early in 1980

But the movement continued to operate from hill bases in rugged, western Mozambique and, by late last year, was carrying out major attacks on transport and communications lines

A bridge carrying the railroad, highway and oil pipeline to Zimbabwe was blown up 50 kilometres from Beira. Two weeks later, 14 harbour buoys were destroyed in Beira

The MNR is also blamed for periodic sabotage of lines from the giant Cahora Bassa Dam that carry nearly 10% of South Africa's electricity and for killings and kidnappings of foreigners in central Mozambique

Mozambicans and Western diplomats in Maputo who describe the MNR as South African-controlled say the movement appears to have limited goals to keep Mozambique off-balance and to force Mozambique and Zimbabwe to depend on transport routes through South Africa

That would neutralise the presence in both countries of African National Congress guerillas opposed to South Africa's white-minority Government

Independent sources say the MNR is an embarrassment to President Machel but remains incapable of sustained military operations that could bring him down

Mr Fernandes says President Machel's position is so shaky that he could have been deposed if he had gone ahead with his European trip in July — Sapa-AP

SACC plea to Maputo

Mail Reporter

SUCCESSFUL appeals for clemency for ANC men sentenced to death in South Africa has lead the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to extend its appeal to President Samora Machel of Mozambique

An appeal was made by the SACC at its national conference for clemency for those sentenced to death recently in Maputo for high treason and other crimes

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, said earlier this week he believed the appeal should be made since he had asked heads of neighbouring states and church leaders to appeal to the SA authorities for the ANC men who had been sentenced to death

(218) S. Times 27/5/82

Machel's getting the jitters

By IAN AITKEN in Harare and BEVIS FAIRBROTHER in Pretoria

MOZAMBIQUE's black-ruled partners in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) are watching the Marxist state's new military agony with deep anxiety

For if Samora Machel's regime falls, the nine-nation grouping's ambitious plans to cut their heavy reliance on South Africa will be thrown into disarray

For the first time, active planning is being carried out within the region on the basis that Mozambique might not for long be ruled by Machel's Frelimo Party

In Pretoria, the reading of the situation in Mozambique is no less alarming from President Machel's point of view

Analysts in close touch with the situation say he fears for his own life and is locked in battle against the very people who installed him in power seven years ago

Increasing evidence of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement's military successes is supported by growing dissatisfaction of the civilian population with constant shortages of the most basic commodities, unemployment and a declining standard of living

President Machel's "birthday" present to the 9,4-million population on the country's seventh independence anniversary on Friday was the announcement of tough new anti-rebel moves

A curfew is to be imposed on the capital, Maputo, and rifles are to be issued to former Frelimo guerrillas to defend the city

In addition, roadblocks have been set up on all main entrances to Maputo, and a new system of passes is to be devised to try to ensure that rebels cannot buy food

□□□

They are all signs of his regime's increasing insecurity

Mozambique's poorly equipped army of 25 000 is facing an estimated 10 000 to 12 000 well-armed MNR rebels, who now control three large sectors of the country in Gaza province, in central Manica province and in Zambezia in the north

Earlier this month, Maputo admitted for the first time the existence of a new liberation movement, Africa Livre (Free Africa), operating in the extreme north of the country

A communique issued in Mozambique announcing death sentences by a revolutionary tribunal on seven men for high treason, espionage and armed rebellion said Africa Livre and MNR were so close, their names were often used interchangeably

The MNR, originally organised by Rhodesian security forces from Mozambican dissidents in 1976 to inhibit Frelimo's support for Robert Mugabe's Zanla guerrillas, numbered fewer than 500 in 1980, just after the end of the Rhodesian war

But their operations have widened considerably in the last six months, and recruitment has stepped up rapidly

President Machel arrived home from Cuba early this month to alarming accounts of MNR gains

The rebels had blown Zimbabwe's unused oil pipeline to Beira for a second time; they had halted work on a big Swedish-aided wood-pulp mill, driving 50 Swedes to seek refuge in Zimbabwe, delayed planning work on Cabora Bassa 2, disrupted harvesting on state-run co-operative farms; and attacked a motel and a train on the Beira line, reportedly killing 50

Foreign diplomats in Maputo were expressing concern about the safety of their nationals working in the country, and many aid workers were forbidden to leave main towns

□□□

At the same time, two high-level state officials defected, one of them to South Africa

President Machel immediately cancelled an important fundraising trip to Britain and West Germany so that he could personally take charge of a new military offensive against the MNR in central Mozambique

But reports say the offensive has achieved little

British ecologist John Burlison, released last month after five months as a captive of the MNR, threw new light on their operations within Mozambique

He lived with two separate groups totalling more than 1 000 men

They lived in permanent base camps and were well armed with pistols, AK rifles, RPG 11 and V 11 rocket-launchers and mortars

Groups were in constant radio communication, said Mr Burlison at a Press conference in Harare

In five months, he walked more than 800km in groups of up to 300 men and saw no government troops

On only two nights were they forced to walk after dark, he said

Mr Burlison said the MNR he spoke to did not appear to have any strong political ideology They were fighting to replace the inefficient and inept Marxist government with a free enterprise system, they said

This is where many outsiders see the MNR's greatest weakness: even if Frelimo is brought down, the movement has little political base from which to build a new government and administration

But MNR leaders say they can call on community leaders still within Mozambique who support their aims to establish a pro-Western government

PRESIDENT MACHEL
Fears for his life

death certificate

27/5/82

Zimbabwe fuel is now on line

S Times

ZIMBABWE'S oil pipeline from Beira has delivered its first fuel, trade sources said in Harare

A government spokesman would not confirm that pumping of gasoline and diesel fuel from the port to the eastern town of Mutare had started

But Ministers have repeatedly said the pipeline would open soon

The 273km pipeline was built in 1965 to supply crude oil, but 11 months later it was closed by international oil sanctions

Last year the owners, Lonrho, repaired the line and it was scheduled to resume operations last December — Sapa-AP

Portuguese PM is in Mozambique to forge closer links

(218) (1284)

Mail Correspondent

LISBON — The Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Francisco Pinto Balsemao, is in Mozambique on a four-day official visit aimed at cementing co-operation agreements between the two countries.

This is the first trip to Mozambique by a Portuguese leader since Lisbon's colonial empire was abruptly dismantled in 1974

It comes at a time of heightened tension within Mozambique, caused by an alarming increase in anti-government guerrilla activity, a matter which is causing Portugal some concern.

Guerrillas of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement have killed six Portuguese nationals this year during acts of sabotage on the Portuguese-financed Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

President Samora Machel of Portugal last week declared a curfew in Maputo and issued arms to the population, alerting them to the dangers of guerrilla activity, which a Lisbon-based spokesman for the MNRM claims now extends to seven of the country's 10 provinces

The Portuguese Prime Minister, accompanied by a 130-strong delegation of Ministers, advisers and businessmen is to visit, among other installations, the Cabora Bassa project and is certain to discuss the growing security problem with his Mozambican hosts.

Earlier this year the Portuguese, acceding to a Mozambique request, signed a military co-operation agreement which provides arms and equipment sales to the former colony and the training of Mozambican forces by Portuguese military instructors

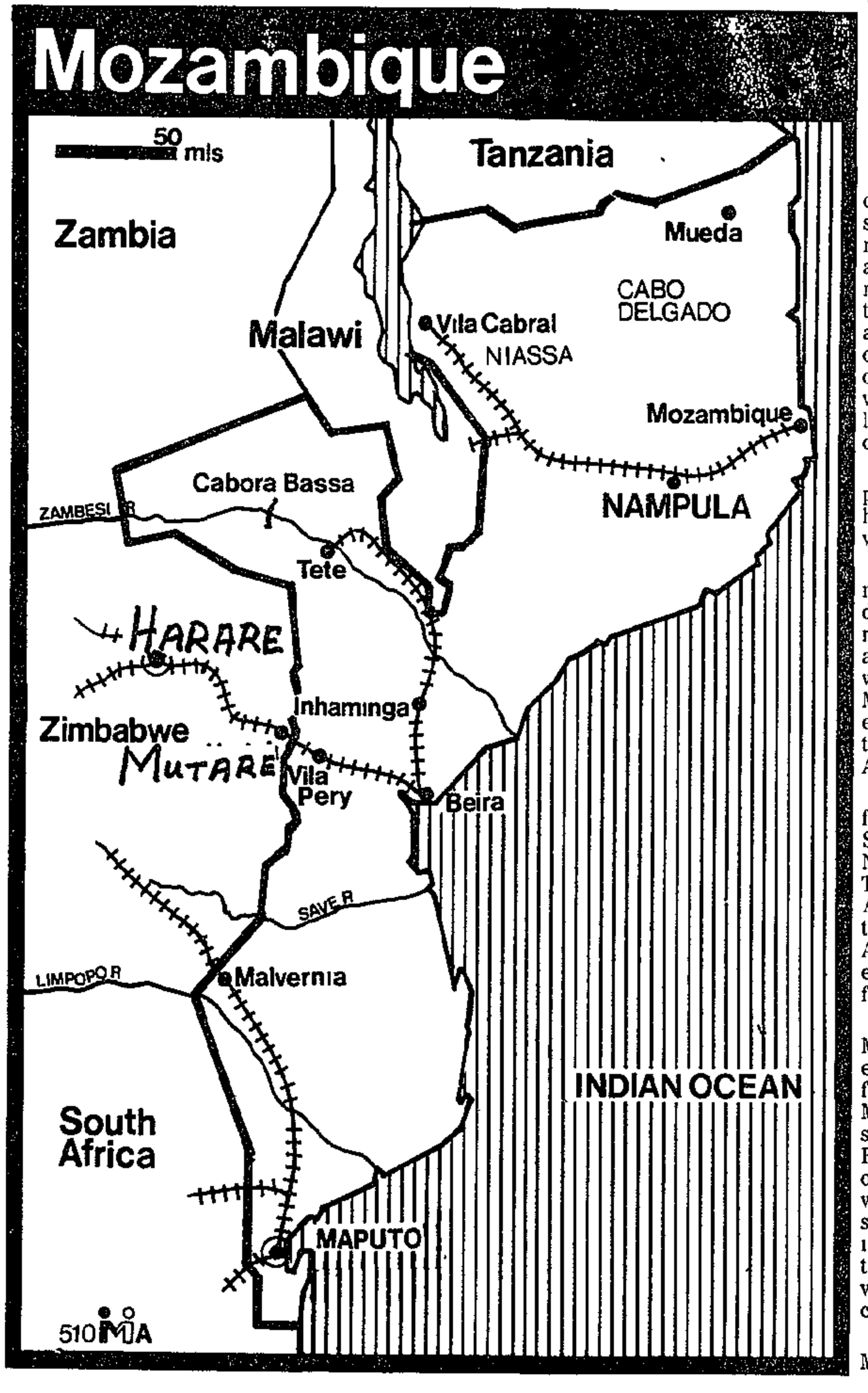
The Prime Minister's visit is expected to strengthen relations between the two countries, boost aid schemes and help tie up several lucrative business projects Mozambique is keen to award to Portugal.

The mission will also visit neighbouring Zimbabwe and stop over in Nigeria for talks with the government.

Back to guns and uniforms in Maputo

(218) D. Dispatch 29/8/88

ANDREW TORCHIA reports from Maputo on the growing disruption of roads, railways and power-lines in Mozambique by the MNR resistance movement.



r a war Southern Africa is threatening large areas of Mozambique and raising fresh doubts in Maputo about South Africa's intentions toward black, Marxist neighbour states

President Samora Machel flew back from Cuba this month to hear alarming accounts about the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), a shadowy movement born of the region's prolonged racial confrontations

Aides reportedly told him the MNR had cut the railroad from the port of Beira to Zimbabwe for 17 days in May during a sabotage campaign that ranged over 1 000 km from Inhambane in the south to Tete on the Zambesi in the north

Reliable sources said some foreign embassies warned foreign aid workers they would be open to possible MNR attacks if they drove outside Beira's suburbs Traffic on Mozambique's main north-south highway was said to be moving in military convoys

At a rally in Maputo last week, the President said the capital would be placed under curfew and tens of thousands of guns would be distributed to Maputo residents in order to defeat the MNR He said homes of foreign diplomats and aid workers would be guarded This was in response to an outbreak of anonymous telephone calls and other forms of intimidation

"After independence, we made a mistake when we exchanged our uniforms for suits and ties," said President Machel, who led a 10-year guerilla struggle against Portugal "We'll put our guns on now and we won't make the same mistake again"

President Machel cancelled a trip to Europe, summoned provincial military commanders and took personal command of the fighting After 10 years of struggle against Portuguese colonialists and five years of sheltering Zimbabwean nationalist guerillas it appears Mozambique is again at war

In seven years of independence, this country has had less than two years of peace

Mozambique's state-run information service declined this month to make defence officials available to discuss the war Both informed Mozambicans and Western diplomats likened the situation to that in Angola

An estimated 20 000 fighters of Mr Jonas Savimbi's pro-West National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) control much of southern Angola reportedly with extensive logistical help from South Africa

In Mozambique, Mr Machel's poorly-equipped army of 25 000 faces some 5 000 or more MNR fighters and a small, allied force of the Free Africa movement operating near the Malawi border Mozambique says it has proof, including captured documents, that South Africa is providing weapons and helicopters to the MNR

Official sources in Maputo say the MNR has two training camps and a rebel radio station located in South Africa They say South African commandos may be taking part in MNR raids and claim that a white man's ear was found in October after a premature bomb explosion mangled several saboteurs near Beira

South African military spokesmen consistently deny both Angolan and Mozambican accusations as attempts to explain away genuine popular resentment of the Soviet-backed, Marxist governments

Mr Evo Fernandes, the MNR's spokesman in Portugal, told Associated Press the movement has more than 10 000 men active in seven of 10 Mozambican provinces He denied the existence of training camps in South Africa

Asked whether the MNR had any South African help, Mr Fernandes said "Who knows? Our war is supported by the people of Mozambique, and this is the important thing"

He said the MNR was receiving military and other aid from African, Asian, European and Western Hemisphere countries

Mozambican and Western sources say the MNR was founded by white-minority Rhodesia about six years ago to harass Rhodesian nationalist guerillas based in Mozambique

When Rhodesia became independent from Britain as black-ruled Zimbabwe two years ago, the MNR was handed over to South African control the sources say

From the beginning, they say, the MNR has been guided by men linked to the former Portuguese colonial government, including businessman Mr Jorge Jardim Mr Fernandes was editor of a newspaper Mr Jardim owned in Beira Another MNR leader is said to be Mr Orlando Cristina once Mr Jardim's private secretary

Little is known about the top leadership Mr Fernandes, 38, said he is a member of a six-man National Council "The MNR's president is Mr Afonso Dlakhama, 30, a former anti-Portuguese fighter under President Machel and a soldier since he was a teenager

Lacking Zimbabwean help and punished by the Mozambican army, the MNR numbered fewer than 500 men early in 1980

But the movement continued to operate from hill bases in rugged, western Mozambique and by late last year was carrying out major attacks on transport and communications lines

A bridge carrying the railroad, highway and oil pipeline to Zimbabwe was blown up 50 kilometres from Beira Two weeks later, 14 harbour buoys were destroyed in Beira

The MNR is blamed for periodic sabotage of lines from the giant Cabora Bassa dam that carry nearly 10 percent of South Africa's electricity, and for killings and kidnappings of foreigners in central Mozambique

Mozambicans and Western diplomats in Maputo, who describe the MNR as South African-controlled, say the movement appears to have limited goals

- To keep Mozambique off-balance and to force Mozambique and Zimbabwe to depend on transport routes through South Africa

That would neutralise the presence in both countries of African National Congress guerillas opposed to South Africa's white-minority government

Independent sources say the MNR is an embarrassment to President Machel, but remains incapable of sustained military operations that could bring him down

Mr Fernandes says President Machel is so shaky that he could have been deposed if he had gone ahead with his European trip next mont

Machel looks to Lisbon

Star 30/6/87

(218) The Star's Africa News Service (1239)

MAPUTO — Portugal could play a significant role in Mozambique's development, said President Samora Machel at the start of official talks with the visiting Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Francisco Pinto Balsemao, this week

Mr Balsemao, who arrived in Maputo at the weekend, replied that Portugal supported the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference which aims to reduce the economic dependence of Mozambique and other black States on South Africa

From Lisbon The Star's correspondent reports that Mozambique's ambassador to Portugal — whose defection to the West was recently reported — has offered his resignation to President Machel in a letter written from Paris.

Mr Ataíde was appointed ambassador to Portugal last October, shortly before the visit of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes to Mozambique.

This is the first resignation by a senior Mozambican official since President Machel took power in 1975

Window on Africa

(218)

'acheel recalls relimo veterans

Mercury 30/6/82

UTO — The Mozambique gov- nent has made a call to the for- er terrorists of Frelimo to join in ie fight against the National Resis- ce Movement

At a four-day meeting in Maputo 1 500 Frelimo 'veterans discussed the best ways of bringing to an end the activities of the nationalist rebels

Many want to be integrated into the Mozambique army

rticle in the newspaper *Do* states 'Once more our coun- ils us Let us respond to the while our weapons are still

relimo fought for ten years be e gaining independence from rtugal

The Nationalists have in recent onths extended their area of oper- ions and the Mozambique regular iiy is badly equipped and diffi- lt to control and it is felt that un- s promises of help that have been ight from Portugal and Tanzania e not forthcoming the Mozam- que forces will not be able to e the military problem now pre- by the nationalist rebels

During the past year President Machel has called on soldiers to take part in agriculture and work with the tribesmen in an endeavour to restablish the bonds as had been the case with Frelimo

A defence system has also been started in which workers in the towns and farmers in the country areas are being trained to defend their villages against attack and roads bridges and communications from sabotage in areas where nationalist guerillas are active

Political role

Frelimo made use of such coperation with villagers duiring its war with Portugal and, according to observers at the Maputo meeting is a most important indication of the role which the authorities want to give to the former Frelimo guerillas against the present nationalist guerillas

Last February President Machel speaking in Inhambane province referred to the former Frelimo fighhters as being 'the heart of local defence asnd shortly afterwards he appointed former guerillas as local military commanders

Their role is not entirely military as they will also act as political monitors and in agricultural management (AFP)

Search for a full house

OME Togo - Four West frican heads of state ve called for a full at- ndance at the OAU mmit conference to be in Libya in August, hich is faced with a rcott over the Western a ara conflict

An official statement the presidents of Niger, Benin and er Volta, felt that a full and well-at d debate could pre- e African unity riously created over st 20 years '

Gaddafi calls for 'collective war'

TRIPOLI — When Libya's president Col Gaddafi opened an international conference for 'resistance to imperialism, zionism, racism and reaction he said that 'progessive' forces in 'oppressed countries' should form a common front and mobilise all their resources

'This front,' he said, 'which has natural allies in the socialist countries and, at their head, the Soviet Union, should fight a collective war in all the "hot points" of the planet from China to Chile '

Regarding the conflict in Lebanon Col Gaddafi, after warmly congratulating the Palestinians, violently denounced the 'scandalous attitude of the reactionary Arabs and their leader, Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz, pig of the Arab Peninsula'

Referring to Chad he said that Tripoli would not be able to remain indifferent to recent events and while he had no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the country that Libya had a common frontier of 1 000 km with Chad and this 'should not become a base

30/6/82 (218) O. Dispatch

PM visits Cabora Bassa

MAPUTO — Mr Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the first Portuguese Prime Minister to visit independent Mozambique, was taken on a tour of the Cabora Bassa dam in northern Mozambique yesterday as part of a visit aimed at increasing economic co-operation between the two countries.

Portugal built the dam across the Zambesi River before the former colony became independent in 1975 None of its power was for Mozambique — the scheme was to serve South Africa, which paid its then Portuguese ally for supplies

The dam now represents a huge export potential for impoverished Mozambique, which hopes to develop it as a possible power source for friendly black neighbours

Officials here believe Portugal, which still has a majority stake in the dam, could be willing to assist in this project because revenue from the dam's power would help repay loans that financed its construction About R698 million is outstanding

But the plans of both countries could be frustrated by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RNM), which Maputo says is backed by South Africa as part of a policy to destabilise black neighbours in order to keep them economically dependent

The guerillas, active over large areas of central and northern Mozambique, have blown up the power lines from Cabora Bassa to South Africa at least three times As a result, supplies have run for only a few months in the past two years.

This has cut off the South African payments badly needed by Portugal — SAPA-RNS

Mozambique slashes price of medicines

218

Star 1/7/85

MAPUTO — In sharp contrast to the astronomical rise in drug prices in South Africa and most other countries, the cost of medicines in Mozambique is actually coming down

This is being achieved according to authorities in Maputo partly through the semi-nationalisation by the marxist-socialist government of drug buying and distributing in Mozambique but it is also due to cutting out fancy packaging and advertising of medicines to avoiding manufacturers who charge unreasonably high prices and to eliminating useless and dangerous drugs

Aspirin vitamins and many antibiotics now cost less than a third of their prices three years ago

The price drop is attributed to a complete transformation of the way drugs are imported and prescribed in Mozambique This is said to have resulted in basic medicines now being available in remote parts of the country whose inhabitants previously had little or no access to medicines other than traditional remedies

Many drugs are life-savers but many thousands more simply do not work," said a medical authority here "And some are dangerous, as was shown by the thalidomide tragedy when an inadequately tested sedative taken by pregnant women caused hundreds of children to be born without arms"

Immediately after independence in Mozambique the Ministry of Health set up a Pharmaceuticals Commission to review the drugs policy

Professor Carlos Maizagao a member of the commission, said the aim was to provide "good medicine at the lowest price"

Drugs are now identified by their "generic" or chemical name and not by any particular brand name

"Most modern pharmaceutical plants produce similar high quality drugs and a highly advertised trade name is no indication that a drug is any better than the same drug made by another company" said the Maputo medical authority

In 1977 a state company, Medimoc, was set up to import in bulk all the drugs for Mozambique that had previously been imported by more than 20 private companies Private importing of drugs finally ended in 1979

Each year Medimoc publishes a list of drugs it plans to import and asks pharmaceutical companies to quote prices Last year, more than 200 companies bid and the differences in price were dramatic, according to the medical authority

"Mozambique now spends more money on chloroquine, for malaria treatment and prophylaxis, than any other drug he said

Last year the prices offered for chloroquine ranged from R32 per thousand tablets down to R8 per thousand Some drug prices have fallen to one tenth what they were before independence This is why prices are falling in chemist shops

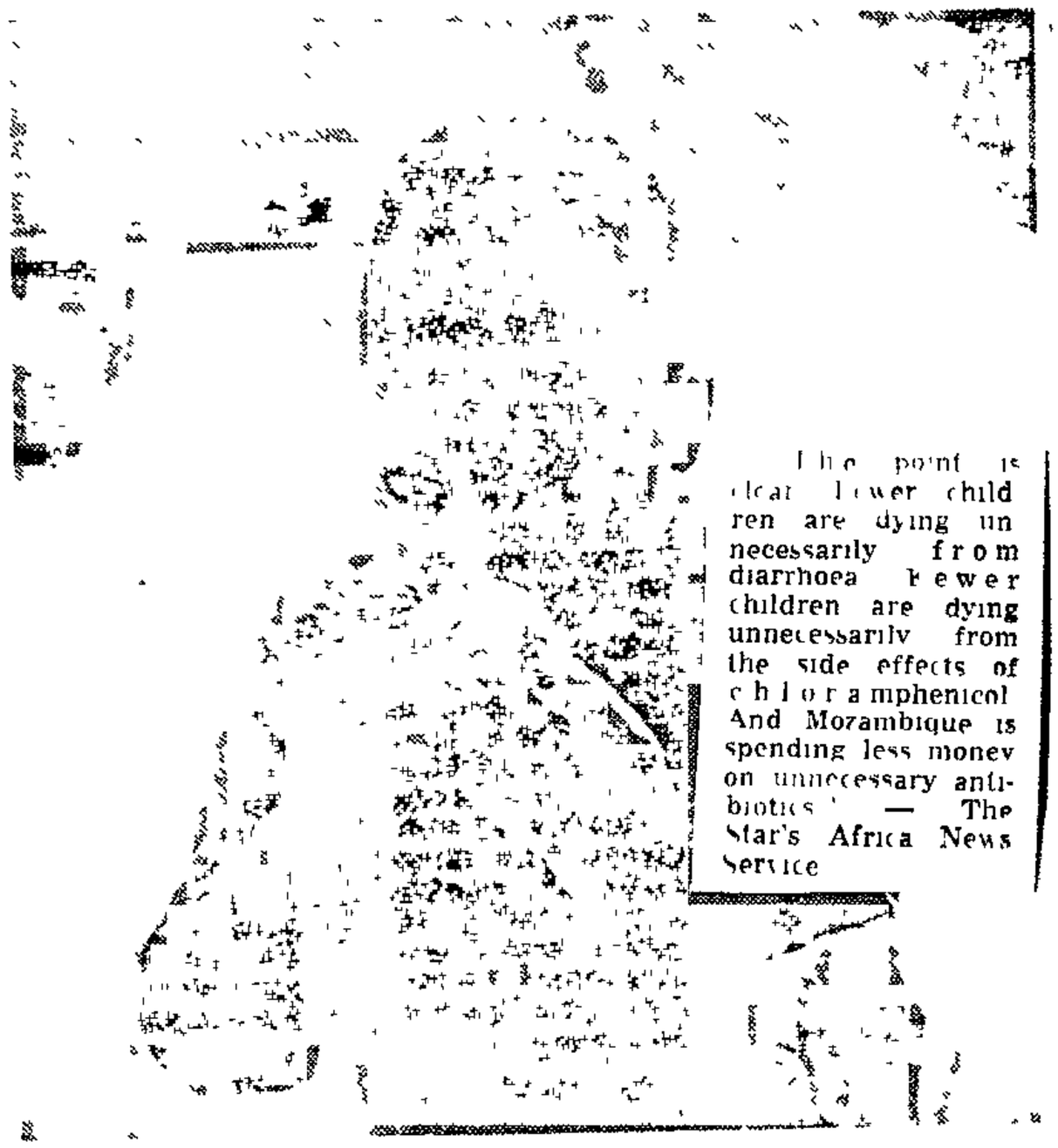
Of the chemist shops in the main cities about half are private and half part of the State-owned Farmacha in Rural areas more than 300 shops are now licensed to sell a range of non prescription medicines such as chloroquine aspirin, drugs for skin infections and intestinal worms

"During colonial times most drugs were distributed through chemist shops" said the Maputo medical authority "and there were virtually no rules restricting importation advertising and sales The multinational pharmaceutical companies took considerable advantage of this

"Drugs were on sale in Mozambique which had been banned in Europe and South Africa because they were dangerous Drug salesmen and glossy advertising literature promoted many

Patients collect medicines through the window of the pharmacy at Machuda health centre in Maputo

The cost of medicines has been dramatically reduced in Mozambique by cutting out unnecessary frills in the supply and use of drugs, according to medical authorities.



The point is clear Fewer children are dying unnecessarily from diarrhoea Fewer children are dying unnecessarily from the side effects of chloramphenicol And Mozambique is spending less money on unnecessary antibiotics' — The Star's Africa News Service

At a state clinic in Mozambique a boy drinks a medication to treat worms.

drugs as cure-alls, even though they were licensed for only a few illnesses in Europe and the United States because it was well known that they were ineffective or dangerous in other circumstances

"Now the picture is very different There is a rigid law which requires a prescription for most drugs And the Ministry of Health polices pharmacies to ensure that the law is complied with There is no pharmaceutical advertising and no drug salesmen"

But major problems remained he said One of the biggest was to reform prescribing habits of nurses and other health workers who were trained in colonial times and learned about drugs almost entirely from drug salesmen There were 'recycling" courses and doctors were expected to supervise the prescribing by health workers under them

Diarrhoea treatment had been a special target for retraining, because diarrhoea was one of the biggest childhood killers and also one of the biggest wastes of drugs Research had shown clearly that even severe diarrhoea stops by itself, and that antibiotics have no effect

'What kills is dehydration and the best treatment is to replace the lost fluids This is done by drinking water mixed with glucose, salt and potassium In Mozambique and in many other countries pharmacies stock inexpensive packets of "rehydration salts" which contain all the right things to mix with water to give to a child with diarrhoea

The effect of this education campaign has been dramatic, according to the authority. He said a World Health Organisation evaluation team visited Mozambique in March, and went to randomly picked rural health posts They found nearly all using oral rehydration instead of antibiotics When they interviewed rural mothers they found that 41 percent knew about oral rehydration

(218) (229) Star 1/7/82

Ex-colonies nudged westward

Portugal's diplomacy paying off

By David Thomas
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Portugal's diplomatic initiative in Africa is gaining ground and at the same time helping to nudge its former Southern Africa colonies, Mozambique and Angola, towards the West

The Lisbon Government's campaign to re-establish traditional links with these two marxist oriented countries reached a high point this week with the successful visit to Mozambique of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao

The Portuguese Premier spent four days in Mozambique visiting various parts of the country, including the giant Cahora Bassa dam He also held talks with President Samora Machel to cement their countries' economic and military ties

No doubt Mr Pinto Balsemao's visit to Zimbabwe, which begins today, will centre on Portugal's role in helping to improve Mozambique's ports and railways which could lessen the dependence of the black states on South Africa

The thaw in relations between these once bitter enemies coincides with a growing disillusionment in Maputo and Luanda with Eastern bloc countries

Already in Angola Portuguese companies are reported to have quietly taken over the failed attempts by East European countries to rehabilitate the main port and railway system

Although the Portuguese Government is not in a position to help its former colonies with much hard cash, it has a vast supply of relatively cheap professional and technical personnel to help in much needed development projects

Here is where Portugal is turning to its wealthier Western allies for help It is envisaged that Western capital and Portuguese human resources can work together in Mozambique and Angola to edge out the dominating influence of the Soviet bloc

Portugal's shaky economy desperately needs these new markets not only for its exports but also to help alleviate its high unemployment rate

But the Balsemao Government is understood to have had difficulty convincing its dubious Nato allies that Mozambique and Angola are ready to be wooed away from the Soviets

The Portuguese are convinced the time is ripe because of what they see as a growing realisation in Mozambique and Angola that Eastern bloc goods and advisers are not only a heavy drain on foreign currency but have turned out to be unsuitable to the needs of these Portuguese-speaking countries

Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes has been a leading advocate of a rapprochement with Africa His initiative began in 1976 in the wake of the almost overnight exodus of about 700 000 Portuguese refugees from Portuguese - speaking Africa in the mid '70s scrambled by the post-coup Lisbon Government to free its five African colonies

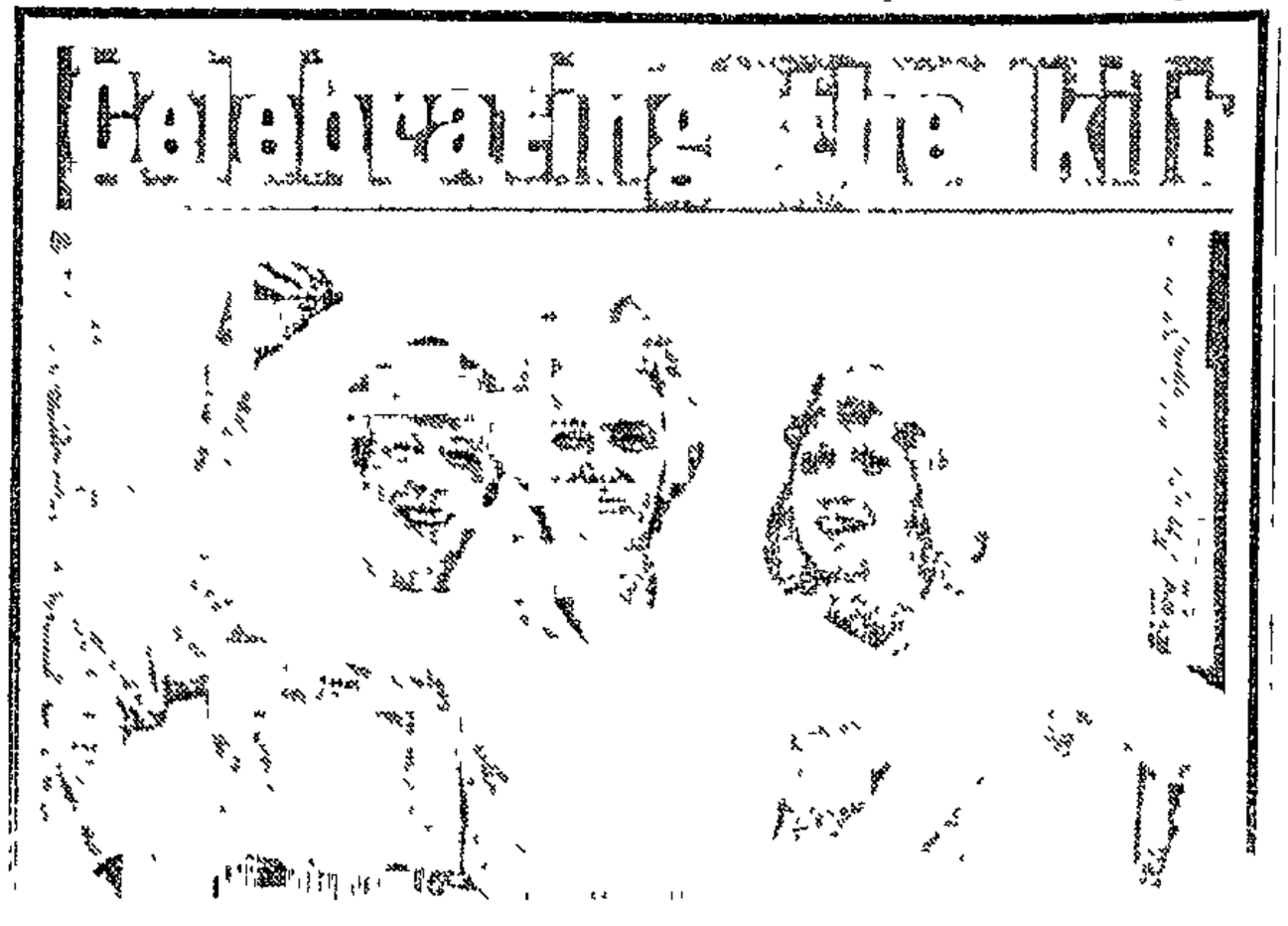
The St
NEW YO
ful resist
ing to
effecti
against t
Klan

More
people in
States are
against
burning,
racism of

After th
steady ga
ship of the
seems to
say Klan w

The KK
increased
resistan
increased

When th
a cross at
a black
Marietta, G
white nei
lied to sup
tims.



Medical Council cautions doctor

Own Correspondent

Dr J M D Meyer, a Klerksdorp opthalmologist, has been found guilty of professional misconduct in dispensing spectacles

com

Illegal immigrants 'streaming into SA'

Star 5/7/82 (218)

Illegal immigrants are streaming into the Eastern Transvaal from Mozambique.

The chairman of the Lebombo Farmers Association said at Komatipoort today that growing numbers of illegal work-seekers from Mozambique were being driven into the Lowveld by hunger and poverty.

Farmers in the area were prepared to employ some but found it difficult to get permits from the Department of Cooperation and Development.

A labour bureau in Lebombo area was urgently needed he said. More than 9 000 farm workers from Mozambique were illegally employed.

Bridge to be rebuilt

(218) RDM 9/7/82

MAPUTO — A team of Dutch experts will this week examine plans for rebuilding a bridge across the Pungue River near Beira to replace one destroyed by saboteurs last October

The bridge carried a road used by Zimbabwe for exports and imports Its destruction also cut the only direct road link between Beira, Mozambique's second city, and the capital Maputo

Officials estimate repair costs at about R2 200 000 The Dutch Government will bear the costs and is also organising and funding an R18-million scheme to modernise Beira harbour

The official Maputo daily Noticias said four Dutch experts will visit the Pungue River today to assess reconstruction plans

Work is expected to take about a year A British-built temporary bridge is carrying traffic in the meantime — Sapa-Reuter

Maputo security 'purge'

218

RDM

12/7/86

LISBON — Mozambican rebels claimed on Saturday that the government is purging its intelligence and security police service of "anti-Soviet" elements following the defections of several senior officials from Mozambique's Marxist regime

A Lisbon-based rebel spokesman, Mr Evo Fernandes, said three officers of the People's National Security Service (Snasp) were arrested in Maputo last week

He identified them as Colonel Agostinho Lagos Lidimo, chief of military counter-intelligence and a member of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and Major Ochoa and Major Beca, all allegedly accused of "defending anti-Soviet positions"

The Mozambican embassy in Lisbon was not able to comment.

The Snasp Director-General, Mr Jorge da Costa, defected to South Africa on June 7, saying he was not willing "to defend the interests of the Soviet Union in my own country

Mr Fernandes said the three officers were arrested for opposing the role played by some 1 000 Soviet, East German and Cuban military and security advisors — UPI.

218

on Africa

Mercury 12/7/82

Portugal restores its image in Maputo

LISBON — Eight years ago in the heat of revolutionary upheaval which brought with it a hasty and unplanned end to empire, it seemed improbable that Portugal would be able to establish anything but cool formal relations with its ex-colonies for some considerabele time.

However, with a dint of solid effort and a generous dose of skilful diplomacy, Lisbon has in the past two years, achieved a remarkable breakthrough establishing mature and mutually-desired links with its five former African possessions — the most important of which are Mozambique and Angola.

The recent official visit to Maputo by Portugal's Social Democratic premier, Francisco Pinto Balsemao, has set the seal on the new relationship with Portuguese-speaking Africa. It was the first by a Portuguese government leader to any former colony since independence and its significance has not been lost on observers in Southern Africa

The trip followed closely on an earlier official visit by Portuguese president, General Antonio Ramalhoeanes, which symbolically ended outstanding disputes left over from decolonisation days and pointed the way to a major co-operation effort by Lisbon

The head of state is widely credited with forging the way for a normalisation in relations with all the former colonies, a task he set himself early in his two term mandate

Sr Balsemao, accompanied by a 130-strong delegation of advisers, businessmen and government ministers, worked hard on the trip

Priorities

The delegations met on successive days to hammer out details of aid and joint development projects, to hear of priority investment areas for Portuguese industrialists and to discover where Portuguese aid workers could best aid the country

By all accounts the trip has been a significant success Portugal opened a 1 000 million escudo credit line to Mozambique (about R13 million) — no mean feat for a country with scarce financial resources and heavily in debt itself

President Samora Machel made it crystal clear that he welcomed Portuguese trade and co-operation and investment saying that Portuguese investors would be welcomed as 'fighters against hunger, misery and underdevelopment.'

The two sides signed six co-operation agreements (of which full details are still to be released) and Portugal agreed to provide a 15 million dollar loan to help pay for Portuguese workers in Mozambique

Military mission

It was announced that a Mozambiquan military mission would visit Portugal in October under the terms of the military co-operation agreement signed earlier this year and Portugal will participate in the renovation of the rail network in the north and from the major port of Beira

The extrardinarily open embrace towards the former colonial power shown by President Machel during this visit is not only a tribute to hard diplomatic effort but also proof of the marxist leader's pragmatic approach to resolving his country's manifold problems.

It also represents an important breakthrough for western influence in Mozambique after six years of disproportionate dependence by Maputo on the East bloc

The warm welcome reserved for the Portuguese speaks eloquently of Mozambique's disenchantment with the small amounts of aid and technical knowhow which have changed hands and the cultural gulf and the language barriers which have marked the country's period of seeking help from socialist countries

Portuguese foreign ministry sources have made it clear to me that Lisbon regards as crucial the opportunities now presenting themselves for Portugal in Africa.

'The ruling elites in Angola and Mozambique have a lot of sympathy still for Portugal in spite of its colonial past They studied at our universities and mixed with our leaders and this residual bond can only work in our favour,' the sources said

It is for this reason that Portugal is keen to respond favourably whenever possible to any feasible requests for aid from the former possessions and it considers itself a torch-bearer for western influence in the area to counterbalance the growing Soviet-bloc influences

Ken Pottinger

Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemo

'Foreign powers' causing unrest in Southern Sudan

KHARTOUM — The newly-appointed Sudanese vice-president Mr Joseph Lagu has conceded in an interview with the Sudan news agency (Suna) the existence of anti-government military activity in southern Sudan.

Mr Lagu said he would cooperate with the recently-installed regional government in south Sudan to put an end to limited military activity 'instigated by certain foreign powers' He did not name the foreign powers and did not elaborate on the military activity

A proposal to divide the region into two or three smaller areas threatened to stir up tribal differences last year after President Jaafar Nimeiri dismissed the regional government and appointed a transitional government.

In December, 21 politicians who opposed dividing the south were arrested but later released, apparently to avoid further troubles in the region

Arms from Uganda refugees

The region won considerable autonomy from the Khartoum government in 1972 after a civil war lasting 17 years

Mr Lagu told Suna the agency that some southerners have arms bought from Ugandan refugees who came to Sudan after the ousting of former Ugandan president Idi Amin (Sapa-Reuter)

Rebel threat to Machel is growing

Star 12/7/82 (218) Maputo

Mozambique rebels have carried out a campaign of killing, looting and sabotage across the impoverished country to within 200 km of the capital, Maputo, putting Frelimo on the defensive for the first time since independence seven years ago.

Western diplomats in Maputo say they do not believe the marxist government is seriously threatened yet but they say it could be if it does not wrest the initiative soon from the shadowy Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR)

"The problem is bigger than it was six months ago and growing ' said a senior diplomat

'We don't think there is a danger to the stability of the Government yet

"But I would not be surprised if things were different by the end of the year"

No diplomatic mission in Maputo doubts African allegations that the warfare is fuelled by South Africa

South African helicopters rescued white advisers from a rebel base overrun by government troops last November officials say

Propaganda in support of the MNR is beamed by Voz da Africa Livre (Voice of Free Africa) from the Transvaal

President Samora Machel has taken charge of the counter-offensive

Mozambicans who fought in Frelimo's independence war have been called up again

The 850 000 inhabitants of Maputo have been promised arms to defend the city

Groups of young party militants have been turned into a militia

The Government is getting most of its military help from the Eastern Bloc

Several hundred Soviet East German and Cuban specialists were involved in training, Western sources said

Irritant

Until the end of last year the MNR was generally accepted to be little more than an irritant to President Machel

Its activities were confined mainly to remote areas in central and north-western Mozambique

But its area of operation has suddenly expanded to cover about half the country — from the Malawi border down across the Save River as far as Manjacaze and Xai-Xai

A major road between Zimbabwe and Malawi in the north east has been cut

The coastal highway between Maputo and Beira is unsafe for all but military traffic

The rebels have not yet threatened a major city, but have raided towns of up to 5 000 people ransacking stores and killing Frelimo officials

They have attacked roads, railways and ports

Aid projects have been attacked and foreign workers, desperately needed if Mozambique is to drag itself out of a morass

To Page 3, Col 5

7 Mozambique rebels executed

(218) Star 12/7/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Seven Mozambique rebels, one a South African citizen, have been executed here, the Defence Ministry has announced

The rebels were convicted of treason and condemned to death by a military tribunal last month They were executed on June 22, a Defence communique said

They were members of the Mozambique National Resistance or the Malawi-based Free Africa movement, the official news agency AIM said. The South African was Wilson Chivaze Bila from the Transvaal

Machel's govt rocked by rebel attacks

(218) RDM 13/7/82

MAPUTO — The guerrilla war in Mozambique has been stepped up, shaking the government of President Samora Machel, according to Western diplomats in Maputo

Rebels have carried out a campaign of killing, looting and sabotage across the impoverished countryside to within 200km of the capital, putting the old guerrilla fighters of the ruling Frelimo party on the defensive for the first time since independence seven years ago

The diplomats say they do not believe the Marxist government is seriously threatened yet, but it could be if it does not wrest the initiative from the shadowy "bandidos" soon

"The problem is bigger now than it was six months ago and growing," said one senior envoy "We don't think there is a danger to the stability of the government yet, but I would not be surprised if things were different by the end of the year."

The diplomats and Mozambicans say Dakota transport planes lumber across south-eastern Zimbabwe to drop guns and munitions for the Mozambique Resistance Movement (RNM) Patrol boats are believed to carry other material to remote Indian Ocean beaches

South African helicopters rescued white advisers from a rebel base overrun by government troops last November, officials say

They say propaganda in support of the RNM is beamed from Voz da Africa Livre (Voice of Free Africa)

The rebel group is believed to number between 6 000 and 10 000.

When Zimbabwe became independent in 1980 and Mr Mugabe assumed power, the RNM was taken over by the South African military, according to Western analysts in the region

The Mozambicans and their black southern African friends accuse South Africa of trying to destabilise its neighbours to keep them economically dependent and demonstrate to its own peoples that black rule does not work.

A major road between Zimbabwe and Malawi in the northeast has been cut and the coastal highway between Maputo and Beira is unsafe for all but military traffic

The rebels have not yet threatened any major city, but have raided towns of up to 5 000 people, ransacking stores and killing local Frelimo officials

They have attacked roads, railways and ports which form the basis of Mozambique's contribution to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, a young community of nine predominantly landlocked states trying to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa. Mozambique's routes to the sea are the region's only alternative to South Africa

Aid projects have been attacked and foreign workers, desperately needed if Mozambique is to drag itself out of a morass of underdevelopment, have been driven off

The government is clearly worried and there are signs it is prepared to soften its Marxist ideology in an attempt to win more friends in the West for a military and political revival.

The Mozambique economy has been a disaster area since independence, when a mass exodus of Portuguese left the country illiterate and unskilled Severe droughts and a steadily collapsing transport system have compounded the problem, creating large areas of real hunger Food is rationed in the cities and shop windows are mostly empty — Sapa-Reuter

(218) D. Dispatch 14/7/82

Threat to Machel's government grows

RODNEY PINDER reports from Maputo that although the Mozambique rebels do not pose a danger to the stability of the Machel government yet, things could be different by the end of the year.

The guerilla war in Mozambique is being stepped up, shaking the government of President Samora Machel, according to Western diplomats in Maputo

Rebels have carried a campaign of killing, looting and sabotage across the impoverished countryside to within 200 km of the capital, putting the old guerilla fighters of the ruling Frelimo party on the defensive for the first time since independence seven years ago

The diplomats say they do not believe the Marxist government is seriously threatened yet, but it could be if it does not wrest the initiative from the shadowy "bandidos" soon

"The problem is bigger now than it was six months ago and growing," said a senior envoy "We don't think there is a danger to the stability of the government yet, but I would not be surprised if things were different by the end of the year"

The diplomats and Mozambicans say Dakota transport planes lumber across south-eastern Zimbabwe to drop guns and munitions for the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) Patrol boats are believed to carry other material to remote Indian Ocean beaches

South African helicopters rescued white advisers from a rebel base overrun by government troops last November, officials say They say propaganda in support of the MNR is beamed from Voz da Africa Livre (Voice of Free Africa)

The rebel group, believed to number between 6 000 and 10 000, was created in 1976 by the beleaguered whites of Rhodesia They recruited blacks who had fought for Portugal in Mozambique in order to undermine President Machel, who was providing bases for Robert Mugabe's guerilla forces

When Zimbabwe became independent in 1980 and Mr Mugabe assumed power, the MNR was taken over by the South African military, according to Western analysts in the region

The Mozambicans and their black southern African friends accuse South Africa of trying to destabilise its neighbours to keep them economically dependent and demonstrate to its own people that black rule does not work

Diplomats have noted no strong political motivation for the MNR, merely a generalised anti-Marxism and pro-capitalism No notable political figure has emerged as a leader

Mozambique says the guerillas' commander is Afonso Dhlakama, an ex-conscript in the Portuguese army who joined Frelimo forces in 1974 and was dishonourably discharged from the Mozambican army a year later for theft

A prominent Portuguese businessman who quit Mozambique just before independence, Jorge Jardim, describes himself as a European representative of the MNR and, like the group's only foreign spokesman, Evo Fernandes, lives in Portugal

Until the end of last year, the activities of the MNR were generally accepted to be little more than an irritant to President Machel Its activities were confined mainly to remote areas in central and north-western Mozambique

But its area of operation has suddenly expanded to cover about half the country, from the Malawi border down across the Save River as far as Manjacaze and Xai Xai (the Sabi River in Zimbabwe becomes the Save in Mozambique)

The guerillas appear to have scattered following the destruction of their main base at Garagua in western Mozambique near the Zimbabwe border last November Mozambique says South Africa has stepped up training, weapons and supplies

A major road between Zimbabwe and Malawi in the north-east has been cut and the coastal highway between Maputo and Beira is unsafe for all but military traffic

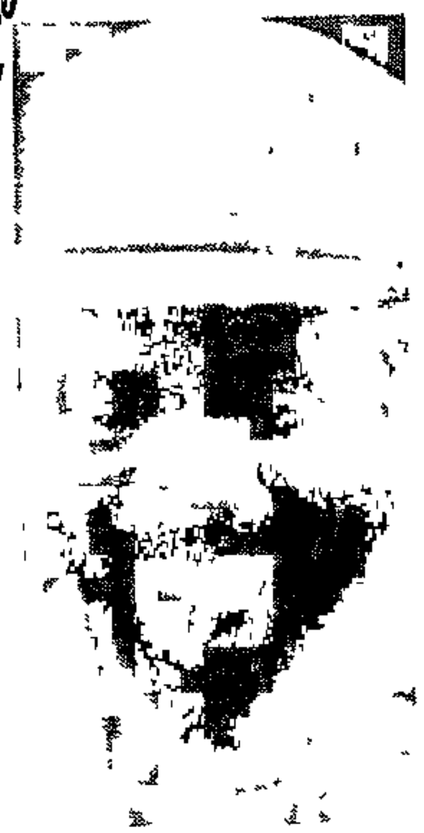
The rebels have not yet threatened any major city, but have raided towns of up to 5 000 people, ransacking stores and killing local Frelimo officials

They have attacked roads, railways and ports which form the basis of Mozambique's contribution to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), a young community of nine predominantly landlocked states trying to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa Mozambique's routes to the sea are the region's only alternative to South Africa, and if they fail so will the SADCC

Aid projects have been attacked and foreign workers, desperately needed if Mozambique is to drag itself out of a morass of underdevelopment, have been driven off Fifty Swedes fled into Zimbabwe last month, abandoning an important sawmill project, after a Portuguese and Mozambican were killed by rebels on the highway between Mutare (Umtali) and Beira

The government is clearly worried and there are signs it is prepared to soften its Marxist ideology in an attempt to win more friends in the West for a military and political revival

The Mozambique economy has been a disaster area since independence, when a mass exodus of Portuguese left the country illiterate and unskilled Severe droughts and a steadily collapsing transport system have compounded the problem, creating large areas of real hunger Food is rationed in the cities and shop windows are mostly empty



Mozambique's President Samora Machel arriving in Moscow on an official visit.

This provides fertile ground for discontent and some government officials acknowledge they have been slow to react

"Our biggest problems are our own shortcomings," said one

President Machel has taken charge of the counter-offensive Mozambicans who fought in Frelimo's independence war have been called up again The 850 000 people of Maputo have been promised arms to defend their city Groups of young party militants have been made into a militia

The government currently gets most of its military help from the Eastern Bloc Several hundred Soviet, East German and Cuban specialists are involved in training, Western sources say

But the administration has said it will accept assistance from any nation It has signed an agreement on arms supplies and training with Portugal, its old colonial master and a Nato (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) member, and hopes to expand that link Portuguese military installations and naval vessels, abandoned in 1975, are largely useless because they have received no maintenance since

On the economic front, Mozambique is attracting new Portuguese investment and is believed to be on the verge of opening up lines to West Germany That move has long been checked by East German opposition, diplomats here said

On Mozambique's seventh anniversary of independence, a uniformed President Machel publicly strapped on his pistol and promised to fight again for the revolution

The act was widely regarded here as theatre, aimed at raising flagging Mozambican spirits But, some informed Mozambicans said the gesture was intended as a warning to South Africa

They have been painstakingly following the Israeli thrust into Lebanon, saying they fear it may be used as a model for a South African assault on Mozambique

A senior Minister said privately "South Africa knows well that the day they do that — create a new dimension — Mozambique is prepared to go to war

"And we won't go alone We will go and mobilise the people in South Africa There will be many people involved in such a conflict."

● In Pretoria, a South African Defence Force spokesman said the Mozambican accusations were merely a repetition of old propaganda themes with the obvious aim of making South Africa the scapegoat for Mozambique's inability to quell the unrest within its borders

This unrest, however, was the price Mozambique had to pay for Marxism and Russian expansionism

The only destabiliser in that country was the Marxist government the people in Mozambique had to cope with, he said — SAPA-RNS

D. Dispatch (218) 229

Maputo-communist relations worsen

14/7/80

LISBON — Relations between Mozambique and its former communist allies in Portugal deteriorated further yesterday, after Maputo accused the head of the Portuguese Communist Party of flagrant interference in Mozambique's internal affairs

Stepping up its criticism of Portuguese Communist Party leader, Mr Alvaro Cunhal, the official Maputo newspaper, Noticias, which reflects the views of the Mozambican Government, took issue with Mr Cunhal's recent remark that Portugal's rightwing government was acting as "imperialism's Trojan horse in Africa"

Mozambique apparently saw the remark as a direct reference to last month's visit to Maputo by Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Francisco Pinto Balsemao

Noticias said on Monday in a front-page article that the remark amounted to "flagrant interference in the affairs of a sovereign and independent country, the People's Republic of Mozambique," Lisbon newspapers reported yesterday

The attack was the second in three days At the weekend, the Mozambican daily criticised Mr Cunhal's remark without naming him — SAPA-RNS

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

All answer books

Number of book
Number of this b

Surname

First Name(s)

Date

Degree/Diploma/C
you are registered (

Subject
(to be copied fro

Paper No
(to be copied fro

paper)

aper)

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
	65	
Examiners Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top of the block on question you are
2 Blue or black ir answers The use of a ball point pen is acceptable Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e g graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Made in South Africa TRIO RAND/S P C T PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid Afrika

RDM 15/7/82

218

Malawi rail link blown up

HARARE — Mozambican rebels have blown up one of two railway lines linking Malawi with the sea, diplomatic sources in Harare said yesterday

The rebels cut a major highway last month in north-western Mozambique stopping direct road traffic between Malawi and Zimbabwe

The sources said the rebels cut the railway between Malawi and Beira at the weekend

They said they did not know how bad the break was but they expected the line to be out of order for up to two weeks

The line normally carries about 1 000 tons of Malawian imports and exports a day

The attacks on transport routes are significant blows against Southern African attempts to reduce economic links with South Africa

Malawi, the only black African state to maintain full diplomatic relations with Pretoria, has been trying to boost trade with Zimbabwe and step up its use of Mozambican ports to reduce its reliance on South Africa's factories railways and ports

South Africa has denied charges that it is behind the rebel attacks — Sapa-Reuter

No change in condition

BLOEMFONTEIN — The improvement reported yesterday on the condition of South Africa's first State President, Mr C R Swart, was maintained during the day, according to the bulletin issued by the Universitas Hospital in Bloemfontein at 4pm yesterday — Sapa

MOZAMBIQUE (218)

Machel in trouble

FM 16/7/82

Pretoria is watching the growing turmoil in Mozambique with fascination and some concern Samora Machel's Marxist regime is no favourite with the Botha government and some sources believe the greater the trouble it gets itself into the bigger the propaganda and military plus for SA.

However, planners are concerned that a collapse in Mozambique could damage SA economically Power, now partially restored, from Cahora Bassa could again be cut, the export and import route through Maputo could be temporarily lost, the still substantial supply of Mozambican mine labour disrupted and a comparatively small but valuable export market lost

Hardliners who would like to see total revolution in the neighbouring state argue that it is better that these things should happen during an economic downturn while SA's own harbours can cope with extra traffic. In addition they see little difficulty in the mines replacing Mozambicans with more, admittedly untrained, SA blacks.

Just how serious Mozambican unrest has become is difficult to determine. Military and intelligence sources in day-to-day touch with the situation are unwilling to comment. "Let's just say the situation there is becoming extremely interesting," one source told the *FM* He warned, however, that this did not mean the Machel government was about to collapse

Maputo has long charged that SA is behind the insurgent Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) that now seems to be on the offensive in six of the country's 10 provinces It is also charged that Pretoria is behind the mysterious new group *Africa Livre* (Free Africa) admitted to be operating in the extreme north

SADF headquarters replies that SA is being blamed for Mozambique's inability to solve its own problems

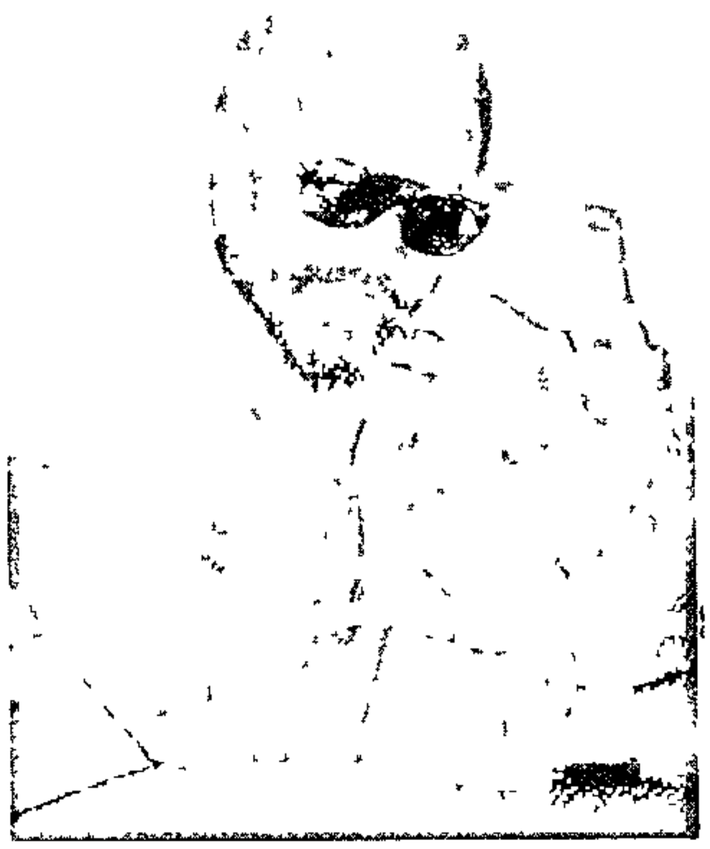
Certainly, rebel successes, defections by top government officials, shortages of basic commodities, massive unemployment and fast declining standards of living are earmarks of a country in deep trouble

Machel faces growing MNRM pressure The movement is believed to have grown from 300 armed men to about 12 000 in little more than three years and to be active in six provinces It also claims, with some credibility, to control large segments of the Gaza, Manica and Zambezia provinces

The movement has recently infiltrated Maputo, previously free of MNRM activity and Frelimo is trying to root out its adherents with road blocks, a food rationing system based on proof of legal residence in the city and by arming trusted Frelimo activists

However, there are reports of dissatisfaction within Frelimo itself — reports that are backed by the defections of security chief Jorge Costa (to SA), finance director in Machel's own office Zafficor Tricamegy, first secretary of the Zimbabwe embassy Antonia Rocha, and by the resignation of the Ambassador to Portugal, Joao da Silva Ataide Ataide, prudently, forwarded his resignation from Paris

Machel, however, is far from defenceless He has the backing of the Soviet bloc — including assistance from Cuban technicians who maintain most of his military hardware, and from East German security experts Soviet ships last month paid a mysterious visit to Maputo and commercial vessels were barred from the harbour for the occasion



Mozambique's Machel facing a growing insurgency

He also has an arms supply agreement with France and recently concluded a military assistance pact with Portugal In retaliation for Western aid to Machel the MNRM has taken to killing Portuguese nationals It also killed two Swedish aid workers and sent 50 others scuttling to safety in Zimbabwe.

How bad the security situation has become is illustrated by the experience of British ecologist John Burlison, who was recently released after months as a MNRM captive He reported that he had marched through areas of Mozambique for weeks on end with columns of up to 1 000 MNRM guerrillas without coming under attack from Frelimo troops

Satisfying as Machel's trouble may be to those who abhor his regime's system of government and see the pressure from insurgents as poetic justice for a regime that backs the ANC, there seems little cause to crow It is one more element of instability in a sub-continent already plagued with problems of violence

South of the Zambezi there is now the insurgent war in Mozambique, civil war in Angola, the SA/Swapo conflict in SWA/Namibia, the Zanu/Zapu clash in Zimbabwe and the ANC campaign in SA

Southern Africa is showing, as the Middle East has already done, that one regional conflict tends to lead to another It is also showing, once again, that one-party Marxism, never allows for the orderly transfer of power

Machel jails security men

218

Star 16/7/82

Own Correspondent

LISBON — The Portuguese Government fears a pro-Russian coup in Mozambique to overthrow President Samora Machel

A Portuguese Minister warned President Machel about this last week after verbal duels between the Portuguese communist leader Mr Alvaro Cunhal and the State-run Mozambican newspaper Noticias

The Maputo newspaper rejected Mr Cunhal's charge that the Portuguese Prime Minister had gone to Maputo last month "like a Trojan horse of neo-colonialism"

The Portuguese Government, acting on Western intelligence reports, warned President Machel of a coup to be carried out by members of the Mozambican security forces.

The jailing of several members of Mozambique's intelligence and security police services was confirmed early this week

Beira's western link re-opened

HARARE — Traffic on the main road west out of Beira is back to normal with the opening of a floating bridge over the Pungwe River, according to the semi-official news agency Ziana, quoting the Mozambique news agency Aim

The Pungwe bridge was destroyed last October by what Aim claims were South African "saboteurs"

The British-built floating bridge, provided by Sweden, will operate until a permanent bridge is built, according to Aim. — Sapa.

Window on Africa

The 'bandidos' who threaten Machel

(218) Mercury 19/7/82

MAPUTO — The guerrilla war in Mozambique has been stepped up, shaking the government of President Samora Machel, according to Western diplomats in Maputo.

Rebels have carried a campaign of killing, looting and sabotage across the impoverished countryside to within 200 km of the capital, putting the old guerrilla fighters of the ruling Frelimo party on the defensive for the first time since independence seven years ago

The diplomats say they do not believe the Marxist government is seriously threatened yet, but it could be if it does not wrest the initiative from the shadowy 'bandidos' soon

"The problem is bigger now than it was six months ago and growing,' said one senior envoy 'We don't think there is a danger to the stability of the government yet, but I would not be surprised if things were different by the end of the year"

The diplomats and Mozambicans say Dakota transport planes lumber across south-eastern Zimbabwe to drop guns and munitions for the Mozambique Resistance Movement Patrol boats are believed to carry other material to remote Indian Ocean beaches

Diplomats have noted no strong political motivation for the RNM, merely a generalised anti-Marxism and pro-capitalism with no notable political figure emerging as a leader

Mozambique says the guerillas' commander is Afonso Dhlakama, an ex-conscript in the Portuguese army who joined Frelimo forces in 1974 and was dishonourably discharged from the Mozambican army a year later for theft

Spokesmen in Lisbon

A prominent Portuguese businessman who quit Mozambique just before independence, Mr Jorge Jardim, describes himself as a European representative of the RNM and, like the group's only foreign spokesman, Mr Evo Fernandes, lives in Portugal

Until the end of last year, the activities of the RNM were generally accepted to be little more than an irritant to President Machel Its activities were confined mainly to remote areas in central and north-western Mozambique

But its area of operation has suddenly expanded to cover about half the country, from the Malawi border down across the Save river as far as Manjacaze and Xai Xai

The guerillas appear to have scattered following the destruction of their main base at Garagua in western Mozambique near the Zimbabwe border last November

A major road between Zimbabwe and Malawi in the north-east has been cut and the coastal highway between Maputo and Beira is unsafe for all but military traffic

The rebels have not yet threatened any major city, but have raided towns of up to 5 000 people, ransacking stores and killing local Frelimo officials

They have attacked roads, railways and ports which form the basis of Mozambique's contribution to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, a young community of nine predominantly landlocked states trying to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa

Mozambique's routes to the sea are the region's only alternative to South Africa, and if they fail so will the SADCC

Aid projects attacked

Several aid projects have been attacked and foreign workers, desperately needed if Mozambique is to drag itself out of a morass of underdevelopment, have been driven off Fifty Swedes fled into Zimbabwe last month, abandoning an important sawmill project, after a Portuguese and Mozambican were killed by rebels on the highway between Mutare and Beira

The government is clearly worried and there are signs it is prepared to soften its Marxist ideology in an attempt to win more friends in the West for a military and political revival

The Mozambique economy has been a disaster area since independence, when a mass exodus of Portuguese left the country illiterate and unskilled Severe droughts and a steadily collapsing transport system have compounded the problem, creating large areas of real hunger Food is rationed in the cities and shop windows are mostly empty

It amounts to fertile ground for discontent and some government officials acknowledge they have been slow to react

'Our biggest problems are our own short-comings,' said one

Rodney Pinder — (Sapa-Reuter)

Unango — a story of marxist success

(218) RDM 20/7/82

MAPUTO — Dreams of a new Mozambique are embodied in the village of Unango, in a building site for a city, in the unfinished shells of three workshops, in the foundations of 15 bungalows and in some trenches for a 20-bed hospital

Nearby are the thatched huts of 800 rehabilitated drunks, addicts, prostitutes, thieves and Portuguese colonial agents These one-time outlaws run their own community through a council that controls housing, law and order, and other local functions

Such achievements take on major significance in a young, marxist-led country struggling to feed and shelter 12-million people Newspapers carry stories about how Unango embodies national hopes for social and material gain Government escorts proudly take foreign visitors to see it

However incomplete, this settlement is seen as one of the success stories of seven troubled years of independence in Mozambique — a country short of food, machinery and skills

In Maputo, the tattered capital far to the south, long lines of shopping bags stretch unattended outside food and clothing stores Thousands rise at dawn to leave their bags and return to claim their places in the queue for the limited supplies when the shops open

Residents say the lines were longer a year ago, before the Government introduced rationing of 11 basic commodities Those who belonged to a consumer co-operative — about one-fifth of the population — and had a ration card were able to buy 5,5kg of grain in June Meat and fish are still so scarce that ration quotas cannot be established

Nearly 200 people a day have moved to Maputo in the past 18 months, swelling the population to 850 000 and straining the city's ability to provide jobs and food Western observers say the migration reflects deteriorating conditions in the countryside where about 1 500 000 have been hit by drought

Mozambican exports — sugar, cashews and prawns — have fallen in output or value since 1975

Foreign business observers say a state farm, which was expected to provide half the country's 120 000-ton rice consumption last year, was plagued by equipment breakdowns and produced only 25 000 tons

Untrained officials, thrust into responsible jobs when the Portuguese departed, are governing hundreds of thousands of people and allocating millions of rands Many managers are still going to night classes to get high school diplomas

Anti-marxist guerrillas appear increasingly able to roam over large areas of Mozambique and make sabotage raids near cities The guerrillas, organised in the Mozambique National Resistance, claim to be operating in seven of the country's 10 provinces and close to Maputo

They are believed to number about 5 000 and have raided pipelines, roads and railroads Observers say they are not strong enough to bring down the Government but that their sabotage could cause serious economic trouble

They do not present a threat in Niassa province, where Unango is located

This former Roman Catholic mission site is one of five compulsory rural rehabilitation settlements for several thousand petty criminals and persons considered politically misguided

President Samora Machel visited Unango in the remote northwest, near Lake Nyasa, in 1979 and declared an amnesty

Socialist re-education classes and police supervision stopped Residents were free to leave but, according to Mr Francisco Cuinica, head of Unango's executive council, most of them stayed

"The crime rate didn't go up when the police left," said Mr Cuinica, a 32-year-old former veterinary laboratory assistant who does not have a criminal record

To a visitor, Unango is indistinguishable from other villages More than 170 students attend a two-room school

One hut contains a clinic, where a medical technician treats the two prevalent diseases — malaria and dysentery Another houses a cottage industry — three treadle-operated sewing machines

Music and messages from the Government's information service pour from a loudspeaker on a pole in a field, starting daily at 5am

A small library includes the meditations of Marcus Aurelius and Boccaccio's Decameron, as well as standard marxist works

Residents are starting a co-operative this year to grow their own vegetables, and a nearby state farm provides maize Men from Unango are stringing the first telephone line — to a provincial capital 60km away

"Enthusiasm is growing as people begin to see results," Mr Cuinica said

He said Unango was scheduled to become self-supporting this year, after receiving Government subsidies as high as R325 000 a year

Construction has begun at a 500ha site for a new city of three-room houses, with concrete floors and indoor toilets — an enormous jump in living standards in the region Mr Cuinica acknowledged that the project had been delayed by shortages of stone and cement

But Mr Cuinica said "We shall begin moving people to the new city within a year Within two years, there will be 10 000 people here In five years this place will be transformed" — Sapa-AP

Guerrillas again cut Beira power link

RDM 21/7/87 (218)

MAPUTO — Mozambican electricity crews are working to restore full power to the port city of Beira after a breakdown last week caused by guerrilla sabotage, energy officials said yesterday

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement, fighting a guerrilla war against the government of President Samora Machel, has claimed responsibility for the attack on the line from Mavuzi power station 200km inland from Beira

The officials said Beira's main hospital, port, airport and other essential services were being supplied from an alternative station and that technicians were working to restore the Mavuzi line as soon as possible

Local authorities have called on consumers to reduce comsumption as much as possible until repairs are completed

The same line was sabotaged in August last year and it took technicians about two weeks to restore the normal supply — Sapa-Reuter

From John Borrell of the Guardian

NYAMAPANDA (Zimbabwe) — A decade ago, when heavy vehicles rumbled through this trim customs post on Zimbabwe's border with Mozambique, the drivers risked Frelimo ambushes and landmines on the 300 km route across the rump of Mozambique to Malawi.

The Frelimo guerrillas whose fingers were on the trigger then are now in power in Mozambique. But crossing the rump is once again a stomach-turning eight-hour drive as a result of the steadily expanding activities of a new guerrilla force, the Mozambique National

Mozambique revolt is growing fast

ARGUS 22/7/82

218

Resistance Movement (RNM).

The RNM, a shadowy group with little in the way of political ideals and perhaps 4 000 men under arms, is fast making large parts of Mozambique as unsafe as when Frelimo was fighting the Portuguese.

For several years, the RNM's activities were confined to remote areas of central Mozambique and the movement was a nuisance rather than a threat to President Machel's administration

But in recent months the scope and scale of the bush war has changed. The RNM is pushing south towards Maputo and north into Tete province.

A few years ago the movement's military achievements could be recounted in a sentence since they consisted of little more than assaults on villages and the laying of the odd landmine. Now the RNM has graduated to attacks on bridges and railways and to direct assaults on military barracks. Stores are looted with embarrassing frequency.

President Machel, who last month cancelled a planned visit to Europe to take charge of operations against the guerrillas, is an increasingly worried man. In addition to the war, he has an unhealthy economy to cope with and disagreements within the party.

The RNM's spreading net is also concerning the Zimbabwe Government and the group of nine Southern African States which is working at ways of increasing the level of regional trade and reducing the area's dependence on South Africa

The road beyond the customs barrier here at Nyampanda is an important artery of trade for Zimbabwe and Malawi,two of the economic powers in the regional group.

A few weeks ago, between 50 and 100 heavy vehicles used the road each week. But since the killing of a driver in April and half a dozen more recent ambushes, most operators are using the longer route through Zambia. Freight rates between the two countries have doubled.

In the past six months, the RNM guerrillas have twice sabotaged the oil pipeline from the port of Beira to Zimbabwe.

The frequency of attacks on the two railway lines from Zimbabwe to Mozambican ports has also increased and there is a growing reluctance among Zimbabwean businessmen to have goods consigned through Beira or Maputo.

The RNM's interest in Zimbabwe's road, rail and pipeline links with Mozambique is indicative of more than a guerrilla's appreciation of a relatively soft target

For South Africa, the RNM has proved a useful vehicle for maintaining economic pressure on Zimbabwe for political gain. In addition, the RNM is seen by Pretoria as a potent reminder to Mozambique that guerrilla movements are easily spawned and easily supported.

It is a blunt way of asking President Machel's government to be less hospitable to the African National Congress.

Until now, the RNM has served Pretoria's twin interests well, but the movement's expansion and the growing threat it represents to President Machel carries with it dangers that appear to contradict South Africa's regional strategy

President Machel's options may soon be limited to asking for direct foreign assistance and the only countries willing and capable may be Mozambique's friends in the Eastern bloc

"Usual?"

RDM (218) 23/7/82

Beira rail links cut

LISBON — Mozambican guerrillas have destroyed two major rail lines to the port of Beira, their spokesman in Lisbon announced yesterday

Mr Evo Fernandes said the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM) group blasted the recently repaired lines to Beira from Malawi and Zimbabwe at Inhaminga and Vila Machado, respectively, on Wednesday

He also said 15 000 Mozambique Government troops, half of them Tanzanian and Zimbabwean soldiers, were grouping in the south for a new offensive against the anti-Marxist RNM — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique blasts rebels

(218) Star 24/7/82

Own Correspondent

LISBON — The Mozambique Government has launched a major offensive against anti-communist rebels in the country's southern Inhambane province, the insurgents claim

Lisbon-based rebel spokesman, Mr Evo Fernandes, said yesterday the first strike against the insurgents took place on Thursday in the swampy coastal Morrumbene district, about 320 km north-east of Maputo

Mr Fernandes said he did not know the number of soldiers involved nor if there were casualties

The Mozambique National Resistance rebels claimed the Government launched its first big offensive against the insurgents with 15 000 troops, artillery and tanks after six years of hit and run action by both sides

Neither the Government nor independent sources confirmed the rebels' claim

Mr Fernandes said the various attacks on Thursday by Government troops with support from Tanzanians and Zimbabweans against the rebels took place in the Morrumbene district just north of the provincial capital of Inhambane

Both are key points along the north-south highway connecting Mozambique's major port cities

If confirmed, it would be the third major Government action against the rebels in seven months, but the first in the deep south

Finding only

in Land of Pro

THOUSANDS of out-of-work labourers from Mozambique are flooding into South Africa — and are being crammed into prison cells before being sent back to their own country.

Each month at least 1 000 refugees who cross the Lebombo mountains in search of food and work are arrested in the bush and on farms along the Eastern Transvaal border Scores are being returned to Mozambique each day

They are jailed while waiting to be repatriated by South African authorities — often against the wishes of white farmers in the area, who claim the Mozambicans are better workers than local blacks

The farmers say that it is because work permits and permanent residence papers take so long to process that the Mozambicans they employ are often arrested in police raids and forced back across the border

On the other hand, police believe the refugees pose a security threat

Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Naude, district commandant of police in the Eastern Transvaal lowveld, said border patrols were arresting "at least 1 000" illegal immigrants a month

And, he said, there were probably far more people crossing the border than were being arrested

Mr Antonio Sithole, 31, is one refugee who has managed to find work and to avoid being arrested

He crossed the Lebombo Mountains in April

"I had no choice, my children and wife were starving," he said

"It is better here because I am working and can send money home

"In January I worked as a petrol attendant in Mozambique but I lost my job when the garage closed down for lack of petrol

"There is no food anywhere — particularly in Matola where I come from Life is far better here on the farm in South Africa I only hope that I won't have to go back "

The illegals are charged with being prohibited immigrants and with unofficially crossing the border

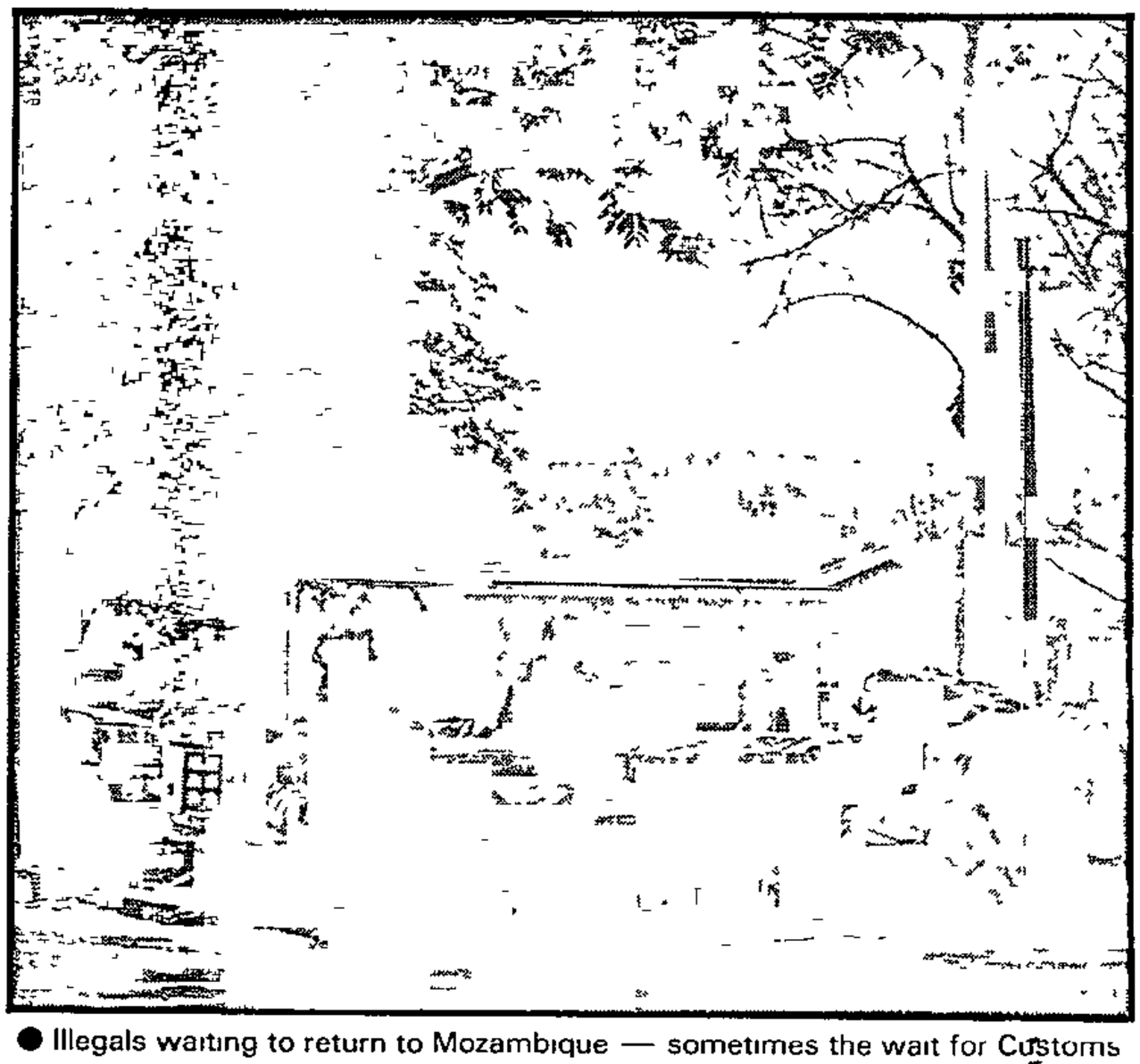
Col Naude said "They are generally sentenced to six months' jail and then repatriated

"The enormous number of people we are arresting has caused a shortage of jail accommodation — where are we to put them all?"

A customs official at the Komatipoort border post said up to 100 refugees were returned to Mozambique each day

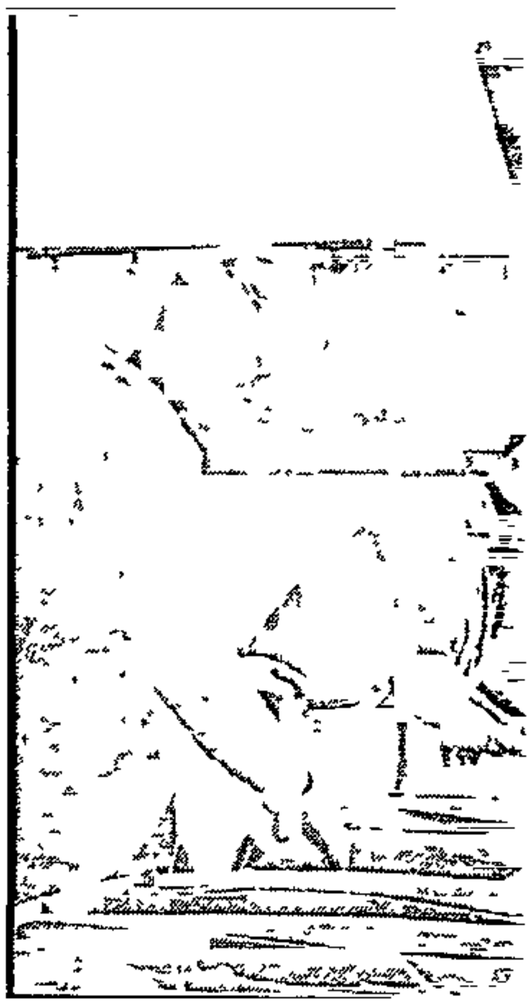
"People sometimes wait at the border for three days for customs clearance and approval before re-entering Mozambique," she said

When the Sunday Express visited the Komatipoort border post this week we found dozens of people waiting for customs clearance before being

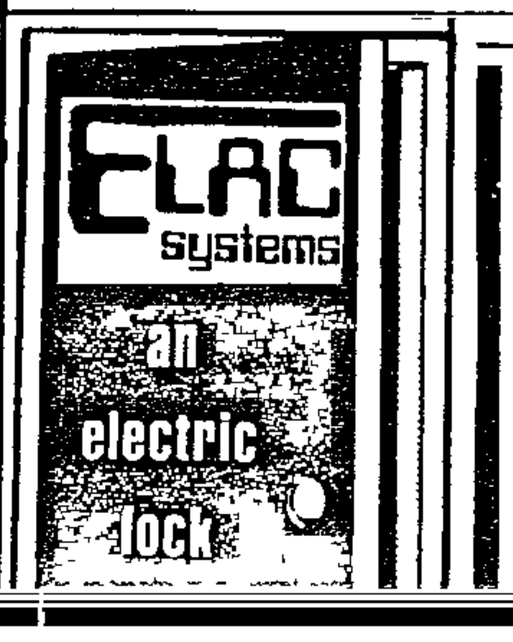


● Illegals waiting to return to Mozambique — sometimes the wait for Customs processing at the Komatipoort border post can take as long as three days

Thous
are cros
food an

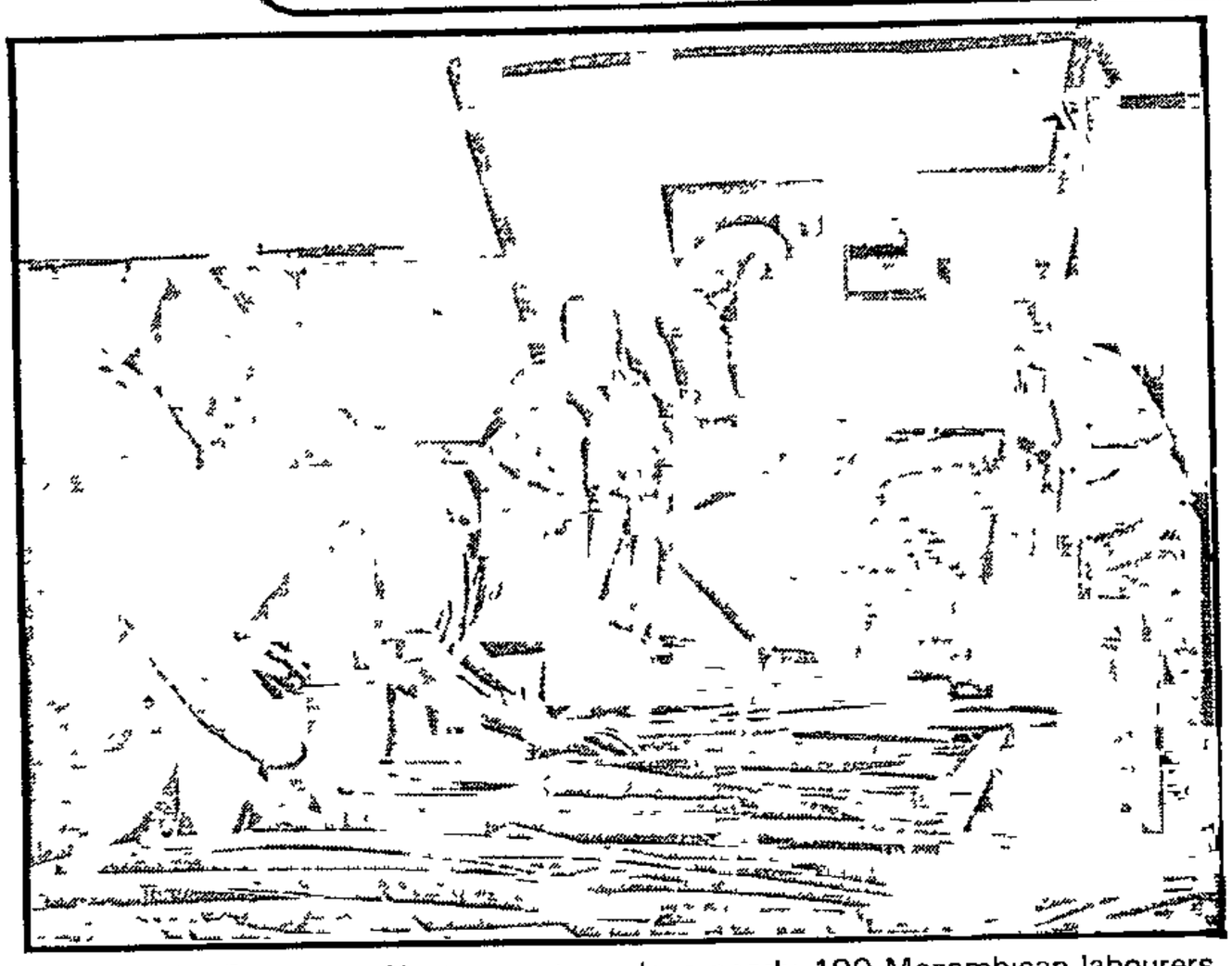


● Masgobe Farm near Hectors at its sisal plant and on the farm

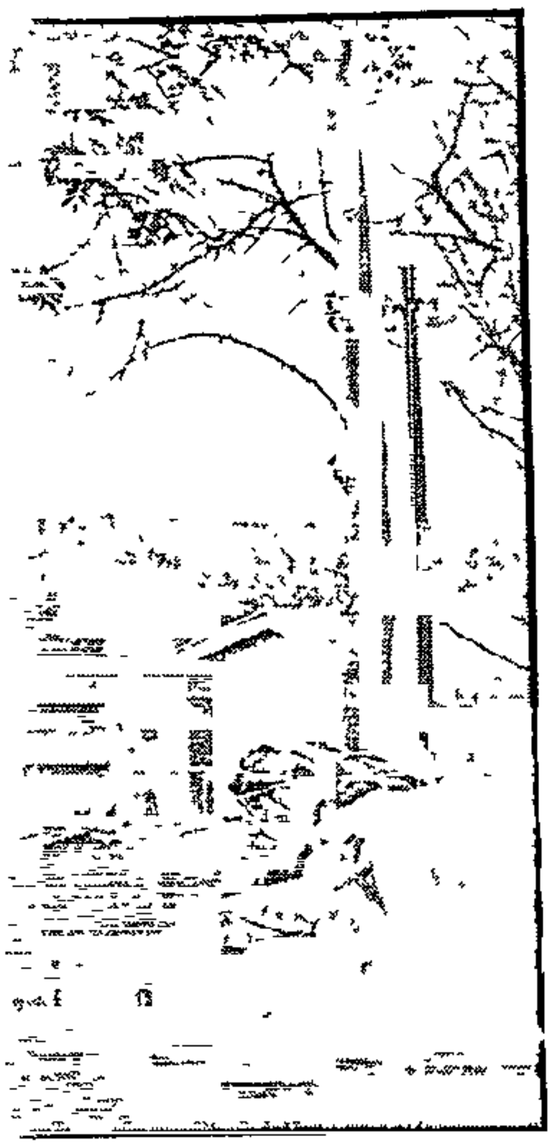


ng only a cell nd of Promise

Thousands of labourers from Mozambique are crossing into South Africa in search of food and work. One of them has a degree



● Masgobe Farm near Hectorspruit employs nearly 100 Mozambican labourers at its sisal plant and on the farmlands



sometimes the wait for Customs can take as long as three days

ıaal border Scores are ıed to Mozambique each

ıailed while waiting to be by South African authori- ɔn against the wishes of ɔrs ın the area, who claim bıcans are better workers ·lacks

ıers say that it is because ıns and permanent residence papers take so long to process that the Mozambicans they employ are often arrested ın police raids and forced back across the border

On the other hand, police believe the refugees pose a security threat

Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Naude, district commandant of police ın the Eastern Transvaal lowveld, said border patrols were arresting "at least 1 000" illegal ımmigrants a month

And, he said, there were probably far more people crossing the border than were being arrested

Mr Antonio Sithole, 31, is one refugee who has managed to find work and to avoid being arrested

He crossed the Lebombo Mountains ın April

"I had no choice, my children and wife were starving," he said

"It is better here because I am working and can send money home

"In January I worked as a petrol attendant ın Mozambique but I lost my job when the garage closed down for lack of petrol

"There is no food anywhere — particularly ın Matola where I come from Life is far better here on the farm ın South Africa I only hope that I won't have to go back"

The illegals are charged with being prohibited ımmigrants and with unofficially crossing the border

Col Naude said "They are generally sentenced to six months' jail and then repatriated

"The enormous number of people we are arresting has caused a shortage of jail accommodation — where are we to put them all?"

A customs official at the Komatipoort border post said up to 100 refugees were returned to Mozambique each day

"People sometimes wait at the border for three days for customs clearance and approval before re-entering Mozambique," she said

When the Sunday Express visited the Komatipoort border post this week we found dozens of people waiting for customs clearance before being taken back across the border

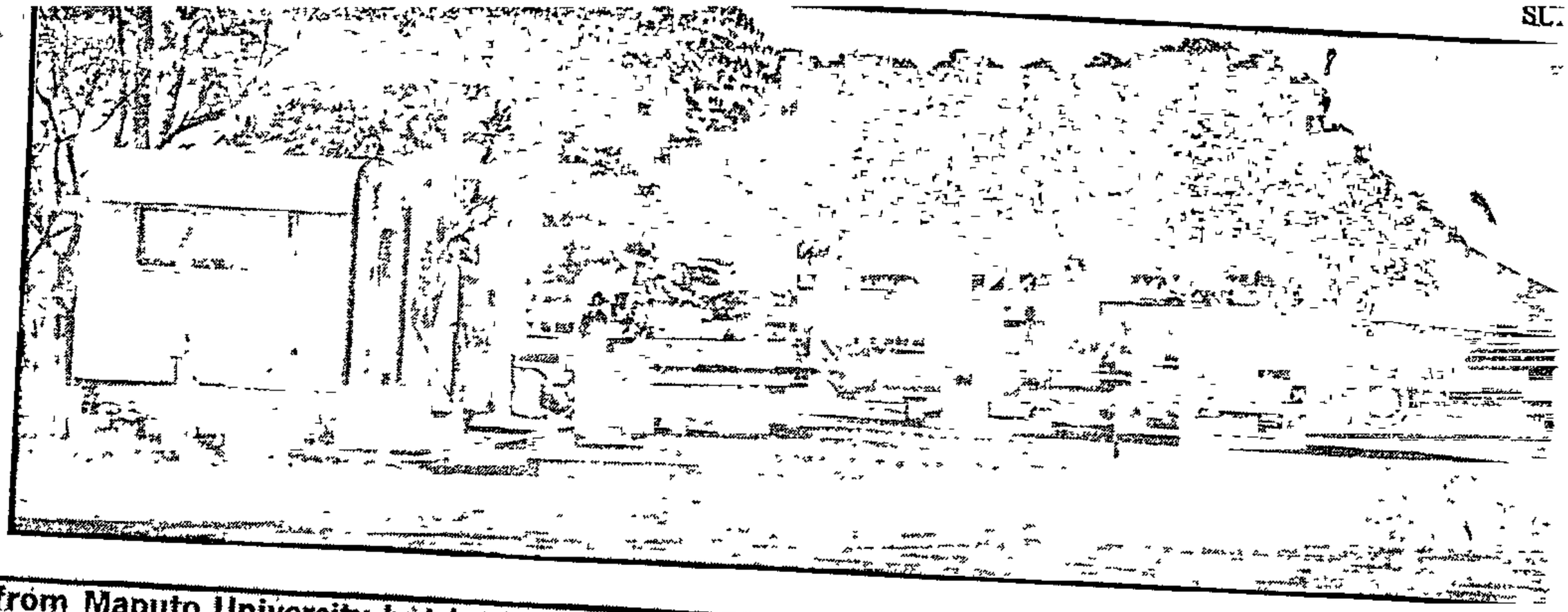
Many were laden with blankets, tin baths and bicycles — items which are just about unobtainable ın Mozambique

Mothers feed their babies ın the dust outside the border post, men play cards and all sleep ın the open while waiting for repatriation

Mrs Maggie Duzibana wept when she told us of her misery

"What am I taking my child to? Disease and starvation There is nothing there for us

"We have made a life for ourselves here ın South Africa My children are well fed and attend school — God only knows if my husband will be able to find a job to support us all ın Mozam-



from Maputo University but is content to work as a cane cutter just to make sure he has a daily square meal. . .

Report: CHRISTINA PRETORIUS an
Pictures: Chief Photographer DOUG

218

209

S. Express 25/7/82

● Antonio Sithole (checked shirt), 31, crossed the Lebombo mountains in April "I had to find work to feed my wife and children"

bique," she said

Mr Peter McCarter, manager of Halibona Fibre's Masgobe Farm near Hectorspruit, said he employed at least 100 Mozambican workers at the sisal plant and on the land

"All my workers have permits but they expire on December 31

"When that happens they will be repatriated and I shall be left with less enthusiastic local labourers

"I have turned away hundreds of Mozambican refugees who plead with me to give them work

"They walk for days through the bush — some with little children — but we can't take the risk of employing them without the proper permits," he said

Mr McCarter said his employees were recruited by labour officials in Maputo

"I send the necessary permits to them but if they do not hire the required number of labourers, the permits immediately become void

"Then we have to start applying for fresh permits which take up to four months to process"

When the workers arrived in South Africa they were under-fed and sickly, Mr McCarter said He gave them food and allowed them to rest for at least a week before they were strong enough to start work

Mr Theuns Theunissen, a fruit and vegetable farmer of Komatipoort, is selling his farm — mainly because of labour problems

"I can't get good workers, so I can't grow good crops and make a profit," he said

"I have been raided several times by the police

"They come in at night and load all my Mozambican workers on to trucks and haul them off without my knowledge

"The Mozambicans are so valuable to us farmers They are willing workers who never tire," he said

A sugar farmer said he employed a cane-cutter who had a degree from Maputo University

"Even an educated man like him is more than happy with his job and says that he would much rather be working in the cane than living a life of fear in Mozambique"

The labourers are so scared of being forced back into their old lives that when they hear a truck coming down the farm road, they scatter into the bush

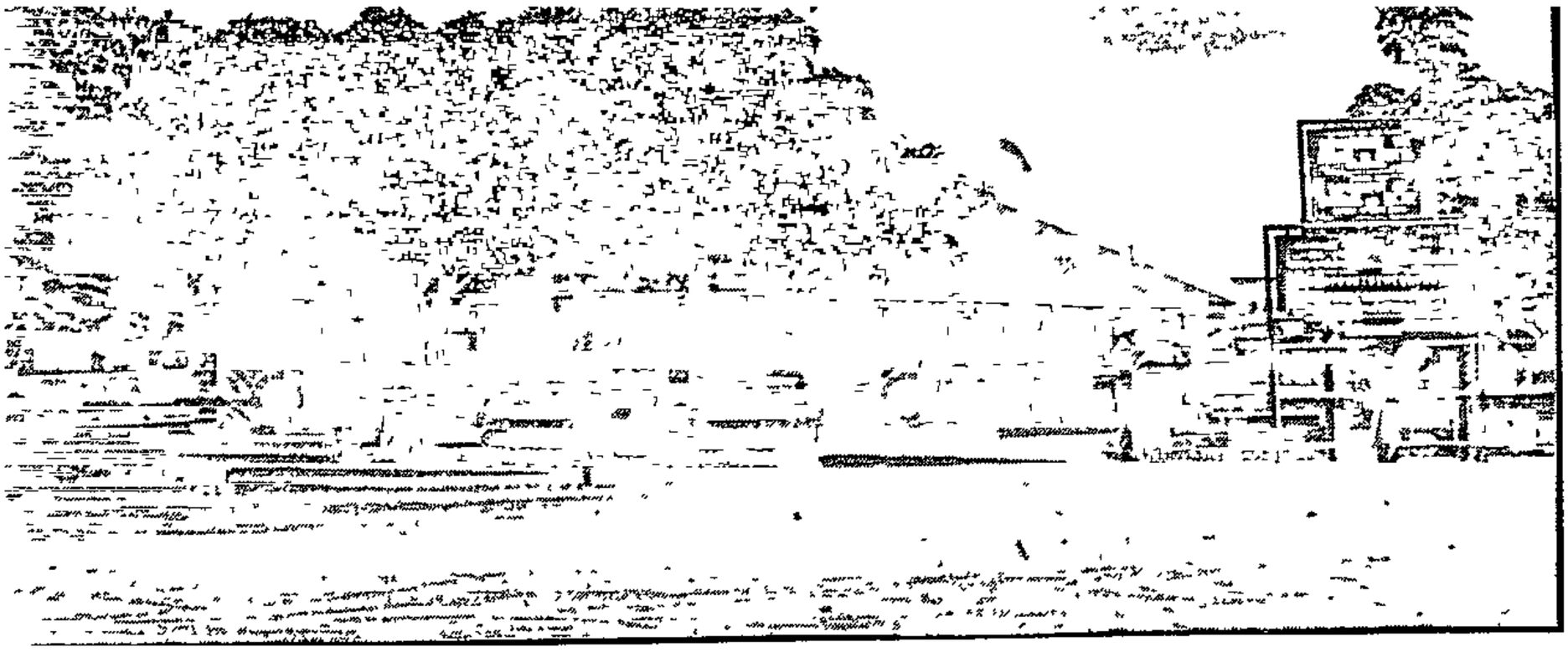
The truck-loads of refugees being returned to Mozambique are allowed a final stop — at the Hectorspruit supermarket

"They come in and buy up the shop," an assistant said

"The police watch them carefully to see that none escape"

But it appears many of the

work
been
bique,
Africa
Mo
border
through
where



● The Komatipoort border post As many as 1 000 illegal immigrants a month are returned to Mozambique through here but many more sneak over the Lebombo mountains in the dead of night

Report: CHRISTINA PRETORIUS and NANCY HOGUET
Pictures: Chief Photographer DOUG LEE

Times 25/7/82

A sugar farmer said he employed a cane-cutter who had a degree from Maputo University

"Even an educated man like him is more than happy with his job and says that he would much rather be working in the cane than living a life of fear in Mozambique"

The labourers are so scared of being forced back into their old lives that when they hear a truck coming down the farm road, they scatter into the bush

The truck-loads of refugees being returned to Mozambique are allowed a final stop — at the Hectorspruit supermarket

"They come in and buy up the shop," an assistant said

"The police watch them carefully to see that none escape"

But it appears many of the workers, once they have been sent back to Mozambique, double-back to South Africa over the Lebombo Mountains, evading the daily border patrols

Another escape route is through the Kruger Park, where the largely unpatrolled fence is easily scaled

Mr Henk van Rooyen, former MP for Barberton, has a huge sugar farm bordering the park

A woman living on the farm said they, too, found the Mozambican labourers to be excellent workers

"The police do have a difficult job preserving the security of the area but we try to protect our employees by making sure they have proper, legal papers

"It costs R30 a person to get the correct papers, but it is worth it as long as they are doing a good job," she said

Other farmers say there are a lot of risks involved in hiring Mozambicans

Their permits stipulate that they may only work for one employer in the time that they are in South Africa

Many refugees, realising that at the end of that time they will be sent back home, tear the page out of their passports and head inland to urban centres

One said "It is unlikely that we will be arrested in places like Johannesburg because most of the people there are unaware of the laws governing Mozambican refugees"

Thousands march in Maputo rally

RDM (218) 26/7/82

MAPUTO — Armed civilian militiamen joined tens of thousands of people in an officially-sponsored march through Maputo yesterday to protest against alleged South African attempts to destabilise Mozambique

President Samora Machel announced last month that guns would be given to Maputo residents to defend the city against possible attack by anti-government Mozambican guerrillas The government said the rebels were backed by South Africa, but Pretoria denies the charge

Addressing a rally at the end of the two-hour march through the capital, Maputo's mayor Mr Antonio Hama Thai said the first batch of city militiamen were now "combat ready"

The militiamen, who had received military training before Mr Machel's announcement on June 22, but have only now received weapons

Mr Thai said the rebels were an extension of the South African army, which was intent on "returning the country to slavery"

Although mass rallies are part of the staple political diet in the Mozambican capital, yesterday's march had some unusual aspects.

Neither President Machel nor any other member of the political bureau of the ruling Frelimo party took part

And for the first time Frelimo secretaries in work places were specifically told not to apply any kind of pressure on workers to attend the rally, according to Frelimo sources — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique claims SADF arms captured

(212) RDM 30/7/82

By CHRIS MARAIS

THE official Mozambique news agency, AIM, yesterday claimed Maputo military forces captured a substantial amount of South African military material after alleged clashes with a SADF unit which crossed into Mozambique on July 22.

Quoting an unnamed source in the Mozambican Defence Ministry, AIM said the South Africans crossed the border near Ressano Garcia, about 110 km from the capital, Maputo

"The South Africans advanced for several kilometres inside the country," AIM reported

"Once the border violation had been detected, a FPLM unit intercepted the invading force.

"After exchanges of fire the South Africans retreated back into the Transvaal They had abandoned a quantity of military equipment, including radios, hand grenades, mine detonators and ammunition belts," AIM said

A spokesman for the SADF said last night "It is generally known that Mozambique is in a position of total instability Is is also know that the Maputo Government is in no position whatsoever to prevent that country from sliding into complete civil war.

"In an obvious but futile attempt to hide their humiliating inability to curb the Mozambique Resistance Movement the Maputo Government has fallen on the hackneyed practice of blaming South Africa for their problems.

"This instability is however the price Mozambique has to pay for helping to further Russian Imperialism and expansionism South Africa is sick and tired of always being used as a scapegoat for the ills of neighbouring countries"

s for blacks

party's provincial
Horwood (Natal),
k (Transvaal),

tein

ne councils would consulted on any ..., he said, and ..led how their ..rs would eventual- go either up to Par- ... or down to lo- authorities

: hinted that even- ... regions would be ...ed mentioning the Cape could ...y be divided into ...e of these

in local government did not rule out ...ed local councils said this was only of a ...

...nese included depu- ... from white ...ils to Indian and ...ed bodies and versa, joint com- ...ees, joint discus- groups and plain ...

... the Government accepted the prin ... of maximum de- ...ion of power, of ...al administrative ...rol and of joint ...es on metropoli- or regional level

... Botha now has problem of "sell- his proposals to provincial con- ... which are like- ... be sticky about ...ing the provin- councils but de- ...d by the en- ...ment of overall control

Political Correspondent

A summit meeting of the heads of government of the independent homelands with South Africa's Prime Minister is to be held in November.

This was the only news for blacks in the political dispensation announced by Mr P W Botha last night

His revision of South Africa's method of government has virtually ignored blacks apart from restatement of the National Party's ideology that blacks would exercise their rights within the homelands

Blacks have been given no share of the new parliamentary set-up But Mr Botha said an important summit meeting of the heads of government of the five participating countries would be held in November.

The purpose of the summit would be to devote further attention to the principles on which the envisaged confederation of Southern African states would be based

It would also deal with issues such as the customs union arrangement and the Southern African Development Bank

As far as facilities were concerned Mr Botha said the National Party's policies had not altered

Facilities would be created "within the group context" as far as possible and shared only where it was impossible or undesirable to duplicate facilities.

PW 'closer' to coloured'

Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, startled Nationalists at the Federal congress in Bloemfontein today by telling them he felt closer to a coloured man than to a fellow Afrikaner.

"I say here Mr S V Petersen (the coloured poet) is nearer to me than Dr van Zyl Slabbert," Mr Botha said.

He also said some whites were a greater danger to South Africa than 10 000 coloured people.

THE WORLD IN BRIEF

SA denies claims of aggression

(218) Star 31/7/82

South African forces face new accusations of aggression from two neighbouring black states

● From Maputo it is claimed that Mozambican forces clashed with South African troops last week near the border between South Africa and Mozambique

An army spokesman said there had been some shooting before the South African group — six whites and two blacks — fled back into South Africa

There were no Mozambican casualties, but some of the South Africans might have been wounded, he added A display was staged at Boane Barracks near Maputo of equipment which they said had been abandoned by the intruders.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman said Mozambique was engaging in the "hackneyed practice of blaming South Africa for their problems"

● On the other side of the continent, Angola claims it has intelligence indicating South African troops are about to launch a new attack against its territory The claim was made at the United Nations in a letter to the council president Mr Noel Sinclair of Guyana.

Commenting on the Angolan allegations, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said "South Africa has never attacked Angola or Angolan forces Its declared policy is that it is not at war with Angola" — Reuter.

Israel bombs as PLO prepares to evacuate

TEL AVIV — Israel has renewed its bombing and shelling of guerillas trapped in West Beirut

An Israeli Army spokesman said yesterday Israel launched the attacks in response to guerilla violations of a ceasefire that went into effect on Wednesday night

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Israel remained cautious over reports that PLO chief, Yasser Arafat, has formulated an evacuation plan to disperse all but about 1 500 of the guerillas to Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq

Mr Begin is believed to have turned down a Palestinian request that Israeli forces retreat for the move

Senior Israeli officials rejected a UN Security Council call for Israel to lift its blockade of the Lebanese capital —Sapa-Reuter

50 die in horror crash

PARIS — About fifty people, mostly children, were killed in a motorway crash involving two coaches and six cars near Beaune, central France, during the night

Up to 30 other people were reported injured in one of France's worst road accidents It happened at the start of the busiest holiday weekend of the year when up to 10 million drivers take to the roads —Reuter.

We killed 6 409 — Iraq

BEIRUT — Iraq says its forces completely crushed Iran's latest attack in the Gulf war and killed 6 409 Iranian soldiers

Iraqi troops counter-attacked against an Iranian attempt to cross the border east of Basra on Wednesday night

Iraqi troops claim to have destroyed 53 Iranian tanks and 32 armoured personnel carriers and captured several military vehicles — Sapa-Reuter

Maputo claims SA forays over border

Star 4/8/82 (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has accused the South African Air Force of intensifying attacks over the country. It claims that there have been 33 violations of Mozambican airspace this year.

The Mozambican Information Agency, AIM, says that in the first six months of last year South African aircraft and helicopters violated Mozambican airspace 20 times.

'This year the violations have occurred mainly over the province of Gaza while last year the overflights were mainly in Maputo province,' a Ministry of Defence spokesman told AIM.

The spokesman said that on April 2 a South African plane flew over Magude for 13 minutes and on July 2 one flew over Mozambique for 8 minute.

Some South African planes enter Mozambique from Swaziland airspace, AIM said.

Mozambique has also repeated its claim that eight South African soldiers were detected inside Mozambique on July 22.

It said a Mozambican platoon surprised and attacked the group which fled back to South Africa leaving behind military equipment of the type normally used in reconnaissance missions — such as cameras and binoculars.

The incident was an indication that Pretoria wished to carry out armed actions near Maputo — to give substance to claims of an unstable situation there, Mozambique officials claimed.

The MNR is believed to have been behind the kidnapping on July 29 of an Italian priest, Father Josef Alessandria (43) in Inhambane province.

In Pretoria a South African Defence Force spokesman said the Mozambican claims were an attempt to divert international attention from Maputo's inability to curtail the spreading civil war in that country.

'It is time the Maputo regime realised that its marxist policies — with the resultant unemployment, hunger and poverty — cause the unrest in Mozambique.'

Baby boy crashes into life

By Gavin Engelbrecht
West Rand Bureau

There is a healthy baby boy in the Leratong hospital who came into the world with a bang.

Mr N J du Preez Roodepoort's traffic chief, told of a car that crashed into four cars waiting at a roadblock in Randfontein at the weekend.

The driver jumped out of his car shouting that we must help his wife, Mr du Preez said.

We rushed to the car and through all the buckled metal saw a woman giving birth to a baby.

A nurse who was at hand to take blood samples rolled up her sleeves and helped with the birth.

Anger at new push for road through park

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg City Council's management committee is oblivious of public opinion according to Mr Oshy Tugendhaft, chairman of the Cheltondale/Orchards Residents Action Committee.

He was criticising attempts by the management committee to override a council decision and go ahead with construction of a road through Cheltondale Park.

Residents intend to take the matter to the Supreme Court if the committee persists in attempts to build the feeder road to serve the Hypermarket in Norwood.

The row, which dates back several years, ended in victory for the residents when a management committee recommendation that the road be built was defeated by a majority vote at the council meeting in April.

But in terms of local government legislation the management committee is entitled to reintroduce the recommendation.

It was indicated that 'new factors' will be presented for the council to consider.

It is understood that the matter will be placed on this month's council agenda.

Is the kidnap here to stay?

218

Star 4/8/81

By Joao Santa Rita

Politically motivated kidnapping in Southern Africa appears to be here to stay.

Radio Mozambique, monitored in Johannesburg, said on Monday night that yet another foreigner — this time an Italian priest — had been kidnapped in the southern Mozambique province of Inhambane by a group of armed men

The abduction of Father Josef Alexandria (43) appears to confirm fears that rebels fighting to overthrow President Samora Machel have now resorted to kidnapping foreigners for propaganda purposes

Until recently the Mozambique National Resistance Movement followed the pattern of murdering any foreigner it came across on central Mozambique roads.

Voice of Free Africa, the rebels' radio, has repeatedly warned that foreigners working in Mozambique were "collaborating" with the Frelimo government and were, therefore, targets for the guerillas

MURDERED

In the past few years several Portuguese technicians have been murdered by the MNR in central Mozambique

But MNR tactics changed late last year when guerillas kidnapped two foreigners in the Gorongosa game reserve

One of them, British ecologist John Burlison, was released in Zimbabwe after having spent several months with the guerillas in Mozambique

The other, Chilean teacher Moises Carril, has not yet been released There are fears he may be dead

With Mr Burlison's release the guerillas scored their biggest propaganda coup since they started operations in 1977.

CONTRADICTION

Mr Burlison described how he had marched with groups of guerillas of more than 300 men — a claim that sharply contradicted Maputo's claims that the rebels consist of nothing more than small bands of roving bandits.

But if politically motivated kidnapping is relatively new to Mozambique, Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement in Angola has been using it for some years

As with the Mozambique rebels, the abductions seem to be carried out with propaganda in mind

After their release prisoners invariably speak of good treatment received, describe the areas in which guerillas operate and confirm guerilla capability to evade government forces

PROPAGANDA

So far there have been no cases of Unita making specific demands in return for the release of abducted civilians

Analysts agree that, although the rebels like to describe these civilians as prisoners-of-war, they are nothing but propaganda tools in the hands of the guerilla movement

In Zimbabwe the dissidents who kidnapped six tourists whom they want to exchange for certain prisoners have yet to grasp the lesson learnt by Unita and the MNR

The lesson is: It is politically more profitable to take the prisoners for a walking tour of areas of activity than to try to achieve immediate results by making demands to which no country in Southern Africa is likely to accede.

Sowetan Times, Johannesburg

(218) (19) Star 6/8/82

Brazilian military experts in Maputo

By Joao Santa Rita

A Brazilian military delegation has arrived in Mozambique for talks with the Mozambican authorities, Radio Mozambique has reported.

The radio said in a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg last night that a delegation from the Brazilian military academy visited the port of Maputo yesterday

It also had a meeting with officials from the Mozambican National Commission for Economic Planning, but the radio gave no other details.

It is the second time this year that a Western military delegation has visited Marxist-ruled Mozambique.

Earlier this year Mozambique and Portugal signed a treaty of military co-operation and it is expected that some Mozambican army officers will be trained in Portuguese military institutions

Brazil has developed its own arms industry and in the last few years has been trying to break into the African and Middle East arms markets.

Link to SA via Maputo resumed

218 Star 12/8/82

Blue Star Port Lines has announced the resumption of its freighter service between Mozambique and Britain via South Africa

The first sailing in the new service will be the Elgaren, from Tilbury on September 21

The other vessel which will be used in the service is the Kolsnaren, which with the Elgaren, will sail about every 35 days from Tilbury

A high standard service concentrating on Ro/Ro items, project cargoes and breakbulk movements is aimed for Containerised facilities for LCL cargo will also be available

In South Africa, arrangements will be under the control of the chief representatives Blue Star Line, Cape Town.

Mozambique bush war hots up

Mail Correspondent

LISBON — The Mozambique National Resistance Movement has claimed new victories in its stepped-up campaign against the Frelimo government of President Samora Machel

A representative of the MNR in Lisbon said there had been a spate of ambushes and sabotage attacks on train lines and the oil pipeline between the coastal city of Beira and Zimbabwe

Mr Evo Fernandes claimed his movement was getting closer to its final aim of toppling the government

The Mozambican government has described the MNR as bandits backed by South Africa

The claim of South African backing was based largely on documents and material captured in a government raid on an MNR camp in Manica province in June 1980

Until recently MNR raids did have the appearance of isolated banditry but the accelerated pace of attacks in the past few weeks — some acknowledged by Maputo — suggested the MNR may have reached a new phase in its organisation

Mr Fernandes said the latest attacks occurred on Wednesday when MNR guerrillas occupied the town of Semacueza 25km north of Beira killing three government officials as they entered

They also derailed and burnt the Trans-Zambezi train at Vila Fontes 60km from the Malawi border after distributing its cargo of tobacco, sugar and corn to the local population

Meanwhile a controversy has broken out in Lisbon over an allegation in the weekly Expresso, of a coup plot against Angola involving a South African embassy official

The South African ambassador, Mr Wouter Malan said the Lisbon embassy had "no knowledge whatsoever of any attempted coup involving South Africa"

He said he would not be surprised, however, if such a plot existed, given the widespread discontent in Angola and the numerous factions trying to modify the system of government in that country"

Mother given bail in drain cleaner trial

Mail Reporter

A MOTHER alleged to have attempted to murder her six-month-old baby was freed by a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate yesterday on R400 bail after she had been in custody for 36 days

Miss Ingrid Afrika 20, of Pappagaaisberg Avenue, Bosmont appeared before Mr B P Luyt She pleaded not guilty

The State alleges she attempted to murder her baby by feeding him drain cleaner

A psychiatrist s report said Miss Afrika had showed no sign of mental disorder

She will appear for trial on October 1

Eliminate needless work — Du Plessis

Pretoria Bureau

ORGANISATIONS in both the public and private sectors should eliminate all unnecessary work as a matter of urgency, the managing director of Sanlam, Dr Fred du Plessis, said in Pretoria yesterday

Opening the conference of the SA Institute of Public Administration Dr Du Plessis indicated that overlapping and unnecessary work had become a chronic problem

Stressing the need for manpower training he said South Africa would outprice itself in international trade "if we pay more than we produce" — and South Africa's economy was dependent to a great extent on exports

He indicated, too, that unproductive expensive labour would lead to greater capital intensive industries. This could lead to problems, including unemployment — and at all costs chronic unemployment had to be avoided

Dr Du Plessis said major structural changes lay just ahead in the area of government which would affect the whole structure of public administration Within five to ten years it would be arranged differently from now, so it was important to ensure the country was moving in the right direction In future central government would have fewer functions and lower levels of government more

Man denies killing wife

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A man who allegedly stabbed his wife, and buried her in their garden, pleaded not guilty to the charge in the Bishop Lavis Magistrate's Court yesterday

Mr Mogamat Apollis 37, of Greenwich Close, Mitchell's Plain also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge of culpable homicide

The State alleged that at Bonteheuwel during 1976, Mr Apollis murdered his wife Asa by stabbing her with a knife

The hearing was adjourned to September 9 Mr Apollis was granted R100 bail

SA's 'stateless' elephants return home

Mail Reporter

TWO elephants, exiled from South Africa for 16 years, will settle in the Pilanesberg Game Reserve in Bophuthatswana this weekend after crossing the Atlantic four times before being allowed home

Durga and Owalla were captured in the Kruger National Park in 1966 and taken to New York, where they were bought by Mr H Morgan Berry, who trained them for the circus

Mr Berry and a trainer were trampled to death by Asian elephants during a performance and Durga and Owalla were "adopted" by Mr Randall Moore

He, film-maker John Wilcox and conservationist Peter Beard decided to train the elephants to carry cameramen among wild game in Kenya for the filming of "End of the Game"

But the elephants were deported from Kenya after only eight months of their two-year contract at Tsavo

Sun City arranged for them go to Pilanesberg but they were refused permission to land in Durban because Tsavo was a foot-and-mouth area

So Mr Moore took his "stateless" elephants across the Atlantic for the third time, back to America

Full authority has now been received on both sides of the Atlantic and Durga and Owalla sailed for Durban from New York on July 23

ABC-TV, which is making a documentary on the release of the two elephants in Pilanesburg, has sponsored the trip Durga and Owalla were previously in an ABC award winning film, "Elephant Returns"

Firm a 'packet'

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

A LEGAL slip cost the German inventors of South Africa's PAL TV system millions of rands when they forgot to patent the system in the Republic

As a result the SABC does not pay a patent licensing fee to the inventors — AEG-Telefunken — on TV sets sold in South Africa

This was confirmed yesterday by both AEG-Telefunken and an SABC spokesman

In the last eight years 800 000 sets have been manufactured under the Telefunken name by an East London company

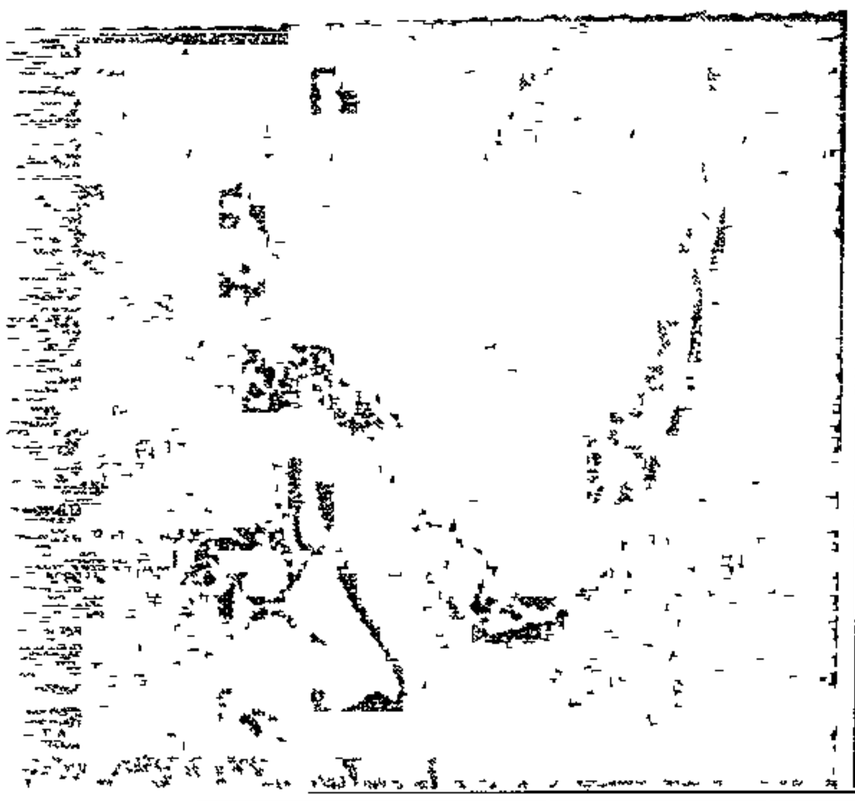
If there had been a local patent the SABC would have had to pay a [illegible]

Mr Hutz said it was possible the German patent lawyers had not foreseen that South Africa would ever install TV

In Japan recently a PAL licensing agreement required the Japanese Government to pay 0,08% royalty to AEG-Telefunken on every TV set manufactured

An SABC technical spokesman said the fact that the PAL system was not licensed in South Africa had not influenced the corporation against the rival French Secam system

At the Press conference Mr Hutz also revealed that a "disastrous" adventure into nuclear power stations in Germany had cost the company millions of rands and had [illegible]



Mozambique rebels hit train — 14 dead

218

Star 14/8/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Fourteen passengers were killed and 50 wounded when a train was ambushed by guerillas north of Beira, the Mozambique news agency has reported.

The agency said some of the wounded were in a critical condition in hospital in Beira and the death toll could rise.

It said the attackers were members of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) movement. All the victims were civilians.

The train, carrying passengers and goods was ambushed last Tuesday night between Semacueza and Savane as it travelled from Sena southwards to Beira.

After the locomotive was hit by what appeared to be a rocket-propelled grenade, the train stopped and most of the passengers fled into the surrounding bush. Meanwhile, the ambushers opened fire on the carriages.

The agency said Government troops were sent to the area to pursue the attackers.

According to unconfirmed reports 40 passengers died when the movement ambushed a train near Chimoio in May this year. Heavy civilian casualties have also been reported by the Government to have been inflicted in MNR attacks on villages.

Attacks on road and rail transport in a bid to undermine the Machel Government, have featured prominently in the MNR's guerilla campaign.

In October last year, the road bridge was blown up and the railway bridge linking Beira with Zimbabwe damaged. Road traffic between Beira and Maputo is reported to travel in troop-escorted convoys following repeated rebel attacks.

Bloodiest assault on Frelimo govt

14 die as rebels hit Beira train

(218) RDM

14/8/82

MAPUTO.

FOURTEEN people were killed and 50 wounded when rebels attacked a train in north-western Mozambique, the government announced in Maputo yesterday.

A statement said the attack by the Mozambique Resistance Movement (RNM) took place on Tuesday night on the line linking Malawi with the port of Beira.

The train's fireman told reporters a bazooka shell hit the locomotive about 75km north of Beira He and scores of passengers leapt off the train and hid in the bush until firing had ended.

The Mozambique Government said all the victims were civilians and the wounded had been taken to hospital in Beira

No other details were available.

It was the bloodiest reported attack by the RNM, which Mozambique says is backed by South Africa, in months of rising violence throughout large areas of the country

The movement has previously concentrated its raids on roads, railways and bridges rather than against large numbers of people

Western diplomatic sources in Maputo say they believe the RNM, which opposes the Marxist policies of President Samora Machel's Government, is supplied from South Africa by air and sea

This has been denied by South Africa

Up to 12 000 rebels may be fighting at any one time, they say

The railway line from Malawi to Beira — a vital trade route for the landlocked Central African state — was blown up by the rebels late last month and had only recently been reported repaired

The RNM also claims to have destroyed a goods train carrying maize from Zimbabwe to Beira three days ago

No official confirmation was available from the government or the United Nation's World Food Programme (WFP), which distributes Zimbabwe's maize to Africa's hungry

The so-called maize train was halted for several weeks a year ago when the RNM sabotaged a major bridge outside Beira

It was also not possible to confirm an RNM claim to have damaged an oil pipeline between Beira and Zimbabwe on August 5 and 6.

But the line, used for refined products, only operates for about 10 days a month and oil industry sources say minor attacks do not affect Zimbabwe's supplies

Meanwhile an MNR representative in Lisbon, Mr Evo Fernandes, has claimed the recent spate of attacks showed his movement was getting closer to its final aim of toppling the government.

The government, however, has described the movement as a group of "bandits"

Until recently MNR raids had the appearance of isolated banditry, but the latest attacks suggest a new phase in the bush war — Sapa-Reuter

...-day policy hol- cannot be bamboozl- any more by excuses cover that has been ...vided and enjoyed.

LOST GROUND

"In a business of ...t like the market- of life assurance, ...ound lost is most ...d to regain

"We must work to- ...rd a situation of ...ing less and later an easier job with ...proved product ...ch can be brought ...t by better incen- ...s from the State, ... impediments in way like inferior ...scribed investments a new commission ...ture that will ...rially improve ...y-policy values

We must avoid a of life salesmen ... the industry The thing we cannot ... in our industry is public being de- ...red.

...LF-INTEREST

...here must be a ...e which is not ...ved at present ...-sighted self- ...rest clamouring for ...e like Oliver, or ...enance of the ...commission sys- can ...do a great of harm unless we wise quickly," Mr Wyk said.

Lisbon and Maputo seek trade link

Star 18/8/82

From the Financial Times

LISBON — Portuguese and Mozambican trade officials have signed a preliminary protocol which prepares the ground for a two-nation trading company

NEW DIRECTION

The short list will now be made of Portuguese private companies interested in taking shares in the venture, and of the types of products which can benefit from this new departure in trade between Portugal and a former colony.

The aim of the company is to foster sales of Mozambican goods in markets where the Portuguese partners have experience of selling, and sales of Portuguese goods in southern African nations where Mozambique has useful contacts

Vastly improved political relations with Mozambique since 1981 have led to efforts by private Portuguese concerns to do active business with the former colony and offer technical assistance where required

There is a natural symbiosis between the Portuguese textile industry and Mozambican cotton, and the Mozambicans, on a recent trade visit, firmed up orders of Portuguese tinned goods, medicines and other pharmaceutical products

Mozambique is badly in need of foreign currency and the trading company, which should be established by the end of this year, is seen as an important step in the right direction

At the moment, Mozambique's main products are coal, tea, seafood, sugar, cotton and cashew nuts.

...emerged yester- after the general offer announced by Charter is completed

RTZ already runs and owns the Wheal Jane Mine and has recently also bought a stake in Geevor, another Cornish tin mine RTZ now owns 17,9 percent of Geevor, in which the South African mining finance house Gencor has 19 percent.

Geevor's share prize rose two pence yesterday to 65p South Crofty shares were suspended at 23p

...the cost of borrowing announced by the commercial banks yesterday.

The latest cut means that base lending rates have fallen by a full five percent since last September.

The cut followed several days of signalling by the Bank of England and news of significant cuts in the United States.

With the drop to 11 percent in their lending rate, the banks announced a corresponding drop from 8,5 to eight percent in the

R50-m issue for Iscor

An issue of R50 million for Iscor has been successfully placed by Senbank, Volkskas Merchant Bank and UAL

The issue comprises three loans, loan No 55 for five years at an issue price of R97,86 with a coupon of 15,5 percent and a yield of 16,10 percent, loan No 56 for 11 years at an issue price of R97,31 with a coupon of 15 percent and a yield of 15,5 percent and loan No 57 for 20 years at an issue price of R98,92 percent with a coupon of 14,5 percent and a yield of 14,80 percent.

The main support was for the 11-year loan followed by the five-year loan with the balance going to the long term

About 20 percent of the issue was taken up under the alternative application. — Sapa.

...frey ... the ec create ... Barcla... rate goes 11,5 per percent ... of busi... dustrial ... ally pay above ... reports Press

The M... and N... nister P... milar ... yesterday.

The ... after mon... nies cut ... rates for ... from 13,5 percent o... and the ... of Englar... that the ... ing money made ... plying larg... funds to kets.

STAG...

Industry unions ha... high inter... much of ... dustrial sta... record ... of more ... lion, 13,4 the workfo...

19/8/82 (218) Star

Rebel MNR flushed out

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique says its troops have overrun seven camps occupied by anti-government guerillas, killing "dozens" of rebels

Observers believe the increased military activity reflects a greater desire on the part of the government to pursue the forces of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

A Mozambican statement said two camps were close to the Beira-Mutare road, the railway linking Beira with Zimbabwe and the pipeline supplying fuel to Zimbabwe

'Cabora power lines to SA cut'

LISBON — The power lines supplying South Africa with electricity from Mozambique have been cut by guerrillas fighting the government of President Samora Machel, a guerrilla spokesman said in Lisbon yesterday

Mr Evo Fernandes, spokesman of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RNM), said guerrillas blew up four relay stations last Friday near Sussudenga, near the border of Zimbabwe.

He said RNM forces, in another operation last Friday, sabotaged pylons carrying electricity to Beira, cutting off all power and water to the country's major industrial centre

The attacks are the latest in a long series of guerrilla raids on the power lines, which can, in theory, provide South Africa with 10% of its electricity needs Portugal depends on revenue from power exports to South Africa to pay interest and principal on R690-million of outstanding loans used to build the dam

In Johannesburg, an Escom spokesman confirmed that there had been no power since August 11 The Mozambique authorities had given no reason for the power failure and it was not known when supplies would be resumed

In Maputo yesterday Mozambique's national news agency, Aim, reported that Mozambican troops killed 30 guerrillas and destroyed seven RNM bases in the first half of this month

In the first official indication of a stepped-up campaign against the guerrillas, military authorities said 15 insurgents were killed in one encounter last Saturday Several rebels were wounded in the operation, in the Sumbulane district of Gaza province.

Aim said troops destroyed bases in the central and southern provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica and Sofala There had been three other clashes in Gaza, including an attack on an RNM camp at Bala Bala, 30km from the Limpopo agro-industrial complex at Chokwe

Security sources said an RNM command post was overrun in Manica province and 59 peasants kidnapped by the RNM were freed — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Mercury 20/8/82

Gen Malan warns on Red rockets

(218)

Political Correspondent

DEFENCE Minister Magnus Malan yesterday issued a thinly veiled warning to Angola and Mozambique about the introduction of SAM-3 and SAM-6 missiles along South Africa's and South West Africa's borders

South Africa wanted to know what they were there for, and Gen Malan asked the Natal National Party congress if the country could allow the presence of these deadly weapons on her borders

He recalled that Israel had invaded Lebanon when those missiles had been introduced there

Dealing with Soviet expansionism in Africa he said that the conventional military capabilities of 'our unfriendlier neighbours' was growing annually

'These people have access to sophisticated weapons systems,' he said

Recalling a past Israeli invasion of Lebanon because SAM missiles had been deployed there, he said 'I ask the question can we allow it?

'What is the aim of the stockpiling of tanks, missiles and weapons systems?

'Are they to be used against South Africa, or do they need them for their own civil war?'

Angolan rebels 218 'severed power lines to S A' claim

Mercury 20/8/82

LISBON—The power lines supplying South Africa with electricity from Mozambique were cut by rebels fighting the Government of President Samora Machel, a rebel spokesman said here yesterday

Mr Evo Fernandes, spokesman of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement said rebels blew up four relay stations last Friday near Sussudenga in a Mozambique province bordering Zimbabwe

Two days ago the spokesman said resistance forces, in another operation last Friday, sabotaged pylons carrying electricity to Beira, cutting off all power and water to the country's major industrial centre.

The attacks are the latest in a long series of raids on the power lines

The lines had been down since December 1981 when they were last repaired in June, shortly before the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Francisco Pinto Balsemao, visited the giant Cabora Bassa dam which provides the electricity

Portugal depends on revenue from power exports to South Africa to pay interest and principal on R690 million of outstanding loans used to build the dam When the lines are down it has to use Treasury funds

In Johannesburg, an Escom spokesman said the power lines had been cut, but he did not know if this was because of rebel action — (Sapa-Reuter-AP)

23/8/82 RDM (218)

First murder: US pledges aid

The US Government has pledged assistance to Mozambican authorities investigating the murder of Professor Ruth First, if the letter bomb which killed the exiled South African activist earlier this week is found to have borne a US postmark, the Portuguese national news agency, Anop, said at the weekend

A US diplomat told the Mozambique Government on Friday of Washington's readiness to cooperate in the investigation, Anop, citing diplomatic sources, said

Prof First, a leading figure in the ANC, was killed at the university on Tuesday

Mozambican police said the package had originated from the Southern African Development, Information and Documentation Exchange (Sadex), a semi-official US organisation based in Washington

Sadex publications are sent from Washington to US embassies in Southern Africa

The Mozambicans have said they do not believe Sadex or the US Embassy in Maputo were involved in the murder They believe one of Pretoria's secret services is responsible

Anop also said Mozambican President Samora Machel on Saturday visited the office where Miss First was killed — Sapa-AP

Machel denies SA threatened

ARGUS 23/8/82 (218)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — President Samora Machel says Mozambique has no intention of becoming a military threat to South Africa.

In a speech to the Frelimo Party central committee yesterday, he said white South Africans had as much right to be in Africa as any black man.

The speech was broadcast by Radio Mozambique.

President Machel said Mozambique was a poor country which could not be a threat to anyone

"Only a naive person could believe the South African Government allegations that an underdeveloped country like ours could be a threat to anybody, especially to a power like South Africa"

BORDER

He denied Mozambique was concentrating weapons on the border, saying the only threat South Africa could fear was "Mozambique's example" of hard work and multiracialism

"The white South Africans, the Boers, are not our enemies and are not foreigners

"They are African men, men like us

"It was racism and facism which distorted the mentality of white South Africans It was racism which made them incapable of considering themselves normal citizens"

NOT ENEMIES

Therefore whites living in South Africa could not be considered enemies

"Our enemy is apartheid which defends the interests of a fistful of men"

"The destruction of apartheid will come from within

"Apartheid will fall when the children of the white suburbs join hands with the children of Soweto," Mr Machel said

'SA commando killed three'

218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Government news agency AIM has accused a South African commando unit of murdering two Mozambicans and a Portuguese citizen in Manaacha in Maputo Province at the weekend

AIM frequently refers to Mozambique Resistance Movement guerillas as South African units because of alleged South African backing of the MRM. In this case, however, AIM did not specify whether the MRM was involved.

According to Mrs Fatima Figueiredo, the wife of Mr Antonio de Figueiredo, an alleged murder victim, the attackers were commanded by a white man who had blacked his face and spoke English"

The couple were at home on Sunday morning with their two daughters when the attackers knocked at the door

SHOT TWICE

Mr de Figueiredo opened it and was shot by a man armed with a pistol. He tried to flee but was shot a second time.

The two Mozambicans were killed when two other groups entered neighbouring houses, ransacked them and kidnapped three Mozambican citizens.

Mozambican rebels seek European aid

(218) RNM 24/8/82

LISBON — Envoys of a Mozambican rebel group leave Lisbon today on a discreet European mission aimed at drumming up support from Western governments for its bid to overthrow the government of President Samora Machel.

According to the mission's leader, the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RNM) will be asking for increased arms supplies from friendly Western nations.

Its Lisbon spokesman, Mr Evo Fernandes, said the mission would visit France and West Germany, but there were still doubts over a planned stop-over in Britain. He did not reveal its first destination.

Mr Fanuel Guidion Mahluza, a member of the movement's 12-man executive council, said it wished to dispel the RNM's image as being a band of guerrillas used by South Africa to put pressure on Mozambique.

According to Mr Mahluza the resistance movement controlled four of Mozambique's 10 provinces, but for military reasons did not hold towns even within those areas.

He put its fighting strength at "12 000 very well-armed men".

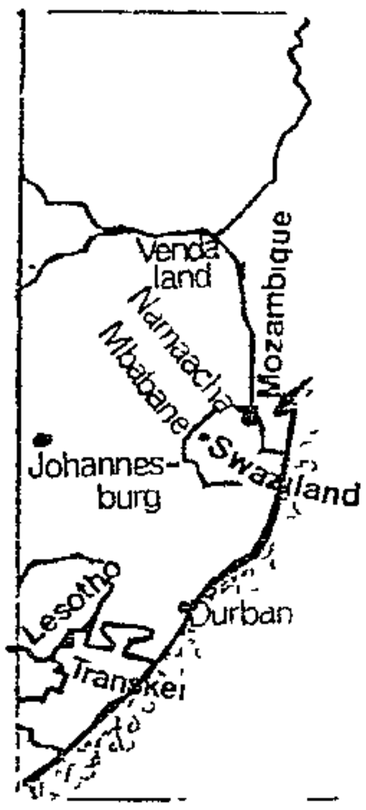
The provinces of Manica, Sofala, Inhambane and Gaza were under the movement's control and the resistance guerrillas were also active in Tete and Zambezi and had pushed to within 40km of the capital, Maputo, he said.

Denying that the RNM got arms, finance and military training from South Africa, Mr Mahluza said the guerrillas got their arms from the West, but he refused to indicate through which countries they reached the RNM.

Asked what kind of relationship the RNM would have with South Africa, Mr Mahluza said he hated apartheid and hoped that if the movement came to power in Mozambique it would be able to influence change in South Africa, but he hoped for improved trade.

If the ANC were allowed in South Africa the RNM might allow it to open a political bureau but would never tolerate it as a guerilla movement. Their attitude to the Soviet Union would be guided solely by national interest and they would have relations with that country if necessary. He admitted that Mozambique's black neighbours were unwilling to support the movement.

Senior Portuguese officials see the RNM as a serious military threat to the Mozambican regime, but not as a politically viable alternative for a starving country. The movement claims it would bring multi-party democracy to Mozambique, but the officials think Frelimo would then again take to the bush and restart the guerrilla war it waged against the Portuguese. — Sapa-Reuter



'SA troops behind raid'

ARGUS 25/8/82

218

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Alleged South African commandos who raided a Mozambican town at the weekend, killing three people and abducting three were dropped by helicopter and led by four white men who spoke English

Details of the Sunday morning raid on the town Namaacha near the borders of South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland, have been released by the Mozambique Government news agency AIM which has accused South Africa of the attack

According to AIM, the men were dropped by helicopter a few kilometres from Namaacha and wore Mozambican police and army uniforms.

In the two-hour raid Mozambicans Arnaldo Mhanjane and Aurelio Manjate and Portugeuse Antonio de Figueiredo were killed

The abducted men are Felix Dimene, a 24-year-old teacher, Geronimo Simbine, also a teacher and a 60-year-old cook Ernesto Zandamela.

Witnesses told AIM there were 40 commandos commanded by four white men with blackened faces

Mr Zandamela's house was the first attacked when the raiders fired 12 bullets through the lock. He and his wife were beaten up and the house was ransacked

At Mr Dimene's house the raiders identified themselves as security officials and beat up Mr Dimene's 21-year-old wife, her four young brothers, her sister and Mr Dimene's mother.

Mr Dimene's mother, Mrs Margaroda Francisco,

(Contd on Page 3, col 8)

ARGUS 25/8/82

Raid

218

(Continued from Page 1)

said she counted nine raiders

"They were led by a white man who had officer's stripes

Point-blank

"When they were leaving he told me in bad Portuguese not to say anything to Frelimo about what had happened They stole 140 dollars and 12 watches from us," she said

While part of the group was attacking Mr Dimene's house others went to the home of Mr de Figueiredo When he opened the door they shot him at point-blank range, according to Aim

He ran, but they shot him again and then tied up his wife

A Mozambican military spokesman was reported as saying "We followed the South African's trail until we reached a place where they must have been picked up by helicopter"

Bodies

The four white leaders carried radio equipment and spoke Portuguese, Shangaan and English

The bodies of Mr Majate and Arnaldo Mahanjane were found four kilometres from the town

Apparently they had stumbled across the raiders as they were leaving

● A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today that the Defence Force had no comment

 ★218

SA 'responsible for killing, kidnapping'

LISBON — Three people were killed and three kidnapped, in a pre-dawn raid on Monday on the Mozambican village of Namaacha near the Swaziland border, according to the Portuguese national news agency Anop

In a report from Maputo, the agency quoted unofficial sources as attributing responsibility for the raid to South Africa

The Anop dispatch reported that witnesses claimed the raiders moved into Namaacha shortly after helicopters had flown over the town and that one of the commandos was a white soldier with his face painted black

Two Mozambicans and a Portuguese national reportedly working on a co-operation project with Mozambique's Agriculture Ministry were killed in the attack Three local residents were reported kidnapped during the operation, the agency said

The Portuguese, Mr Antonio de Figueiredo, was killed when one of the commandos opened fire with a handgun as he answered a knock at the door of the house where he lived with his wife and two children

Anop said witnesses noted that Mr Figueiredo's rented house had formerly served as a haven for fugitive members of the African National Congress

"It could only have been the work of the South Africans," the Anop report quoted unofficial sources as saying

Word of the attack came three days after President Samora Machel had publicly accused South Africa of waging an "undeclared war" against his Marxist government

South African commandos, in a nightime raid on the Maputo suburb of Matola early last year, attacked the ANC's Mozambican headquarters, killing 13

The letter bomb killing of ANC activist Professor Ruth First on Tuesday last week at her university office in Maputo, was attributed by Mozambican security officials to the South African "secret services"

In a separate dispatch from Maputo, Aim, Mozambique's national news service, quoted President Machel as saying last week that South Africa had been organizing armed rebel units against his government "in an international terrorist campaign of murder and economic sabotage".

He accused the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, of issuing 'a veiled threat of invasion"

President Machel said the threat came with General Malan's reported statement that South Africa would not tolerate "grouping of sophisticated arms on its southern borders" by Mozambique, according to the Aim dispatch.

"No sensible man," President Machel reportedly said, "could believe that an underdeveloped country like Mozambique constitutes a danger to South Africa either economically or militarily."

— Sapa-AP

Ice thawing in US-Maputo relations

218 D. Dispatch 27/8/82

by John Matisonn, Washington

Just at the time that South Africa is looking belligerently at Mozambique, the United States would like to improve relations with Maputo

The tension between Washington and Maputo early in the Reagan administration when President Samora Machel expelled four American diplomats after spying allegations, has eased slightly Benefits from further improvement would be likely to include a resumption of the US investigation of possible forms of aid — suspended after the "spying" incident

Americans are encouraged by the thaw between Mozambique and some Western nations, including the visit by the Prime Minister of Portugal, Mr Francisco Balsemao, to the former Portuguese overseas province, and successful aid negotiations with West Germany

One sign of American goodwill was the recent decision to resume humanitarian food shipments, which had been suspended

Mozambique and the US both appear to be anxious to be more friendly with each other, but the US expects the next move to be made by Mozambique It was Maputo, says Washington, that created the icy relations, first by the expulsion of the diplomats and then by continued opposition in the United Nations coupled with constant anti-American criticism in the Mozambican press

From left: US President Ronald Reagan, South African Prime Minister P W Botha, and Mozambique President Samora Machel — from the Washington perspective, Mozambique does not represent any kind of military threat to South Africa

Anti-Americanism in the press has diminished, and the US is realistic in not expecting it to cease altogether But for further improvement to take place, there will have to be positive signs reaching Washington, to satisfy Congress as well as the Reagan administration

After Mozambique's independence the US made a small grant, about R10 million, but Congress put a stop to it because American legislators believed Mozambique was firmly in the Soviet bloc and maintained a constant barrage of anti-US criticism

The Congress passed an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill preventing US assistance to Mozambique unless the President deemed it in the American national interest

In practice, that simply put political pressure on the President to answer to Congress for any funds he wished to send there

Nevertheless, an embassy was kept open, and diplomatic dialogue continued By the end of 1980, President Jimmy Carter's Secretary of State, Mr Edmund Muskie, felt relations were improving, and he recommended that aid was in the US national interest The small aid package the US offered never materialised, because in April, 1981, with President Ronald Reagan newly arrived in the White House, the four diplomats were declared persona non grata

At the time the American ambassador's term had ended, and his replacement had not been posted The administration decided to delay sending a replacement There still is no US ambassador in Maputo

Meanwhile, the US has watched tension in the region grow, including the expansion of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) The NRM may have had South African backing and help in becoming established, but has in any event grown with some rural Mozambican support and some coercion of locals to join

The NRM does not control any part of the country, and lacks a clear ideology It is anti-Frelimo, anti-Soviet, and anti-Communist, but does not have a programme indicating what it does stand for, US sources say

Another, fairly ineffective, movement, Africa Libre, has begun to operate in the north, on the Malawi border Neither of these groups is a serious challenge to the Frelimo government, but the NRM is able to interfere with Mozambique's fledgling economy

The US position on Mozambique differs from South Africa's Whatever the policy disagreements, it is accorded the courtesies of a sovereign state with whom Washington has diplomatic relations From the Washington perspective, Mozambique does not represent any kind of military threat to South Africa, as the South African Government has suggested It is a small and poor country which will not conduct a military attack against a strong and powerful neighbour

If there is a degree of African National Congress guerilla infiltration, it is not on a scale that should be dealt with by South African military action into Mozambique

There are no Mozambique ANC bases like the Swapo bases in Southern Angola, Washington maintains The only way to place a firmer seal on any possible infiltration would be to end all trade between the two countries, which South Africa has not been inclined to do

Failing that, South Africa's best insurance against Mozambique is to encourage Western ties with Maputo These would reduce the influence of a real "rooi gevaar" in the region

And Mozambique itself is the last country that would launch a conventional attack on South Africa, no matter how sophisticated its weapons

Pretoria said in Defence Force today that the Defence Department had no comment

Mozambique rebel attacks keep the army on the hop

(218) S. Express 29/8/82

Sunday Express Reporter

DESTABILISATION is the name of the game.

And the rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement is playing it to the hilt in its hit-and-run war across the Mozambican country-side

Said to number anything from 5 000 to 10 000 or 12 000 members, the MNR made the news again last weekend after Zimbabwean troops shot dead three white soldiers inside their borders

Although the South African Defence Force admitted on Friday that the three men were South African troops — ex-Rhodesian soldiers serving in the Army — first reports said they might be linked to the MNR

In Mozambique, the MNR has been a thorn in the Frelimo government's economic side with selective attacks on vital oil pipelines, railway lines, roads, bridges and ports

Strikes against such targets also hit neighbouring Zimbabwe and landlocked Malawi — and have affected efforts by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference countries to cut back on their reliance on South Africa

The rebels — who claim to operate in seven of Mozambique's 10 provinces — appear to roam across vast sections of the countryside avoiding conflict with Government troops

The 25 000-strong Frelimo army faces similar running bush warfare tactics that it used when fighting to wrest independence for Mozambique from the Portuguese

Offensives this year by Frelimo troops, sometimes supported by units from Zimbabwe and Tanzania, have failed to douse the flames of rebel action, according to an MNR spokesman in Lisbon

Besides hitting at oil, rail and road links, the MNR also targets strikes at the vital Cabora Bassa hydro-electricity scheme and schemes or plants operated by foreign workers

The latter is a clear attempt to scare off foreign workers with much-needed skills

Described once by President Samora Machel as "bandits" the MNR is a growing embarrassment to the Mozambique leader

Earlier this year, he postponed a visit to three European countries because of an escalation in attacks

Then, as before, blame for the attacks was laid squarely on South Africa

Accusations cite operations by Puma and Super Frelon helicopters over Mozambique, overflights by South African planes and parachute drops of supplies

These allegations have been consistently denied by the South African military

Reports have also said that former Rhodesian Special Air Services men operating from South Africa have been behind some of the blasts that regularly rock the country

The movement was first heard of in 1976 It appears to have been set up by the Rhodesian Special Branch during the fierce bush war in that country

An aide to a then Beira-based millionaire was also said to have been involved in the formation of the MNR — which had a base in Rhodesia

Earlier this year the Sunday Express named millionaire Mr Jorge Jardim, who was the richest man in Mozambique before Frelimo came to power, as an apparent supporter of the MNR He is now believed to be based in Gabon

The MNR was forced to move across the border into Mozambique when Rhodesia became independent as Zimbabwe in 1980

In January this year the Sunday Express reported that the MNR planned a big push in 1982 with intensified sabotage and destabilisation activities

Three months earlier — in October 1981 — the rebels partially isolated the port of Beira by blowing up the road bridge linking the port to Maputo and Zimbabwe. The bridge also carried the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe

At the time the attack was described as one of the movement's more spectacular successes

Recent major MNR attacks this year include

- AUGUST MRM rebels using bazookas fired on a train on the railway line linking Malawi and Beira killing 14 people and wounding 50
- JULY The rebels claimed from Lisbon that a major offensive by 6 500 Frelimo troops, Russian MiG fighters and armoured artillery had failed
- JUNE Fifty Swedes fled to Zimbabwe after abandoning a sawmill Their flight followed the killings of a Portuguese man and Mozambique citizen on the road between Mutare and Beira

The rebels also hit a Bulgarian-run fluorite mine at Canxixe 300km northwest of Beira

GE

Maputo seizes SA fishing vessel

Star 31/8/82

DURBAN — A Durban line-fishing vessel with 17 crewmen aboard has been impounded by the Mozambique Navy, it was learnt yesterday

The Plumstead is the second vessel to have been intercepted in Mozambican waters in the past six months — the first, Hawk, was confiscated and is still in Maputo.

The 47-ton Plumstead which left Durban two weeks ago and should have returned at the weekend, failed to respond to radio calls from its Durban-based owner last week

When Mr Hugo Prigge reported his boat overdue yesterday he was told by local port authorities it had been impounded.

Maputo's daily newspaper Noticias reported the navy had towed the Plumstead into Maputo with engine trouble

The vessel's log book, the newspaper said, indicated the Plumstead had been fishing off Ponte Doubela not far from the South African border where the Hawk had been intercepted in February

Mr Prigge said he was surprised the Mozambicans had impounded a vessel seeking help and would be in touch with authorities there as soon as possible — Sapa

Closer ties sought with Mozambique

218

1/9/87 Mercury

THE TENSION between Washington and Maputo springing from the expulsion by Samora Machel of four U S diplomats has eased slightly and the Reagan Administration would like to improve relations with Maputo.

Benefits flowing from such improvement would be likely to include a resumption of the U S investigation of possible forms of aid — suspended after the 'spying' incident that led to the expulsion of the four Americans

The U S is encouraged by the thaw between Mozambique and some Western nations, including the visit by the Prime Minister of Portugal, Mr Francisco Balsemao, to the former Portuguese overseas province, and successful aid negotiations with West Germany

One sign of American goodwill was the recent decision to resume humanitarian food shipments which were suspended after the Central Intelligence Agency claims, U S sources say

Next move

Mozambique and the U S both appear to be anxious to improve relations with each other, but the U S expects the next move to be made by Mozambique. It was they who created the icy relations, first by the expulsion and then by continued opposition in the United Nations coupled with constant anti-American criticism in the Mozambique Press

Anti-Americanism in the Press has diminished, and the U S is realistic in not expecting it to cease altogether But for further improvement to take place there will have to be positive signs reaching Washington, to satisfy Congress as well as the Reagan Administration

After the country's independence the U S made a small grant, about R10 million, but Congress put a stop to it because American legislators believed Mozambique was firmly in the Soviet bloc and maintained a constant barrage of anti-U S criticism

The Congress passed an amendment to the foreign-aid Bill preventing U S assistance to Mozambique unless the President deemed it in the American national interest In practise, that simply put political pressure on the President to answer to the Congress for any funds he wished to send there Nevertheless, an embassy was kept open, and diplomatic dialogue continued

By the end of 1980 President Jimmy Carter's Secretary of State, Mr Edmund Muskie, felt relations were improving and he recommended that aid was in the U S national interest The small aid package the U S offered never materialised, because in April 1981, with President Reagan newly arrived in the White House, the four diplomats were declared *persona non grata* At the time the American Ambassador's term had ended, and his replacement had not been posted The administration decided to delay sending a replacement. There Is still no U S ambassador in Maputo

Meanwhile, the U S has watched tension in the region grow, including the expansion of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) The NRM may have had South African backing and help in becoming established, but has in any event grown with some rural Mozambiquan support and some coercion of locals to join

The NRM does not control any part of the country, and lacks a clear ideology It is anti-Frelimo, anti-Soviet and anti-communist, but does not have a programme indicating what it is for, U S sources say

John Matisonn WASHINGTON

Another fairly ineffective movement, Africa Libre, has begun to operate in the north, on the Malawi border Neither of these groups is a serious challenge to the Frelimo Government, but the NRM is able to interfere with Mozambique's fledgling economy

The U S position on Mozambique differs from South Africa's From the Washington perspective, Mozambique does not represent any kind of military threat to South Africa, as the South African Government has suggested It is a small and poor country that will not conduct a military attack against a strong and powerful neighbour

If there is some African National Congress terrorist infiltration, it is not on a scale that can be dealt with by a South African military action into Mozambique There are no Mozambique ANC bases like the Swapo bases in southern Angola. The only way to place a firmer seal on any possible infiltration would be to end all commerce between the two countries, which South Africa has not been inclined to do

Failing that, South Africa's best insurance against Mozambique is to encourage Western ties with Maputo These would reduce the influence of a real 'rooi gevaar' in the region And Mozambique itself is the last country on earth that would launch a conventional attack on South Africa, no matter how sophisticated its weapons

MISTS and

Post Focus

MNR attacks keep Frelimo on hop

(218) E. Post 1/9/82

By a Special Correspondent

LISBON — Destabilisation is the name of the game

And the rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement is playing it to the hilt in its hit-and-run war across the Mozambican countryside

Said to number anything from 5 000 to 10 000 or 12 000 members, the MNR made the news again last week after Zimbabwean troops shot dead three white soldiers inside their borders

Although the South African Defence Force admitted on Friday that the three men were South African troops — ex-Rhodesian soldiers serving in the Army — first reports said they might be linked to the MNR

In Mozambique, the MNR has been a thorn in the Frelimo Government's economic side with selective attacks on vital oil pipelines, railway lines, roads, bridges and ports

Strikes against such targets also hit neighbouring Zimbabwe and landlocked Malawi — and have affected efforts by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference countries to cut back on their reliance on South Africa

The rebels — who claim to operate in seven of Mozambique's 10 provinces — appear to roam across vast sections of the countryside, avoiding conflict with Government troops

The 25 000-strong Frelimo army faces similar running bush warfare tactics to those it used when fighting to wrest independence for Mozambique from the Portuguese

Offensives this year by Frelimo troops, sometimes supported by units from Zimbabwe and Tanzania, have failed to douse the flames of rebel action, according to an MNR spokesman in Lisbon

Besides hitting at oil, rail and road links, the MNR also target strikes at the vital Cabora Bassa hydro-electricity scheme and schemes or plants operated by foreign workers

This last is a clear attempt to scare off foreign workers with much-needed skills

Described once by President Samora Machel as "bandits" the MNR is a growing embarrassment to the Mozambique leader

Earlier this year, he postponed a visit to three European countries because of an escalation in attacks

Then, as before, blame for the attacks was laid squarely on South Africa

Accusations cite operations by Puma and Super Frelon helicopters over Mozambique, overflights by South African planes and parachute drops of supplies

These allegations have been consistently denied by the South African military

Reports have also said that former Rhodesian Special Air Services men operating from South Africa have been behind some of the blasts that regularly rock the country

The movement was first heard of in 1976 It appears to have been set up by the Rhodesian Special Branch during the fierce bush war in that country

An aide to a then Beira-based millionaire was also said to have been involved in the formation of the MNR

Earlier this year the Sunday Express named millionaire Mr Jorge Jardim, who was the richest man in Mozambique before Frelimo came to power, as an apparent supporter of the MNR He is now believed to be based in Gabon

The MNR was forced to move across the border into Mozambique when Zimbabwe became independent in 1980

In January this year it was reported that the MNR planned a big push in 1982 with intensified sabotage and destabilisation activities

Three months earlier — in October 1981 — the rebels partially isolated the port of Beira by blowing up the road bridge linking the port to Maputo and Zimbabwe The bridge also carried the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe

At the time the attack was described as one of the movement's more spectacular successes

Recent major MNR attacks this year include

- August MRM rebels using bazookas fired on a train on the railway line linking Malawi and Beira, killing 14 people and wounding 50
- July The rebels claimed from Lisbon that a major offensive by 6 500 Frelimo troops, Russian MiG fighters and armoured artillery had failed
- June Fifty Swedes fled to Zimbabwe after abandoning a sawmill Their flight followed the killings of a Portuguese man and Mozambique citizen on the road between Mutare and Beira

MNR rebels seize five Bulgarians

(218) RDM 1/9/82

LISBON — Mozambican rebels have taken hostage five Bulgarian technicians working in Zambezia province in the first such operation against a Soviet-bloc aid team, a rebel spokesman said yesterday

Lisbon-based Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) spokesman Mr Evo Fernandes said the technicians, four men and a woman, were captured on Saturday in the tea-growing region between the towns of Milange and Mocuba

Mr Fernandes identified the Bulgarians as Mr Greme Patrola, Mr Vecelinne Marino, Mr Dimitri Coevde, Mr Gradanala Daimov and Ms Rumiana Danova

During the past year the rebels have killed several technicians from Portugal, and harassed other West European aid teams in an offensive aimed at isolating President Samora Machel's socialist government.

The latest operation was the first important action claimed by the MNR rebels in Zambezia, Mozambique's most populous and richest agricultural province.

Two weeks ago, the rebels announced they had infiltrated 800 men across the Zambesi River into the area and declared it their "sixth military region"

The rebels, who claim to number 12 000 after six years of fighting, released British wildlife expert Mr John Burlison, 28, from 158 days of bush captivity last May

They have not revealed the fate of exiled Chilean mathematics teacher Mr Moises Carril, who was seized with Mr Burlison last December in the Gorongosa Game Reserve.

In other strikes to the south in Manica province, Mr Fernandes said guerrillas killed 10 soldiers in an attack on the village of Macossa and captured "great quantities" of weapons from the Muconco barracks on Sunday — UPI

More machinery but less food

Star (218) 2/9/82

Frelimo's policies hurt peasants

There is a crisis on Mozambique's small farms in spite of a good year. Joseph Hanlon of The Guardian reports on the chief culprit.

MAPUTO — A village shopkeeper in Alto Ligonha took me into the warehouse where he stores the crops he buys from local peasants The harvest was over yet there were only eight sacks of maize Last year at this time the warehouse was nearly full, he said.

Here in the rolling hills of Central Zambezia Province in Mozambique it has been a fine agricultural year, with good rains What went wrong?

Part of the answer is in the shop itself The shelves are almost empty, with only salt, tea, curry powder, and a few men's clothes With nothing to buy the peasants are returning to subsistence farming and growing less for sale

Yet the area is not stagnating A new main road passes in front of the shop A new high tension electricity line will reach it soon Elsewhere in the province several big state farms and a textile mill are being built These are part of Mozambique's crash programme of "victory over underdevelopment" by the end of the decade

Frelimo is diverting most of its resources to these big development projects Imports of consumer goods have been cut sharply to allow more machinery imports

The effect of this has been exacerbated by the worsening terms of trade, world market prices for Mozambique's agricultural exports are falling while machinery prices rise

the district director of Agricom, told me just how bad the collapse has been. In colonial times this district marketed 5 000 tons of maize and 1 500 tons of cassava. This year Ferreira expects to buy one tenth of that And he will buy no rice, sorghum, or peanuts — all important crops in colonial times

Production has fallen in Mocuba — but not that much For those prepared to pay a higher price, or who have goods to trade, there is food to buy

This is tacitly recognised by a new policy Because many peasants have money left from previous years, they could easily buy all the available consumer goods So this year, the Government instructed shopkeepers to sell capulanas and bicycles only to peasants who sold crops to them

This is in direct violation of the private commerce law approved by the Government only three years ago but it does work Most of the crops sold to Agricom in Mocuba were traded for goods in that way

And there is a flourishing two-part black market which far exceeds Agricom's business First, traders come from the provincial capital Quelimane and exchange dried fish (an important part of a local diet ignored

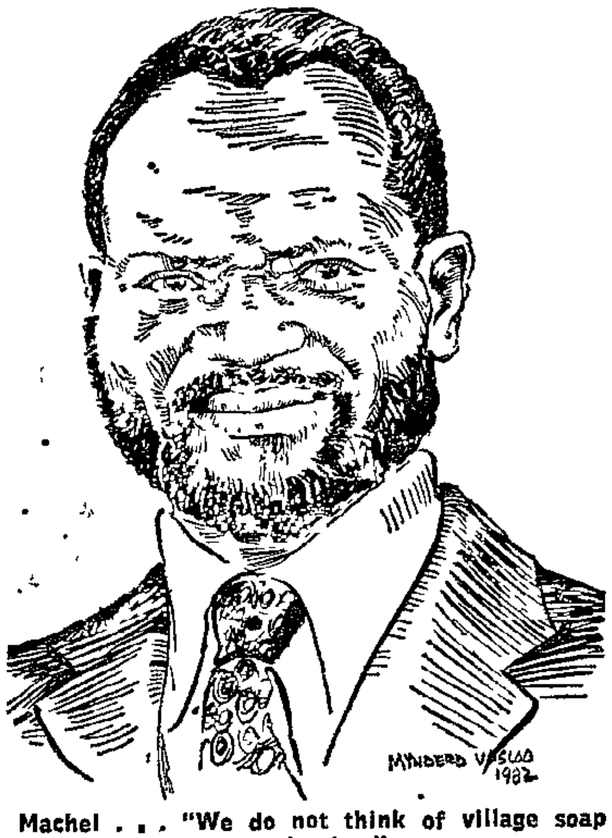
by the State trading system) and illegally obtained soap, sugar, and batteries

Second, is the government's own black market. The state tea, cotton, sisal, and sugar plantations all have to feed their workers, as do the army and the firms building the road, power line, and textile mill Just one of these, the State Secretariat for Cotton, needs 1 500 tons of maize and cassava in Mocuba to feed its workers — more than double what Agricom will buy because of the drop in peasant sales

Local officials admit that state organisations had no choice but to go out into the countryside and buy food at more than double the official price It is illegal and was explicitly banned by the Government last year But as I discovered, the ban is still being ignored

Nor is it sensible to impose such a ban Last year the Government cracked down on black market cassava trading in Mocuba and surrounding districts Rather than sell at the official price, the peasants left the cassava in the ground There was hunger among workers in Mocuba because of the resulting cassava shortage

But even the stimulus of black market prices has its limits Food sales, both legal and illegal, are probably less than half what they were before independence



Machel . . . "We do not think of village soap production."

The state plantations are having trouble feeding their workers With insufficient food provided and little to buy with the wages, workers are returning to family farms The plantations face a high labour turnover and fail to hire sufficient seasonal workers to harvest cotton and sisal

This puts into question exactly the big development projects that Mozambique's policy is supposed to promote State cotton acreage in this zone is supposed to be doubled in the coming year But who will pick next year's crop when there were not enough people to harvest this year's?

Frelimo seems trapped in a declining spiral Rather than import consumer goods to stimulate the peasants, Mozambique now spends more foreign exchange to import food which the peasants could (and did) produce and to import harvesting machinery for state farm crops that peasants could pick

There are hints that some Frelimo leaders understand the problem State farms are under some pressure to help family farms and agricultural co-operatives But the collapse has gone too far to be solved by token support from state farms and the importing of a few (or even many) consumer goods.

It will require new seeds for the crops the peasants have abandoned, tools, and other farming assistance. And there must be help to establish local manufacture of basic needs like soap

In effect, what is now needed is a concerted programme to rebuild the peasant economy And that will require a significant shift in Frelimo thinking

At independence seven years ago, it "cost" five tons of cotton to buy a lorry, now it costs 13 tons.

Two other aspects of the development policy also hit the peasants. Village production of goods, like soap and cooking oil, for local sale is discouraged.

President Samora Machel explained "We do not think of village soap production. We think of factories to produce Lux and Lifebuoy, for the entire country." But it will be a decade before such factories can meet the demand. In the meantime, the peasants have nothing.

Finally, Mozambique has set a relatively high minimum wage while keeping food prices low. Thus peasant farmers earn much less than workers on the new projects.

The peasants may benefit in the end but in the short term they are clearly losing out — and dropping out. This is more than an academic problem, because the economy still depends on peasants. They produce most of the marketed food crops and all of Mozambique's biggest export, cashew nuts.

Mocuba District in Central Zambezia highlights the problem. The district wholesaler, Ahmed Abdul Remane, said that consumer goods for sale to peasants have fallen each year since independence. This year he is distributing only two-thirds of what he did last year.

Each person in Mocuba District will be able to buy less than one-twentieth of the sugar and soap guaranteed to each Maputo resident. There have been no bicycle tyres or parts in the district for three years. There is even a shortage of basic farm tools like hoes.

Capulanas, the brightly coloured clothes used by women for everything from skirts to carrying babies, are a particular focus of discontent. Each woman expects to buy at least two a year. This year in Mocuba District there is only one capulana for every three women.

All food crop marketing is supposed to be channeled through the state company, Agricom. Alberto Ferreira,

Star 218

2/9/82

MNR holds 2 women hostages

LISBON — The Bulgarian Embassy in Mozambique confirmed yesterday that Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) rebels had seized six hostages — all Bulgarian civil engineers, including two women, according to the Portuguese news agency, Anop

Bulgarian charge d'affaires, Mr Metodi Dikov, said he "lamented the abduction", which took place on Saturday on a road construction project

Mr Dikov reportedly said his embassy was maintaining "permanent contact" with the Mozambican authorities who are looking for the hostages in central Zambezia province, about 1 200km north of Maputo

He said there were about 500 Bulgarians currently working in Mozambique, along with an estimated 4 600 other Soviet-bloc technicians

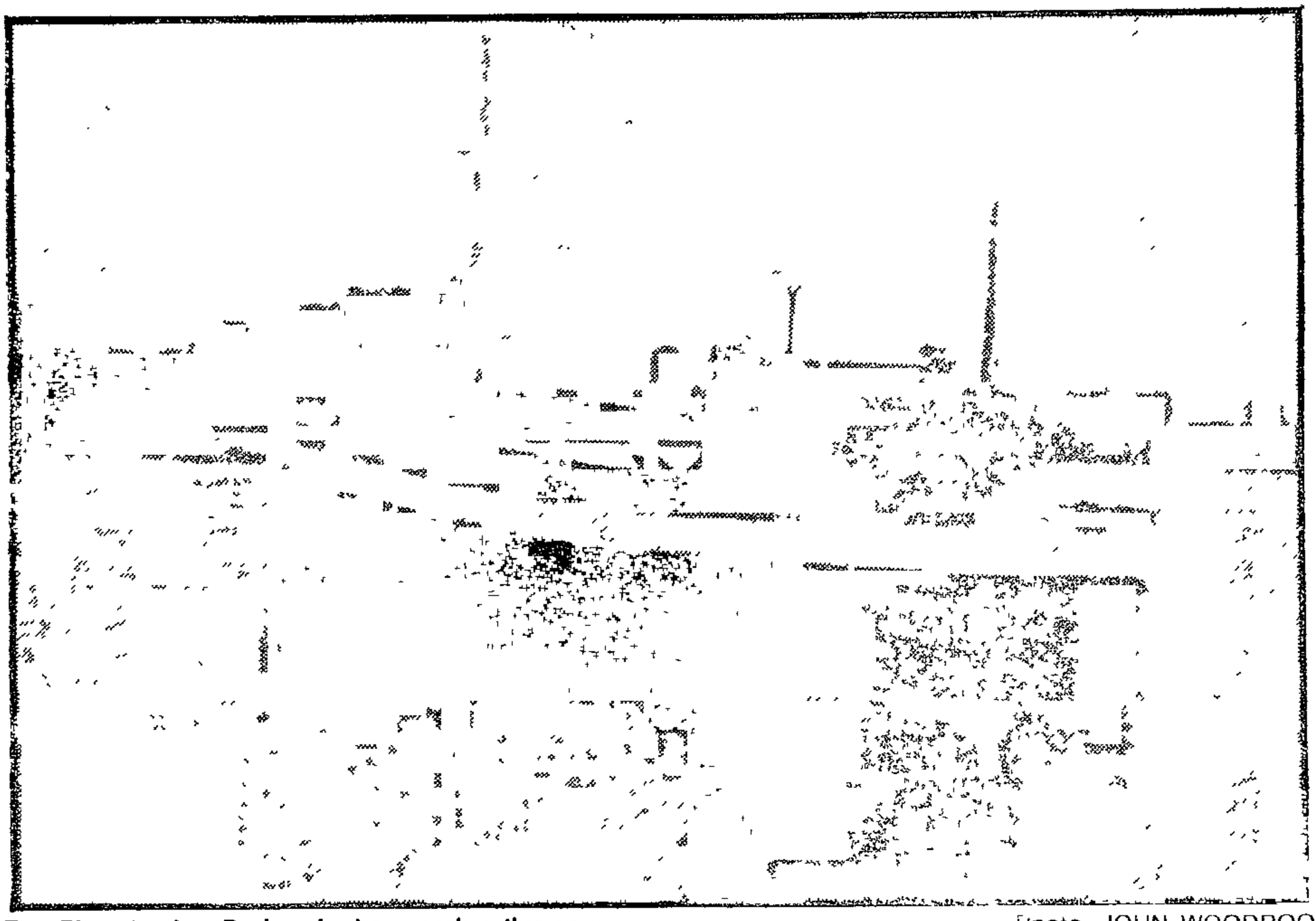
Mr Dikov said two of the six hostages were women

The guerrillas, who allegedly get training and supplies from neighbouring South Africa, said they would demand the release of an unspecified number of Mozambican political prisoners in exchange for the Bulgarians' release — UPI

218

MOZAMBIQUE 'RESCUE' MISSION

Fine unpaid for crew of seized boat



The Plumstead in Durban harbour earlier this year

Photo. JOHN WOODROOF

By Sue Robertson

HUGO Prigge, the owner of the ill-fated fishing boat, Plumstead, which was confiscated by Mozambique authorities for illegally fishing in Mozambique waters, hopes to fly to the country to try and retrieve his vessel.

Mr Prigge said from his Durban flat yesterday that he was waiting to see if a visa would be granted to him before he would commit himself to any action concerning the fate of his boat and the 19 crew members who were jailed after a Mozambique marine court found them guilty of operating inside territorial waters

"I don't want to say too much because we are still trying to negotiate We are having a lot of problems with communications — we have spoken with one of the country's trade representatives as they do not have a department of foreign affairs," he said.

The Plumstead's skipper, Jannie Smit, who according to Mr Prigge is based in Durban, was fined R30 000 by the marine court. Mr Prigge was unable to say whether he would be contributing towards paying the fine.

He said he refuted evidence given in the court that the 44-ton boat had been fishing after it was found a few miles from Inhaca Island in Delagoa Bay, and that the boat had previously fished in Mozambique 18 times as cited by log entries.

"All I can think of is that the skipper took along his personal log book from previous trips in other vessels and that the authorities presumed it was the Plumstead's log. In the two-and-a-half years that I've owned her this was the first trip she had sailed further than Richard's Bay," Mr Prigge said.

The line-boat, during his ownership, had previously fished mostly in Cape waters as it had been based at Hout Bay. In November, Mr Prigge moved the boat to Durban where it is now permanently based

The trip was also the first time that Mr Smit had skippered the boat

It is understood that Mr Smit and the crew of the Plumstead are still in jail in Maputo waiting for the fine to be paid and arrangements made for their repatriation.

The Plumstead was impounded by the Mozambique navy earlier this week and towed into Maputo harbour. The crew was jailed.

The 19m wooden-hulled craft was built in Cape Town in 1945 and is the second South African fishing vessel to be confiscated by Mozambique authorities in the past seven months.

The 14m Durban-registered ferrocement lineboat, Hawk, was confiscated after the crew had been found guilty of a similar offence in February

The 11 member crew of the Hawk were released and sent back to South Africa after spending a month in a Maputo jail.

Mr Prigge, who bases his livelihood on operating the Plumstead and another Cape-based fishing boat, has been in the fishing business for six years.

Machel to get US aid

5/9/84 S Express

MAPUTO — Mozambique will receive 20 000 tons of cereals and soya milk from the United States under an aid agreement signed in Maputo, the official Mozambique news agency Aim reported yesterday

The first part of the R8 800 000 donation is due in December, with the remainder expected early next year

The US resumed food aid to Mozambique a year ago, after a period of cool relations after the expulsion of six Americans for alleged spying activities — Sapa-Reuter

218

Bomba is working for rebels

Star 6/9/82 218

By Jose Ramalho

Frelimo defector Lieutenant Adriano Bomba is working for the resistance movement in Mozambique, senior MNR sources claimed today

Exclusive pictures showing Lieutenant Bomba at a congress of the Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana (MNR), have been obtained by The Star

They show Lieutenant Bomba and his brother Boaventura sitting at a table with the leader of the MNR, General Afonso Dhlakama

The pictures are said to have been taken inside Mozambique

I obtained the pictures from members of the executive committee of the MNR in Portugal.

Lieutenant Bomba is reportedly head of the information department of the MNR and moves regularly in and out of the strife-torn bushveld of Mozambique

He does not, however, pilot warplanes for the movement

Sources told The Star that Lieutenant Bomba, who was trained in Russia, is now a full member of the national executive council of the movement

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said today Lieutenant Bomba was no longer employed by the SADF

He had left the SADF at the end of April without giving reasons

The Defence Force had no idea where he was now

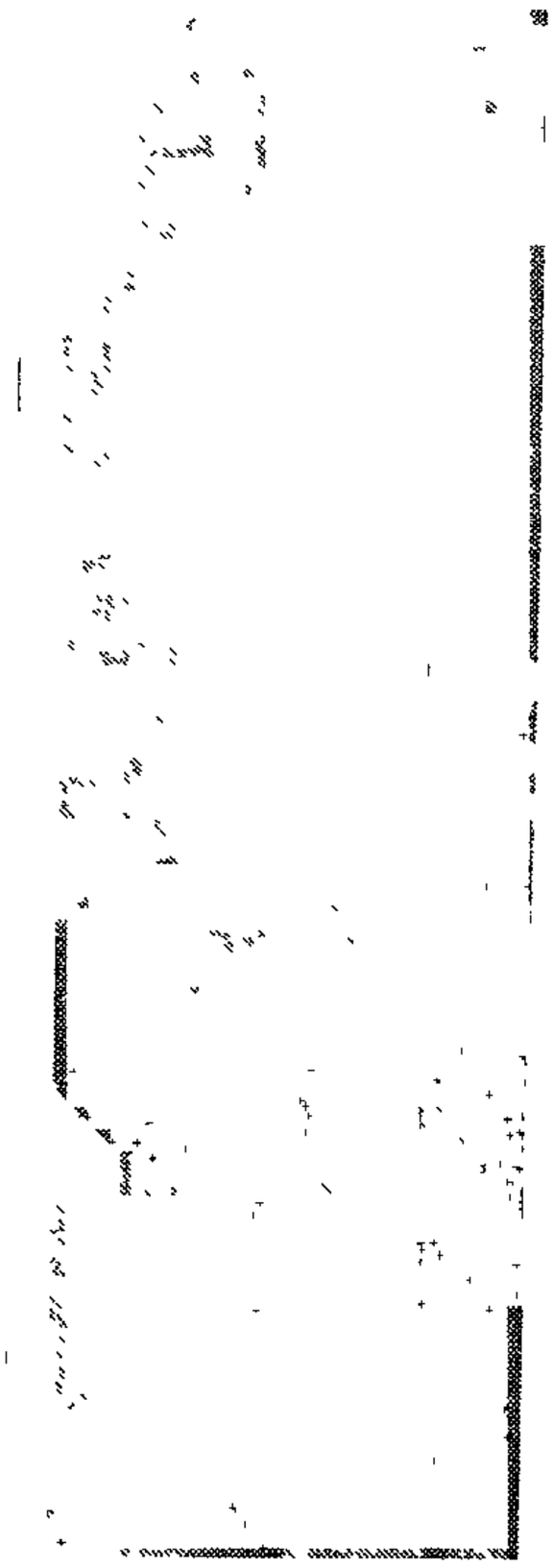
After fleeing to South Africa in July, in his Mozambique Air Force MiG-17 Lieutenant Bomba had been employed by the SADF in a civilian capacity

He had been involved in the evaluation and translation of propaganda broadcast in Russian and Portuguese mainly from Angola and Mozambique He did not wear SADF uniform because he was employed as a civilian

Leaders of the movement have offered to declare a truce in th war against President Samora Machel

The movement says

To Page 3, Col 4



Lieutenant Adriano Bomba after his defection to South Africa in a Mozambique Air Force MiG-17.

Star 6/9/82

Bomba in the MNR

218

Frontline

it is prepared to give up its war drive if Frelimo agrees to hold general elections and to abide by the decision of the electorate

Spokesman said the offer was aimed at the moderates in Frelimo

They hoped the truce would lead to the formation of a coalition government between the MNR and Frelimo moderates

The MNR leaders claim many areas of the country have been "liberated" and that their forces are closing in on Maputo

The truce offer was to prevent further loss of life or damage to the country's battered economy, they said

The offer has been sent to Frelimo through secret channels in Europe

Asked what would happen if the offer were refused or ignored a spokesman said "If the moderate elements in Frelimo cannot or will not take advantage of the coalition plan, then we will march towards our final target — the capture of Maputo'

Defector Bomba 'no longer works for Defence Force'

THE Frelimo defector Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, who flew to South Africa in a MiG jet fighter aircraft, has left the employ of the South African Defence Force, a spokesman for the SADF said yesterday

He was commenting on reports that Lieut Bomba is at present working for the resistance movement in Mozambique — the Resistencia Nacional al Mozambique (MNR)

The spokesman said the SADF had no knowledge of Lieut Bomba's present whereabouts, but confirmed that he had left the SADF in April for personal reasons

He said Lieut Bomba, who had been granted permanent residence in South Africa, had been employed in a civilain capacity as he had no further interest in flying.

He was employed as a translator of Russian/Portuguese propaganda and its evaluation

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs yesterday declined to confirm or deny that Lieut Bomba had been issued with a passport and/or other travel documents after being granted permanent SA residence

He said it was not the policy of the department to comment on the issuing of travel documents — Sapa

Lt Bomba alleged to be working for MNR

218

7/9/82

Sowetan

DEFECTOR: Lt Adriano Bomba.

THE Frelimo defector Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, who flew to South Africa in a MiG jet fighter aircraft, has left the employ of the South African Defence Force, a spokesman for the SADF said yesterday.

He was commenting on reports that Lt Bomba is at present working for the Resistance Movement in Mozambique — the Resistencia Nacional al Mozambique (MNR)

The spokesman said that the SADF had no knowledge of Lt Bomba's present whereabouts, but confirmed that he had left the SADF in April for personal reasons

He said that Lt Bomba, who had been granted permanent residence in South Africa, had been employed in a civilian capacity as he said he had no further interest in flying He said that he had virtually been forced by Frelimo to take up flying

While working for the SADF he was employed in the translation of Russian/Portuguese propaganda and the evaluation thereof

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs yesterday declined to confirm or deny that Lieutenant Bomba had been issued with a passport and/or other travelling documents since being granted permanent South African residence

"The department considers the issuing of travel documents as a personal matter, and it is departmental policy not to comment on it," he said

An afternoon newspaper claimed it has obtained exclusive pictures of him at a congress of the MNR The pictures show Lt Bomba and his brother Boaventura sitting at a table with the leader of the MNR, General Afonso Dhlakama

Lt Bomba is reportedly head of the information department of the MNR and moves regularly in and out of the strife-torn bushveld of Mozambique He does not, however, pilot war-planes for the movement

Test your claims in court, Sacos urged

sport denies a claim by the SA Council on Sport that it represents the majority of sportsmen in South Africa

At the same time the report recommends that Sacos, which does not have official recognition, should apply to the courts or to an objective arbitration body to seek finality on its claim

"If it is borne in mind that the organisation (Sacos) draws its main support from Indians, and to a lesser extent from coloureds, and that Asians and coloureds only account for some 13,8% of the total South African population the claim is completely unfounded," says the report

This should also be seen in the light of the lesser extent to which these population groups participated in sport

The report therefore recommends to the Government that "note be taken of the limited extent to which Sacos can claim to represent South African sportsmen"

One of the major obstacles in the path of optimal and fair provision of sport in South Africa was "the deep division in South African sport"

This division did not relate to fragmentation in management or to healthy competition that usually occurs between sports bodies, but rather to clearly conflicting interests

"The division is so deep that the sports interests of certain groups are seriously threatened and the public interest in terms of sport is consequently affected

"The role that the South African Council on Sport plays in this connection is specifically mentioned as this body still refuses to co-operate with officially recognised and representative sports bodies"

The HSRC said the only instance in which parties were apparently told to withhold their co-operation for its national survey was in the case of members of Sacos — "which includes target groups whose needs are among the most pressing"

Many attempts had been made to obtain Sacos' co-operation but these efforts were to no avail

"It would have been preferable had Sacos put forward and explained its feelings and viewpoints scientifically in the investigation," the report says

Investigation chief Prof Gert Scholtz has made provision for Sacos to join the proposed Sports Council

Give us time, says Minister

THE HSRC's "Sports in the RSA" report is probably the most comprehensive scientific investigation ever to be undertaken into sport in this country

In accepting the report in Pretoria yesterday, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said he hoped the Government would be in a position next year to express its views on it, or parts of it

The Government was aware that the research and the writing of the report and the component reports required a great deal of work

DR GERRIT VILJOEN *accepted report*

"The total of 154 recommendations cover a wide field, affect a great many private and public bodies and are, in some cases, drastic

"It will therefore be understood that the Government cannot immediately decide on the report but would like first to give the public, particularly interested parties, an opportunity to study the report and its recommendations thoroughly and to comment"

The report was, therefore, being released for general information now and interested bodies and members of the public were invited to submit their comments to the Director-General of National Education, Private Bag X122, Pretoria, before the end of the year

The HSRC report, Dr Viljoen said, covered a wide field, but three aspects were of particular importance These were

- The philosophy, as presented in the report, of the role of society, the view on the provision of sport developed in light of this philosophy and the view of the responsibilities of society, particularly the authorities, in the provision of sport,
- The findings regarding the inadequate way in which sport in South Africa was organised overall and the recommendation arising from this that a structure be created for the co-ordinated provision of sport by the formation of an SA Sports Council, including the proposals for its composition, powers and functions, and
- The way in which the activities of the council should, according to the report, be financed from Government and other sources

The investigation, Dr Viljoen said, revealed clearly that the administration of sport was hampered by the adverse effects of a badly fragmented overall management structure

Apparently the effectiveness of the provision of sport could be greatly improved by a better co-ordinating mechanism

"When the proposed structure of the Sports Council is considered, however, thorough consideration will have to be given to the objectives, composition and powers of such a council

"Furthermore, the recommendations concerning the advantages and necessity of the continued existence of certain national sporting bodies in addition to the proposed Sports Council with its strong overall coordinating functions, will have to be carefully considered" — Sapa

The men behind the study

THE Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into sport started officially on January 1, 1980 with a 26-man committee. Two of the members — cricket chiefs Jack Cheetham and Rashid Varachia — died during the course of the investigation

The study, which was published yesterday, was undertaken in response to a request by the then Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, following discussions with the administrators of national sports controlling bodies in October 1979

In December 1979 Prof G J L Scholtz of the department of physical education at Potchefstroom University was invited to act as director of the investigation because of his "proven track record" in research and sport.

Others who served on the main committee included Mr A J Arendse, director of education, Department of Coloured Affairs, Mr B J Keet, sport promotion, Department of National Education, Prof H I Nel, professor of physical education, Stellenbosch University, Prof P A Nel, Director, Bureau of Market Research, UNISA, Prof C F Nieuwoudt, dean of economic and political sciences, University of Pretoria and chairman of the SA Amateur Athletics Union, Mr R W J Opperman, president SA Olympic and National Games Association and SA Sports Federation, Mr M E Ramagoshi, Transvaal College of Education, Soshanguve, Mr G A L Thabe, president, Football Council of SA, and Prof J C van der Walt, professor of private law, Rand Afrikaans University

Sexteen sub-committees were formed, the help of contract and voluntary researchers was enlisted, and a national sports register was drawn up for the first time

More than 100 sports and recreational activities were investigated

The main report and 15 of the 19 sub-reports were presented to the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, on June 3 this year The rest of the reports were completed and presented to Dr Viljoen in Pretoria yesterday

The man who headed the study, Professor G J L Scholtz of the department of physical education Potchefstroom University

'Forced separation must be abolished'

THE ordinances in terms of which Administrators are empowered to compel local authorities to reserve separate sports facilities should be repealed, says the HSRC report

The HSRC says the power at local level to make sports facilities available should be depoliticised as far as possible

"This implies that the making available of facilities should be dealt with through normal channels for the provision of local services rather than through political decision-making processes"

The making available of local sports facilities, the report says, lies within the scope of the normal activities of a local authority

"The autonomy of the local authority in this regard should be respected Any form of compulsion in the decision-making process is an unjustified interference in the autonomy of a local authority In the Free State this type of ordinance does not exist This indicates that such ordinances are not necessary (in the Cape Province, Natal and the Transvaal)"

The committee also recommends that the autonomy of each local authority in respect of the decision to provide facilities for either open or separate use be recognised

It recommends that when formulating guidelines, vested interests availability of facilities and provision of attendant professional supervision, be taken into account The basic aim should be to ensure an orderly and positive use of facilities

The implementation of these guidelines, the report says, can have considerable implications for a local authority

Another recommendation is that the proposed sports council should inter alia, have the function of providing finance for additional open sports facilities, and professional supervision of facilities to among others, local authorities. — Sapa

NSIDE MAIL

(Star) 7/9/82

SA sport—in black and white

RODNEY HARTMAN reports on the Human Sciences Research Council's in-depth report on sport in South Africa, published in Pretoria yesterday

NHITES in South Africa 'e more inclined to favour ultiracial sport at national an at club or school level, hile black preferences tend to ' the other way round

This is one of the findings of the iman Sciences Research Coun- l's in-depth report on sport in uth Africa, published in Pretoria sterday

The report shows that while 91,3% of ites approached are in favour of xed Springbok soccer teams, only 6% support mixing at club level nong the blacks the corresponding gures are 84,3% and 84,2% spectively

The investigation, headed by Prof rt Scholtz of Potchefstroom Univer- y, questioned 10 different target oups in connection with "open" sport the South African political context

'The whole question of open sport is itral to the South African sports and itical situation," says the report rom the information gathered it was ar that although different views on n sport did exist among certain oups, there was an indication that the pondents accepted open sport"

'here was a small measure of resis- ce to open sport in a minority of rts situations where the "interper- al contact" was very intimate and plied social interaction that was usu- associated with situations like mming at club level and sport in the ool context

'rom the information received, says report, "it appears that the blacks he whole were less positive towards n sport teams than any other of the ulation groups"

However, it appeared that among the tes and particularly the Afrikaans- aking group, there was "some resis- ce" to open sport that became more nse when open sport at club and ool level was at issue

Although the whites as a group, and also the other population groups, were in the main in favour of open sport at school level, the white Afrikaans-speaking group strongly resisted the idea of such participation

This view was confirmed from the information obtained from school principals and teachers,

Of the whites interviewed, only 38,3% thought that open sport at school level would promote better human relations while the response from the other groups was Indians (75%), coloureds (63,6%) and blacks (61,7%)

At national level 56,2% whites and 52,7% blacks felt that open sport was a good human relations exercise

Whites who thought open sport would not promote good relations numbered 15,4% compared to 5,9% of the blacks

Both the Indian and coloured groups favoured mixed sport at school rather than at national level

THE majority of those questioned indicated that discrimination in sport should be removed Although there was "general satisfaction" with the rate at which discrimination was being eliminated, a large number (about 50%) felt the rate was too slow

What clearly emerged from the investigation was that there was opposition to South African sports organisations that supported and/or promoted sports boycotts against South Africa.

Of the urban adults surveyed, 65,7% indicated they were against such organisations About 20% believed these organisations should be prohibited by law

Sports participants, especially, were against these organisations About 97% opposed them or believed they should be banned

Although most urban adults were in favour of both organised and non-organised sport on Sundays, there was "strong resistance" from Afrikaans-speaking sectors, including the coloured community

The survey among urban adults showed the majority believed the Government did not give adequate financial support to sport This opinion was particularly prevalent among the Indians, coloured and blacks

The survey showed that respondents placed a high premium on the autonomy of sport

The majority (84,7%) expressed the opinion that clubs should themselves decide who they would accept as members

In respect of Government control over sport, a large number of respondents felt the Government exercised sufficient control but others thought it had too much control

More men (65%) than women (40%) attend sports events as spectators More younger people, and people with a higher level of education attended sport as spectators

More blacks (63,8%) and coloureds (53,7%) attended sports events than Indians (49,2%) and whites (45,7%)

The most important reason given for not attending sports events, and which was advanced by more than 60% of the urban adults surveyed, was lack of time

However, the other reasons advanced, were most interesting More than 42% of black men, for example, and 41,4% of Indian men did not attend sports events because they felt it was unsafe

Of the white men questioned, 11% did not attend for that reason and 32% said they did not approve of other spectators' behaviour The corresponding figures for white women were, ironically, lower — 10,8% and 23,5% respectively

The same pattern manifested itself among the blacks — 42% of the men and 29,8% of the women said they felt attending sports events was unsafe Those who did not like spectators' behaviour were 41,4% (men) and 26% (women)

From the data gathered from urban adults and from sports participants it was found that spectatorship was a social and especially a family activity

Only 12,7% of the participants indicated they attended sports events on their own

Of the urban adults, 68,7% of the blacks, 54,4% of the Indians, 47,5% of the coloureds and 21,1% of the whites indicated that they attended sports events with friends

TAKING all population groups into consideration the survey found that the seven most popular types of sport were soccer, rugby, cricket, boxing, tennis, athletics and netball

Significantly soccer, the most popular sport with a weighted spectator percentage of 42,8, was watched by 67,5% of black males and only 4,5% of whites.

Among white males only, rugby (45,6%), cricket (18,4%) and athletics (14,7%) were the most popular sports The corresponding figures for black males attending these three sports were 12,2%, 4,6% and 3,7%

The most popular sports among Indian males were soccer (56,8%) and cricket (12,5%)

In the coloured community rugby (40,1%) marginally edges out soccer (40%) followed by cricket (16,8%)

About 65% of urban adults approached said they read about sport

Of newspaper readers surveyed, 50,3% read sports reports fleetingly and 47,6% intensively The remaining 2,1% did not read sport at all

Men read newspaper articles more intensively than magazines or books dealing with sport

Roughly 75 of the 110 sports covered by the investigation were read about The most popular sports read about were soccer (29% of readers), rugby (22,5%), tennis (20,7%), boxing, karate etc (20,6%), cricket (12,1%) and athletics (8,6%)

The HSRC recommended that the Press give comprehensive coverage to sport at school level Sports skills and the formative value of sport should, it said, also be given more attention

Urban adults indicated that on average 1,6 hours of the average six hours a week spent watching television were spent watching sports broadcasts This 27,1% of the time was a good deal more than the 10% that the SABC devotes to sports programmes

More than 50% of the participants expressed satisfaction with the quantity and quality of sports coverage on television

Urban adults indicated that on average they listened to three hours of sports broadcasts a week out of the average nine hours a week they listened to the radio

This 34% of their listening time contrasts sharply with the 6,6% of total broadcasting time devoted by the SABC to sports broadcasts

The participants were relatively satisfied with the amount of time (61,9% felt it was adequate) and the quality (49,5% felt it was good) of the coverage by radio Fractionally more than 95% felt radio broadcasts were "important to extremely important" for the promotion of sport

The HSRC, therefore, has made two significant recommendations regarding radio and TV coverage

- That the SABC give more balanced coverage of sport in accordance with preference patterns, and
- That, in consultation with interested parties, the SABC give consideration to the idea of using television coverage to a greater extent to motivate people to participate in sport and physical activities

More South Africans (106 per 1 000) participated in recreational sport than in competitive sport (48 per 1 000) and whites represented the biggest involvement

For every 1 000 white males, 197 took part in sport compared with 96 (Asians), 42 (coloureds) and 34 (blacks)

More Asians (274) than whites (238) participated in recreation activities

Another finding was that the whites in metropolitan areas preferred to participate in recreational sport rather than in competitive sport, while blacks' participation figures in metropolitan areas were considerably higher than in other areas

COLOURED, and particularly black youths in the 10-19 age category participated less in competitive and recreational sport than their Indian and white counterparts

The reasons advanced by participants for their participation in sports were, in decreasing order of importance

Health and fitness, recreation and diversion, attractiveness of sport itself, competition and achievement, to be actively busy and as a means of social intercourse

218a

Guidelines to 'a new sports era'

A COMPREHENSIVE, in-depth investigation should be launched to assess critically all discriminatory legislation and to make recommendations concerning the elimination of unjustifiable discrimination in sport, the Human Sciences Research Council recommends in its report on sport

When he presented the HSRC's main committee report on sport to the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday, the President of the HSRC, Dr J G Garbers, said he hoped the investigation and the recommendations would provide the necessary basis for future decision-making on matters relating to sport

In recommending a comprehensive and in-depth investigation into discrimination in sport, the report says the investigation should be of an interdisciplinary nature

"The statutory nature of discrimination, however, does require that there be a strong jurisprudential focus" After considering all the findings, the committee says it became clear that consideration would have to be given to the desirability of the amalgamation or fusion of certain macro (umbrella) sport structures, on a basis where functions and available scarce resources would be effectively rationalised and the interests of those concerned would be met

This led to the key recommendation

- that an autonomous statutory South African Sports Council be established,
- that the following institutions be given the option of being taken up in the proposed sports council on the understanding that the interests of the employees concerned would not be prejudiced the SA Sports Federation the SA Trimsa Federation, the RSA Sports Trust, the SA Council on Sport, the Directorate Sport Promotion of the Department of National Education (partially to principally), and the Sport and Recreation devision of the Department of Co-operation and Development

The committee also recommends that

- The SA Olympic and National Games Association remain in existence and be enabled to carry out its functions effectively,
- the SA Association for Physical Education and Recreation remain in existence and be enabled to carry out its functions effectively;
- all representative national sports controlling bodies be invited to affiliate with the proposed SA Sports Council

If these recommendations were to be implemented, the report says, a new era would dawn in the important contribution of the Sport Foundation of Southern Africa to the provision of sport

"There was complete agreement that this institution, financed by the Rembrandt Group of companies, should remain in existence in the interests of sport in the Republic

"Consultations will have to be held with these companies in the hope that sports services of this nature will be able to be expanded in the future

"The need for other large business undertakings to participate in this important entrepreneurial activity, was also expressed," the report says

A number of key findings indicate inadequate sports provision by macro sports bodies, the report continues

"It was also found that the rationalisation of scarce resources was essential It should be noted that sports management in the Republic, from macro to club level, mainly depends on the input of individuals who are involved on a voluntary, unpaid, part-time basis usually in their own free time and out of a love of sport"

The key finding of the HSRC Sports Investigation points to an ineffective macro structure for the provision of sport

In 11 of the 17 sub-reports it was found that the existing pressure areas can largely be attributed to fragmented and ineffective macro provision and this, the report says, points to the necessity for a new and effective structure for such provision

The main causes of ineffective macro sports provision were inadequate means, fragmentation in sports provision, overlapping and clashing of functions, and divisiveness and conflict between sports institutions — Sapa

Leave school sport be — Gerrit Viljoen

IT WAS unnecessary for school sport to be co-ordinated by an umbrella body, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday

At a Press conference at which he released the HSRC's main report, the Minister pointed out that the Government viewed school sport as part of the normal education programme

The administration of school sport was, therefore, the concern of the education authorities

"I believe it is unnecessary for it to be co-ordinated by an umbrella body I therefore see no need for the establishment of such a body for school sport as is proposed in the report"

The investigating committee recommends that the object should be to establish a single umbrella organisation for school sport in South Africa and that this body should be affiliated to and represented on the proposed sports council — Sapa

(218) RDM 3/9/82

Troops kill 46 rebels in Mozambique

MAPUTO. — Government troops destroyed an important mountain base of the anti-communist Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), killing 46 rebels, Radio Mozambique reported yesterday

Government forces captured bazookas, mortar shells, rifles and machine-guns in the sweep on the base at Chicuecuete, about 4km from the Zimbabwe border

The base was captured at the weekend, the radio said, and was the latest success in a continuing drive against the MNR.

On August 28 the MNR seized six Bulgarian technicians from a road construction project in northern Zambezia province and said it would free them only in return for the release of 28 Mozambican anti-communist political prisoners — UPI

(218) RDM 10/9/82

Guerrilla tour wins support

LISBON — Mozambican guerrillas fighting the government of President Samora Machel, said yesterday they had won promises of increased material and political support, including arms suppplies, during a four-nation tour of Western Europe

Mr Evo Fernandes, Lisbon spokesman of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, said the promises had been made during meetings with officials and "institutions that influence their national governments"

He declined to name the countries concerned, though he said before the RNM mission began its European tour last month it hoped to visit West Germany, France and Britain

The Mozambique Government says the guerrillas are financed, trained and supplied by South Africa — a charge the RNM denies

The RNM guerrillas have mainly concentrated on sabotaging economic targets such as pipelines, roads, railways, power lines and ports, and attacking foreign technicians working in Mozambique — Sapa-Reuter

NEWS

Portugal revives Maputo's tourism

218

LISBON — Portugal is helping Mozambique to refurbish its tourism

Following the decision of the Maputo regime of Samora Machel to return the capital's hotels restaurants and bars to private hands after disastrous attempts at running them on a nationalised basis the Portuguese concern Estoril Sol is to take over the management of the Polana Hotel, the capital's prestige hotel

Hotels restaurants cafes and bars in the northern city of Beira will also return to private hands

Most of these enterprises were nationalised when they were abandoned by their owners in the wake of independence in 1975

Relations between Portugal and its former colony have now improved so dramatically that Portuguese businessmen are making the long trip to Maputo in search of opportunities

A Portuguese travel agency has launched executive tours with the National Mozambican Tourist Company and Mozambican tourist staff are to receive professional training by Portuguese instructors

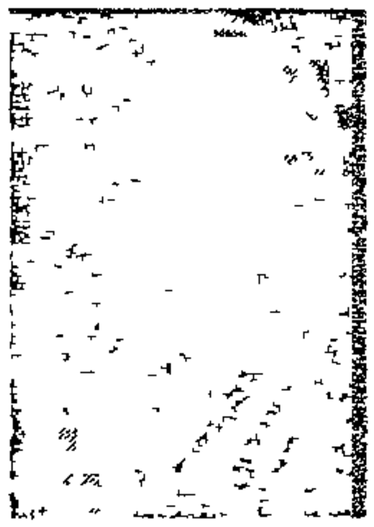
Portuguese business in Mozambique received a further boost when the Maputo Trade Agriculture and Industry Fair recently yielded R150 million of orders for Portuguese goods and services

Agricultural and industrial co-operation and the growing presence of Portuguese contract workers are making inroads into the powerful Comecon bloc presence in most fields of Mozambican activity — from the Financial Times

11/10/82

Sten

Pope and law may uni to crush the Maf



Pope John Paul . . begged to excommunicate

Own Correspondent

ROME — Church leaders in Sicily want the Pope to excommunicate all members of the Mafia when he visits the bloodstained city of Palermo in November

The alarmed church leaders on the island — the spawning ground of the gangland organisation are convinced that such a dramatic act could help to smash the Mafia

But the Italian Government — goaded into action by the assassination of General Carlo Dalla Chiesa — has decided that pistols are better than prayers

Another 550 members of the crack paramilitary Carabinieri are being airlifted to Mafia infested Sicily to spearhead a huge campaign

But it took the murder of the general and his young wife to launch the counter-attack by the State against the mobsters who have murdered more than 120 people in Palermo this year

The general — appointed Prefect of Palermo after his eight year success story in combating the Red Brigades and other political extremists — was the latest in a list of law enforcers gunned down by Mafia hit-men

A 44 article Bill providing for a crackdown on the Mafia has been approved by both Houses of the Italian Parliament, but political leaders doubt whether it will work

At least 60 people were milling around the busy Palermo city centre street where a Mafia commando shot to death the 62-year-old general and his wife, Emanuela

"But everyone we have spoken to claims he saw nothing and heard nothing," a disgusted detective said

"What can we do to smash a powerful organisation when people are too scared to talk?"

Interior Minister Mr Virgino Rognoni estimates that the Mafia has 6 500 members in Sicily alone Many Mafiosi are wealthy and outwardly respectable businessmen who earn millions of rands from international drug-trafficking, building speculation, prostitution and other crimes

The new anti Mafia Bill just pushed through the Italian Parliament with exceptional speed empowers finance guards to examine the bank accounts of these crime-czars

But only the most optimistic believe this will unmask the "faceless ones" who run the Mafia and maintain its close links with kindred organisations in the United States and other countries

No one knows the bosses who a the loosely-k empire t fights among control of i lucrative rack

Protection are another b earner for the especially in ern cities of Turin

So are k — particularly "deep south" Calabria

The amount money" flow Sicily is show number of n that have o the island

Between 19 1981, 96 sma were forced to mainland Italy

But, in Sic same period banks opened the shocked Italy has this to the F ministry asking a need for financial there?

In the past eight top enforcement have been down in Pal the wall next spot where Dalla Chiesa dered an outr zen pinned written poster

It read "Her hopes of the people of Pal

But there renewed hope crackdown drawn up liament in R past week

Matola captive still in SP hands

A MOZAMBICAN citizen, captured during the South African Defence Force raid on African National Congress bases in Matola 18 months ago, has been in the custody of Security Police ever since — and a further one-year detention order was served on him this week

David Tobela, 27, was brought from Matola by the SADF after their raid on January 29, 1981

He was held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act for three months before being transferred to Section 10 of the Internal Security Act

According to his lawyer, Mr Graham Dyson, Mr Tobela has not been interrogated since April 1981

He has also had no visitors as his father — the only family member he has in South Africa — has not been traced

This week Mr Tobela was served with a new order which extended his detention in Modderbee Prison until September 1983 under Section 28 (1) of the new Internal Security Act

In the reasons given in the order, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said he had been recruited for the illegal ANC

"Mr Tobela has been charged, convicted and sentenced by the same person — the Minister of Law and Order He has not been given the chance to defend himself," Mr Dyson said

● Mr Modicae Mothibi Tsatsa, who is being held in Modderbee with Mr Tobela, this week also had his detention order extended for another year under the same section

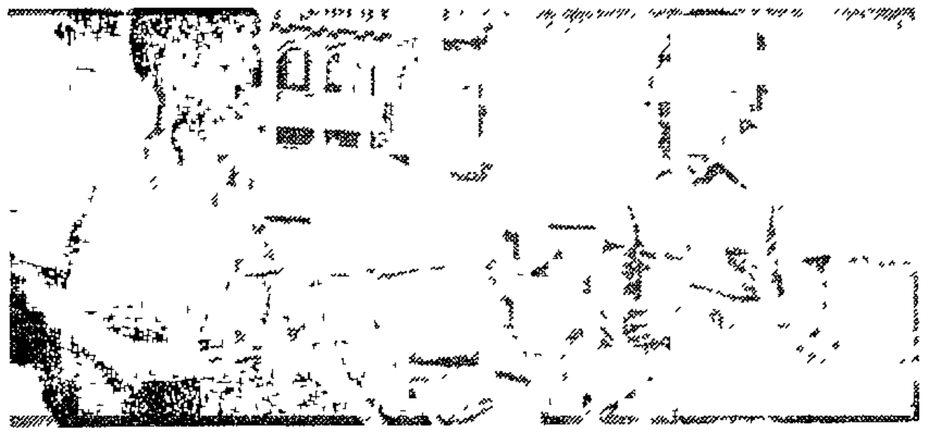
Mr Tsatsa was detained on March 23 this year after he finished a one-year sentence for refusing to give evidence in a Terrorism Act trial

Exclusive

Inside Mozambique with the resistance

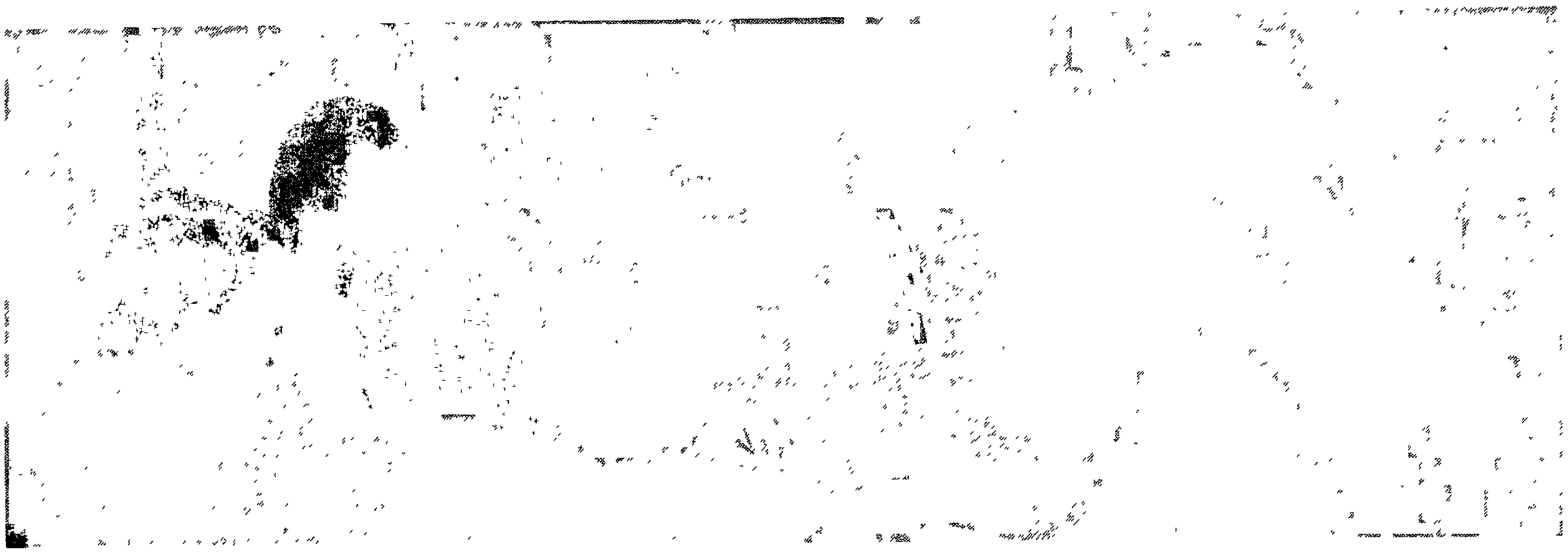
By special correspondent
JOSE RAMALHO (right),

who recently held talks in Portugal with leaders of the Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana, Dr Evo Fernandes (left) and Mr Fanuel Mahluza, the men responsible for political and external affairs in the movement He managed to obtain these photographs, said to have been taken inside Mozambique. They include a photograph (below) showing the Frelimo defector Lieutenant Adriano Bomba attending a RNM congress, reportedly held for the first time inside Mozambique near Chimoio



The defector

Congress in the bush — members of the executive committee of the Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana (RNM) are reported to have held their first congress "inside Mozambique" At the end of the table (arrowed) is Lieutenant Adriano Bomba

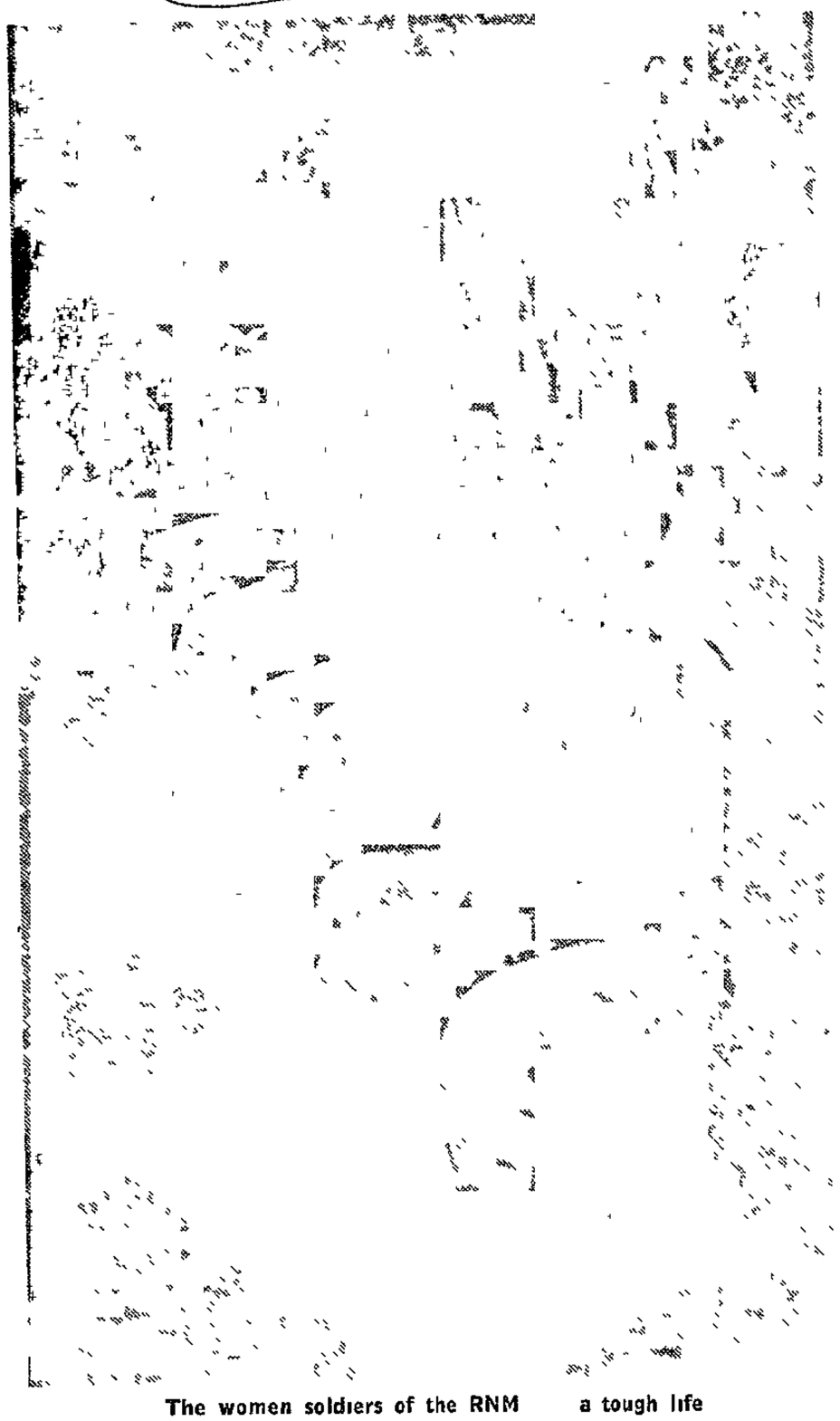


The brother

Also attending the Congress was Lieutenant Bomba's brother Boaventura, who also defected from Frelimo He is arrowed below The leader of the RNM, General Afonso Dhlakama (with glasses at the head of the table) is presiding

The prisoners

Under guard — a [illegible] dif-



The women soldiers of the RNM a tough life

The amazons

Everything a man can do they can do better So goes the thinking among the young Annie Oakley's of the Mozambique bush

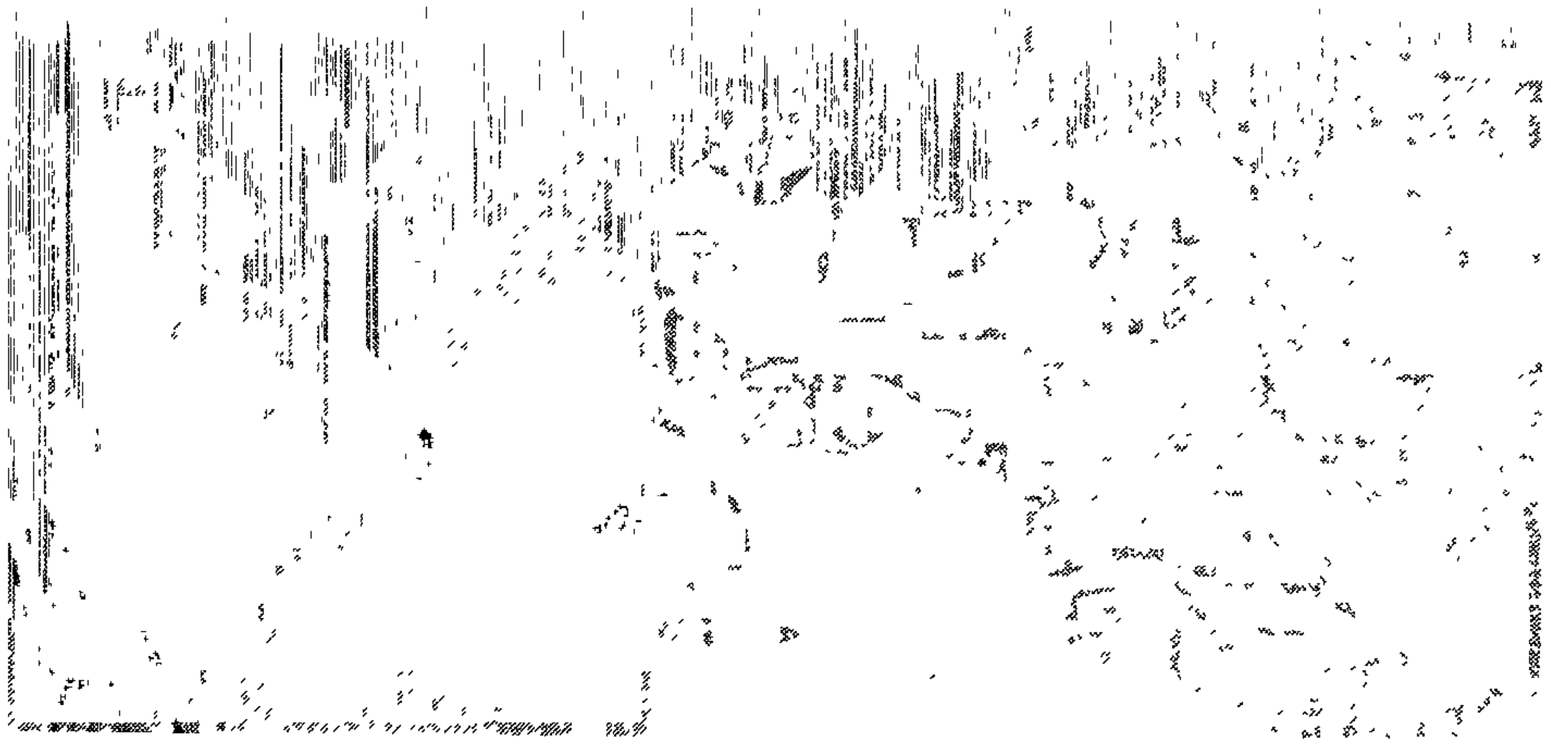
An AK47 is second nature to them But when it comes to posing for pictures then femininity shows through the toughness

And they lead a tough life indeed And a dangerous one too As with guerilla armies anywhere they are kept on the move most of the time without having a but they can call home

The women soldiers of the Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana undergo a period of military training to learn how to handle a gun

But mostly they are engaged on more peaceful pursuits as nurses and teachers They also man communication posts and drive vehicles

In the so-called liberated areas the women's detachments play an important role in the running of camp hospitals and schools



The leader

July 1979 when I met Andre Matsangaisse, RM's founder and first president, at one of hisret hideouts deep in the Mozambique bush, I d a gut feeling that his second-in-command onso Dhlakama had not long to wait to step nto shoes

Commander Andre looked and acted tough t it was not an act as his men were quick to int out Their stories of his courage were believable

Two months later, near Vila Paiva de Andrawhile charging a Russian-made tank singlended, Andre was blown to pieces by the wellined Cubans manning the turret guns

Dhlakama has since had the unenviable task living up to the legendary image created by his edecessor among the tough bush fighters

He has survived the test and is now the pected leader of a well organised guerilla army imated to be about 14 000 strong

Like Andre, Dhlakama better known as ıcamo,' is a former Frelimo commandant Both ired a burning hatred of the marxist dictatorp imposed by Samora Machel on Mozambique er the Portuguese surrender

But while Andre was just a superb fighting chine Dhlakama is a level-headed soldier and a ewd administrator Frelimo had been grooming r for a high post in the military hierarchy

Dhlakama enjoys the advantages of a higher ıcation than Andre Now in his early 30s, he s educated at a mission school and the Zobue ımary before enrolling at the Beira Commercial ıool

Conscripted into the Portuguese army during war against Frelimo he defected to join the peration forces '

After the Portuguese handover to Frelimo in 4 Dhlakama underwent a crash logistics course l was promoted to quartermaster at the Beira ıdquarters

There he met Andre, who was in charge of engineering division of the army Strongly posed to Machel's marxist policies, they defected ether to join the resistance bush fighters

Last May Dhlakama chaired the first RNM ıgress inside Mozambique,' as the Movement s sident and commander in chief of its armed ces

Commander in chief Afonso Dhlakama burning hatred of the marxist dictatorship

stands watch over four Portuguese prisoners being interviewed by Mr Orlando Cristina, secretary general of the guerilla movement (in the beret)

They have been released but the RNM has since taken six Bulgarians captive

The Bulgarians were working for the Frelimo Government and the Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Maputo Mr Metodi Dikov, has confirmed the capture but has not said what action is to be taken to secure their release

So far, in the six years since it was founded, the RNM has followed the practice of releasing its prisoners without holding them to ransom or trying to make political capital out of them

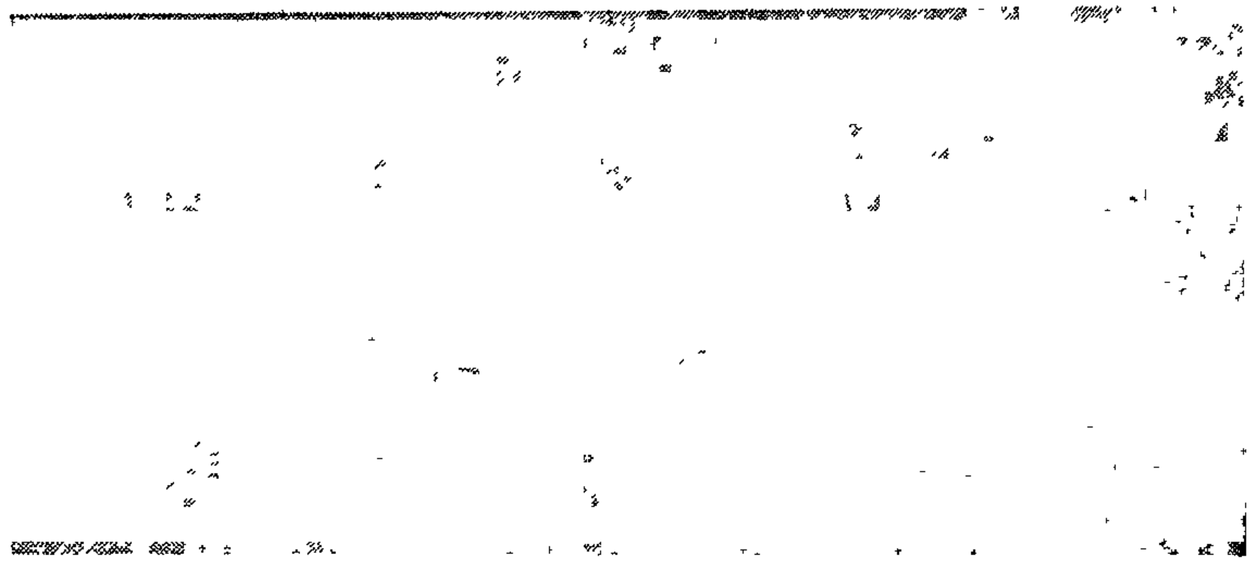
This time the situa-

spokesman Dr Evo Fernandes announced that the prisoner will be released only in exchange for political prisoners held by Frelimo, most of them since 1975

The prisoners are part of a 500-strong contingent of Bulgarian "Co-operantes" (collaborators) sent by their government to Mozambique to help in development projects

The six are road building engineers Four men and two women are included in the captive group Their names have been given as Necelline Marino (49), Rumania Vamova (34), Crene Batrola (39), Dimetre Coevde (37) Gradamai Diamov (28) and Nokolatodo Rovdko (23)

According to a communique released by the RNM department



Mr Orlando Cristina (in the beret) interviews four Portuguese prisoners. The RNM's treatment of POWs has been impeccable, according to men released.

of information, the Bulgarian engineers were captured in the last week of August 120 km out of Milange, in the Zambezia province

The Bulgarians were engaged in the construction of a tarred road linking the rail terminal at Mocuba to the border town of Milange, just across from Malawi

Dr Fernandes is reported to be in contact with the International Red Cross to arrange for an exchange of prisoners

Although it is not known whether the prisoners are still alive after seven years of incarceration, the RNM is trying to secure the release of at least some of the 240 democratic leaders rounded up and jailed by Frelimo at the time of the Portuguese collapse

RNM's track record in the treatment of war prisoners had been impeccable according to reports by men released from detention in RNM bush hideouts

The battlefront

Last month, strikes of the Resistance Nacional Mocambicana were reported in seven provinces of Mozambique covering about 75 percent of the territory Most of the rebel activity, mainly sabotage actions and political kidnappings, have been confirmed by Frelimo sources

Military observers see a close similarity between the pattern of RNM's tactics and strategy and that used by Frelimo in the months before the collapse of the Portuguese army in 1975

Rather than challenge the Mozambique Government forces, which boast sophisticated weaponry supplied by the Eastern bloc, the rebels strike at soft targets

Their avowed aim is to disrupt the already badly shaken economy of the country

Mozambique's railway network has been especially hard hit With the exception of the rail line running from the northern port of Nacala to Malawi, all others have been attacked by guerillas

In the period August 13 to August 16, trains were reportedly blown up at Mavalane (Maputo - Zimbabwe line), Semacuesa (Beira Malawi line), Vila Machado (Beira-Zimbabwe line) and Doa (Dona Ana Moatize line)

On August 16 RNM forces overran Inharrime, blowing up a train in the southern province of Inhambane The Dona Ana-Moatize line was hit again on August 22

Earlier in the month the rebels claimed to have sabotaged the Beira-Matare (Umtali) pipeline at Xiluvo, in the Manica province

They also claimed to have brought down on August 13 a section of the Cahora Bassa transmission lines cutting off once again the power supply to South Africa

It is claimed that at Mocono, the rebels recovered a Russian-made B-10 heavy gun and 45 mortars

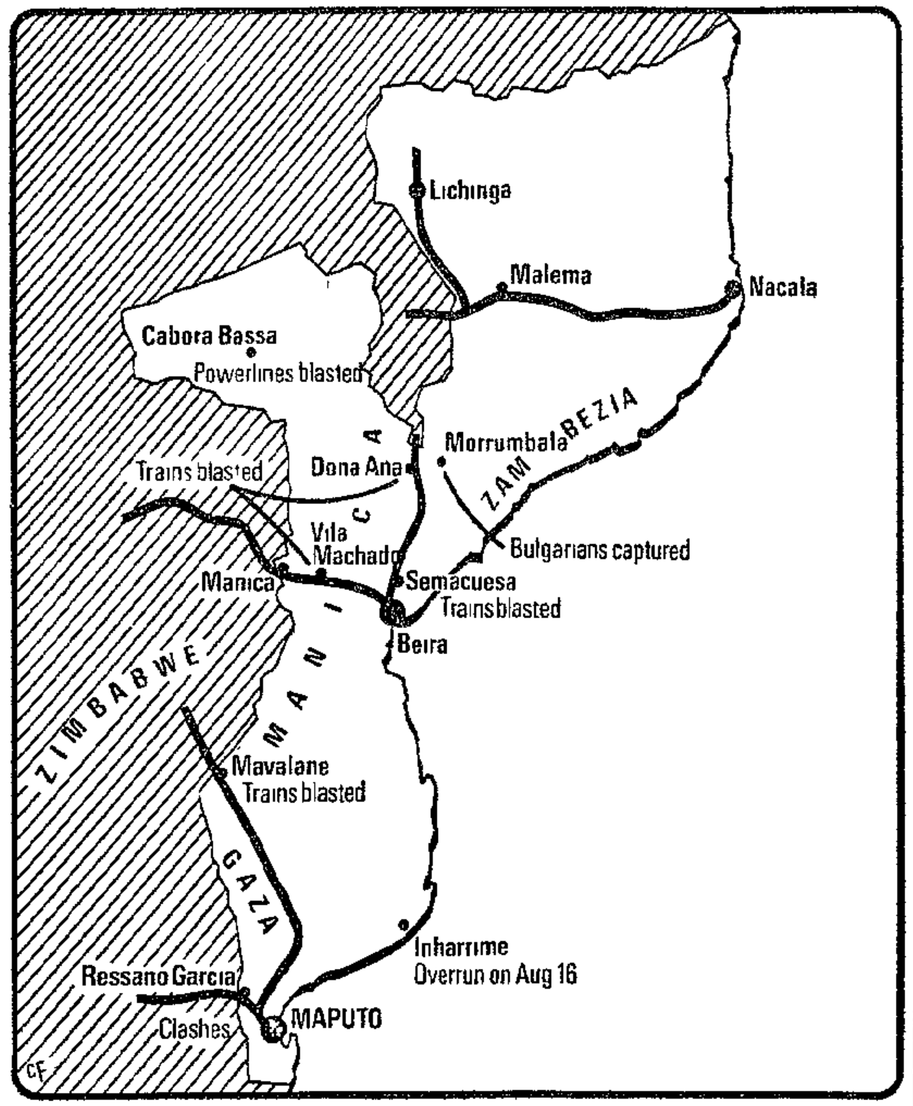
During August the RNM high command announced the opening of two new fronts One, the Maputo military region, is said to be fully independent from the central southern command at Gaza

Possibly the most significant military event of the month was the setting up of a regional headquarters in the northern province of Zambezia

Thus far, Zambezia, the biggest and wealthiest province of Mozambique had been kept out of the hostilities

The Zambezia front opened up with a big bang More than 1 000 guerillas are reported to be in action in the Morrumbala area alone

It was here that the RNM scored one of its biggest hits by capturing six Bulgarian engineers working for Frelimo under a co-operation agreement between their country and Mozambique



Bring him to court challenge

Charge Maputo raid captive, says Pitman

218 S Tribune 12/9/82

OPPOSITION spokesman on law and order, Harry Pitman, has challenged the Minister of Law and Order to charge a detainee who was arrested in Maputo 17 months ago when South African commandos raided three ANC houses there.

The detainee, David Thobela, 27, is Mozambican-born, and was living there at the time of his capture.

By Kevin Davie

He has been detained in South Africa since January 30, 1981, and has recently had his detention order extended for another year.

His lawyer, Graham Dyson, claims that while Security Police spent a period of several weeks interrogating his client, they have not spoken to him since April last year, and indicated then to Thobela that "they didn't know what to do with him".

Extending his detention order until August 10, 1983, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said Thobela was a member of the ANC, an unlawful organisation which aimed to overthrow the State in South Africa by violence.

He also said Thobela had received "training to be used in furthering the achievement of the objects of the ANC".

"The reasons the Minister gives for Thobela's continued detention constitutes, among other things, the offence of terrorism," says Pitman.

"Terrorism is punishable in our courts. If there are facts to support the Minister's contentions, why does he not charge him? Why does he not bring him to court?

"One witness is enough for a conviction Has the Minister not got one single credible and acceptable witness — or are his reasons based on totally unacceptable evidence?"

"I call on the Minister to explain this to the public. He has a duty to do so," says Pitman.

Dyson says the Minister is acting as both prosecutor and judge, accusing his client of certain offences, and then committing him to jail for a period of one year which can be extended if the Minister sees fit.

He will now ask a review board which is considering Thobela's case to return him to Mozambique.

The review board, which was established in terms of the new Internal Security Act of 1982, consists of a Supreme Court judge and two others. The Minister is required to provide the board of review with reasons for continuing to detain the detainee, and all information which led him to take these steps.

Giving reasons for extending Thobela's detention order, Minister Le Grange said: "The other information which induced me to issue the notice (extending his detention) can, in my opinion, not be disclosed without detriment to the public interest."

Pitman . . . charge him

Le Grange . . . he's a terrorist

The Minister's private secretary, Lt Col Leon Mellet, referred inquiries to the Public Relations Directorate of the Police, saying it was a matter for Police Security comment.

Asked to confirm whether Thobela was being detained, and if his status as a Mozambique national made him a prisoner-of-war, the telexed reply reads: "Mr David Thobela is being detained in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act of 1982."

Discovered in the chicken coop in his undershorts, he was arrested.

Shortly after the Matola raid Police Commissioner General Mike Gellenbuys released a statement saying three men captured during the raid were being held under the Terrorism Act.

Dyson, of Priscilla Jana and Associates, says they are acting for the families of all three men.

"We are advised by the police that the other two men were released from police cells at Brits, but their families say they've not contacted them, so as far as we know their whereabouts are unknown."

Machel lashes out at SA

MAPUTU — Mozambique's president Samora Machel this week accused South Africa of "constantly violating our airspace, our territorial waters and our borders."

Opening the 10th session of the People's Assembly, the Mozambican parliament, he stressed what the official Mozambican news agency, AIM, described as the "current preparations for war.

MACHEL: Preparing for war.

"Throughout the country thousands of Mozambicians in the people's militia and in the vigilance groups are being trained and armed to ensure the defence of the country and the revolution."

President Machel said Mozambique was fighting against both the "bandit gangs" of the Mozambique National Resistance, which were organised by South Africa and the "Bourgeois elements who have infiltrated our structures." — SANS

Frelimo restores rights

218

Sowetan 16/9/82

MAPUTU — The Frelimo authorities intend restoring full citizenship rights to Mozambicans who were deprived of them after independence because they had worked with the Portuguese administration.

The official Mozambique news agency, AIM, said this week that the Frelimo central committee had recommended that next year's party congress should "Restore civic rights to former collaborators with Portuguese colonialism."

According to AIM, the recommendation follows meetings between the Frelimo leadership and former Mozambique members of the specialist military units that fought for the Portuguese administration before independence. — SANS

MOZAMBIQUE

Returning in peace

By Joao Santa Rita

Armed with goods and technology the Portuguese are going back to Mozambique, and this time they are being warmly received by their former enemies

A senior Portuguese external trade official says the marxist Frelimo Government has now opened to foreign investment and is allowing the repatriation of profits

Mr Rene Cordeiro, vice-president of the Potuguese Institute of External Trade, who visited Mozambique last month, said there has been a marked change in the attitude of the Frelimo authorities towards Western investments

As a result Portugal is expected to double its exports to its former colony this year

"At a recent trade fair held in Maputo Mozambique signed 25 million US dollar contracts with Portuguese firms This was the total amount of Portuguese exports to Mozambique in 1981," he said

Mr Cordeiro said that for "historical and sociological reasons" Portugal enjoyed an advantage when dealing with the Mozambican authorities although relations had been tense in the immediate years after Mozambique's independence in 1975

Relations between the two countries improved drastically following the visits to Maputo of the Portuguese President General Ramalho Eanes, last year and of the Portuguese Prime Minister, Pinto Balsemao this year

"In several meetings we had with the authorities it was made quite clear that investments were welcomed and that there would be no problems with the repatriation of profits," said Mr Cordeiro.

Asked about the risks of investing in an avowed socialist country, Mr Cordeiro replied that economic risks occurred anywhere in the world

It was wrong to assume that Mozambique was a country in turmoil "I found to my surprise that it is an orderly society where it is safe to walk the streets at any time during the night"

Mr Cordeiro said Mozambique was interested in the imports of food, metallurgical products and services

Portugal also plans to form several joint ventures with Mozambique in the manufacture and trade sectors

Another Portuguese trading source, who was recently in Maputo, said Mozambique was now openly welcoming investments from the West because of bad experiences with Eastern bloc countries

"Officials openly told me some Eastern countries could not cope with Mozambique's requirements Some even joked about the expensive mistakes Bulgarians had made in Mozambique," the source said

20 rebels slain in Mozambique

Star 18/9/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Government troops have killed 20 insurgents of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement after surprising them in Cumbane village, about 35 km south of Inhambane.

The insurgents were attacked as they were leaving the village after robbing two shops there. The government forces claim to have captured a substantial number of automatic weapons "of South African manufacture".

Villagers are said to have alerted the government forces.

Mozambique rebels kidnap priests, nuns

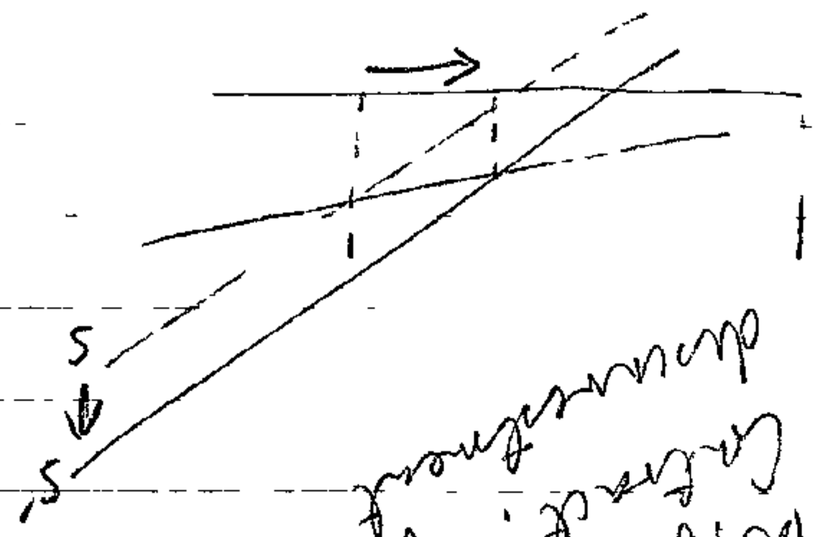
Rdm 22/9/82 (218)

ROME — Anti-government rebels in Mozambique have kidnapped two priests and four nuns from a Roman Catholic mission, the Consolata Mission Institute in Rome said yesterday

The rebels kidnapped a Portuguese priest, three Italian nuns and a Brazilian nun from the Muvamba Mission five days ago, Consolata Superior-General Giuseppe Inverardi said

Several weeks ago another priest, Italian Father Giuseppe Alessandria, 42, was similarly kidnapped

The mission named those kidnapped as Sisters Teotima Cariolato, 68, Bona Pischedda, 54, Rosella Casiraghi, 44, from Italy, Brazilian Agnes Mainhardt, 41, and Father Francisco Adelino, 38, from Portugal — Sapa-Reuter



SA boat still held in Maputo

DURBAN — The 47-ton Durban-based fishing boat Plumstead with 17 crewmen on board is still being held in Maputo

The vessel's owner, Mr Hugo Prigge, said yesterday he had received a report from Mozambique last week that the skipper Mr J Smit and crew were in good health

Mr Prigge, who would not elaborate, said the Department of External Affairs was pursuing the matter

Earlier this month the skipper of the vessel was fined R30 000 and the vessel was confiscated after a Maputo court found it was operating in Mozambican waters when its engine broke down and it was towed by a naval vessel — Sapa

Frelimo MiGs hit rebel bases

(218) Star 24/9/82

The Mozambique Air Force has launched several attacks against rebel bases in the northern province of Zambezia, the Mozambique National Resistance said yesterday

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg the rebels radio said several MiG-17s had been involved in "massive" attacks in the province and that several civilians had been killed

The MNR, which is trying to overthrow the Frelimo government of President Samora Machel, recently started operating in Zambezia, where it kidnapped six Bulgarian citizens

In Maputo the official news agency AIM said at least 19 MNR guerillas had been killed in skirmishes this week

A Mozambique Armed Forces (FPLM) spokesman told AIM three MNR camps had been captured during fighting in the provinces of Gaza Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and Zambezia

On Monday government forces had killed 12 guerillas and captured another in Manica province

On the same day a group of MNR guerillas had been stopped from crossing the Beira Zimbabwe road near Chimoio

A guerilla had been captured on Tuesday while attempting to infiltrate the town of Gorongosa

Seven MNR scouts had been killed in Sofala province, AIM said

R4,6m aid for Mozambique

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic minority Cabinet plans, as one of its last acts, to grant aid to Marxist Mozambique, despite objections from the Conservatives seeking to form the next West German Government

The Economic Co-operation Minister, Mr Rainer Offergeld, said yesterday, the Cabinet planned to approve R4 600 000 in new aid next week and to disburse another R4 600 000 pledged in 1977. — Sapa-Reuter

CAPE TIMES 26/9/82 (218)

Dangers in SA's support for anti-Frelimo movement

By ROBIN HALLETT, historian, author and lecturer who is a frequent visitor to Southern Africa

OXFORD — Five or six years ago observers of the Southern African scene first became aware of the existence of an anti-Frelimo guerilla movement in Mozambique Often referred to as the Mozambique Resistance Movement, its proper designation is rather more grandiose — Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

At first many commentators dismissed MNR as a puppet of Pretoria and Salisbury, a front organization to cover subversive operations undertaken by Rhodesians or South Africans

But since 1979 MNR activity within Mozambique has steadily increased and it is clear that the organization enjoys at least some measure of support within the country By now enough detailed material has accumulated — most of it to be found in the reports of British, French and American journalists visiting or residing in Mozambique — to make it possible to construct a tentative history of this hitherto somewhat mysterious organization

Mozambique achieved independence in 1975 At first the country enjoyed a far greater measure of political stability than Angola torn apart by three competing parties or even than Zimbabwe with its bitter divisions between Mugabe's ZANU and Nkomo's ZAPU

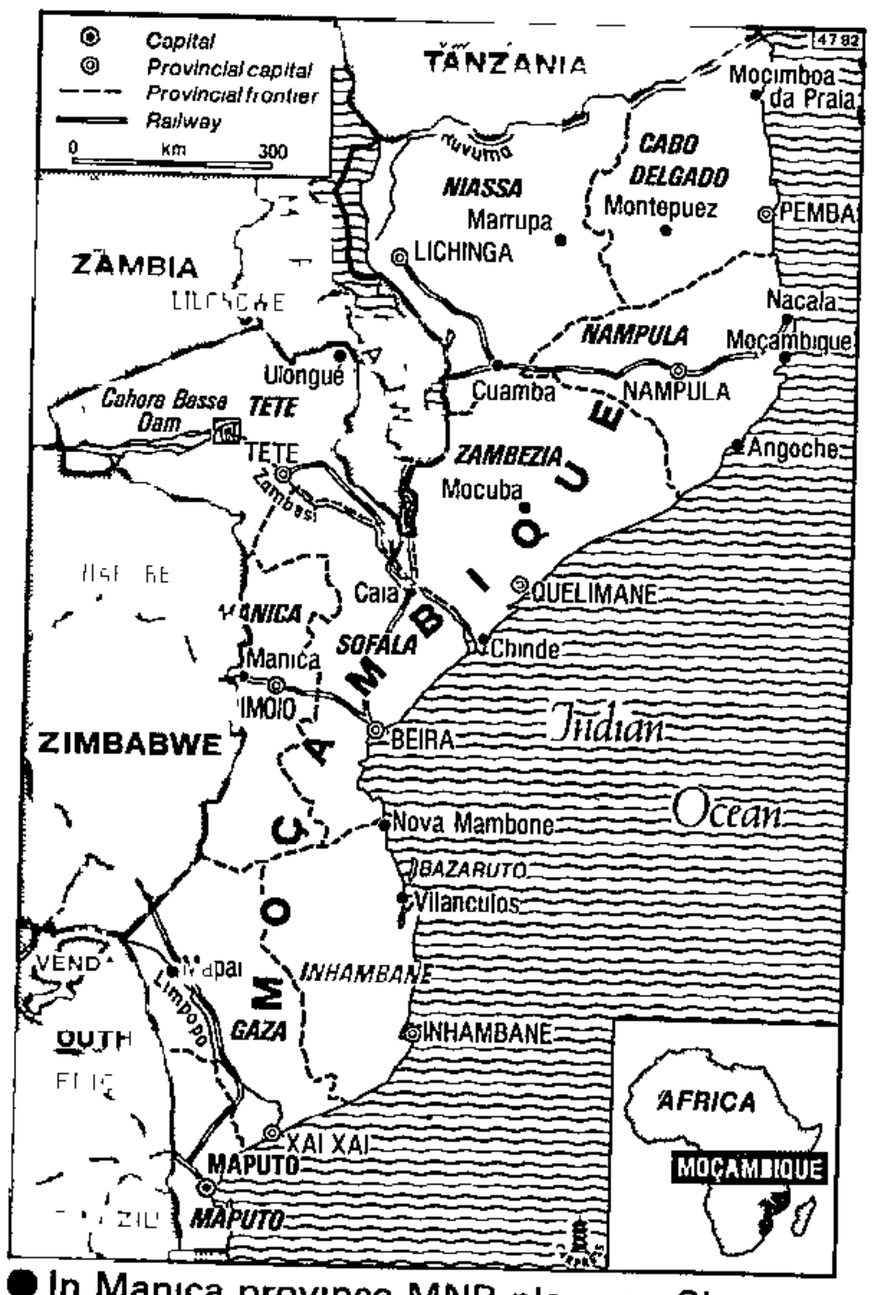
Chose exile

But though Frelimo had clearly dominated the struggle for independence, inevitably the party had provoked certain enmities Frelimo's least reconcilable opponents were to be found among those Mozambicans, whether of Portuguese or of African origin, who had taken an active part, as soldiers, policemen or settlers, in the war against Frelimo

For them a Frelimo victory meant not only loss of status, office or wealth, but also the probable loss of liberty and even, for those most severely compromised, the possibility of a death sentence In 1975 many of these diehards chose exile, whether in other parts of the world or across the border in South Africa and Rhodesia

At first the exiles lacked an organization that could provide a focus for their political activities But in 1976 Ken Flower, the head of the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organization conceived the idea of setting up Mozambique National Resistance as an anti-Frelimo organization to be manned by former members of PIDE, the Portuguese Secret Police, and by ex-commandos

At this time the Rhodesians were becoming increasingly worried about the growth of ZANU bases in independent Mozambique and they saw in MNR an ideal organization for infiltrating the country and gathering vital information



● In Manica province MNR plays on Shona tribalism, while in Imhabane the tactics are terrorism

The Rhodesians also set up a broadcasting station, the Voice of Free Africa, to disseminate anti-Frelimo propaganda, an enterprise in which they were assisted financially by Jorge Zardin, once the "Business King of Mozambique" Gordon Winter, the former BOSS agent and journalist, became MNR's 'number one propagandist' according to his own confession Winter asserts that South African Military Intelligence was involved in MNR activities from the start

At first MNR was totally lacking in political credibility But by 1978 it was beginning to attract recruits very different from those who could be written off as the collaborators of a discredited colonial regime The most prominent of these new recruits was a certain André Matsangani or Matzangaissa.

To Rhodesia

André had fought with Frelimo since 1972 and had risen to the rank of Commandant in the guerilla forces Like many other Frelimo fighters, he had expected Frelimo's victory to bring him tangible rewards and had managed to acquire or steal a Mercedes

For this offence he was sentenced to a spell in a rehabilitation camp Escaping he made his way to Rhodesia where his usefulness was promptly realized and he was made MNR's military commander Returning to Mozambique as an anti-Frelimo guerilla, he chose as one of his first targets the rehabilitation camp in which he himself had been detained

By 1979 the Frelimo authorities were becoming seriously concerned over MNR activities in Manica and Sofala provinces André had made a base for himself in the Gorongozo area but was killed in a Frelimo counter-offensive in October Four months later MNR suffered another setback, though only a temporary one Just before Mugabe's accession to power in Zimbabwe, the MNR offices and broadcasting station in Umtali were closed down Both offices and transmitters were moved over the border into the northern Transvaal

Since 1980 all the available evidence makes it clear that MNR has continued to receive consistent South African military support (The sabotage of the power lines between Cabora Bassa and the Rand appears to have been an attempt by MNR to confuse the issue and disguise the nature of their support) In one set of documents captured by Frelimo Dhlakama, André's successor as military commander of MNR, is recorded in the minutes of a meeting with South African officers as saying, "You South Africans are like my parents" Too great a dependence on a foreign backer can prove politically counter-productive for an guerilla movement Rabid anti-communist propaganda is no substitute for a coherent political programme The lack of such a programme is MNR's greatest weakness

Frelimo communiques describe MNR activitists as being no more than 'armed bandits" Reports from independent observers present a rather more complex situation

It is clear that MNR has been able to broaden its support base by playing on popular discontents Particularly resented in some areas has been the forcible establishment of "communal villages" Such compact villages make good sense to those seeking to provide the countryside with modern social services, but when peasant farmers are told to leave old-established homesteads to move into the new villages which may be many miles from their old fields, there is understandable resentment

MNR has made a point of choosing communal villages as targets for attack. The country's economic difficulties also work in the rebels' favour Ever since independence food has been short and many consumer goods non-existent

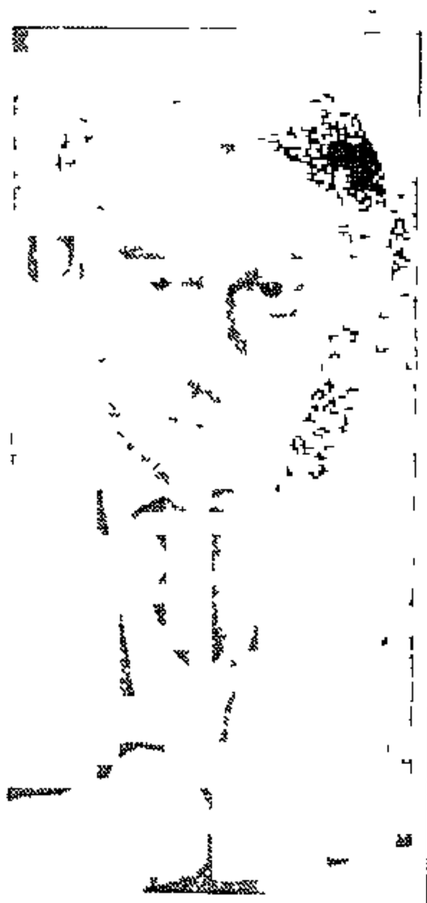
In some areas MNR has adopted Robin Hood tactics, distributing goods from captured government stocks to local people For the adventurous young — and for the criminally inclined — life with the MNR may look a good deal more attractive than the drab routine of everyday existence

In Manica province MNR is reported to have played on local Shona tribalism, emphasizing the fact that Frelimo is dominated by southerners

Further south, in Imhabane province, the rebels' tactics have turned to terrorism Government supporters have had their ears, lips and, in the case of women, their breasts cut off and there are stories of corpses being thrown down village wells to pollute scarce water supplies Guerilla wars are always very ugly affairs

No evidence

By 1982 MNR was estimated to have at least 3 000 trained fighters at its disposal, backed up by an equal number of recruits, some of whom are said to have been press-



Robin Hallett 3 000 trained fighters

ganged into joining the guerillas

Guerilla activity was reported from seven of the country's 11 provinces (the extreme north being the least affected area) and many important lines of communication have been constantly disrupted

But with its lack of an effective programme there is no evidence to suggest that MNR represents a credible political alternative to Frelimo Without external and particularly South African military support MNR would probably soon cease to have much military significance

Accept the rationale of a strategy of "destablization" — the need to protect one's own security by doing all in one's power to subvert the authority of potentially hostile neighbouring governments — and support for the MNR makes good sense for the government in Pretoria

Question the wisdom of that policy — and the question is surely one that needs to be posed and debated openly and vigorously — and the active encouragement given to MNR looks like a sure recipe not for security but for increasing the volume of violence in a region that has suffered all too grievously from the escalation of violence in recent years

● The weekly Africa column by Anthony Delius will be published tomorrow

Powerlines sabotaged

(218) Rom 27/9/82

Mail Correspondent

LISBON — Sabotage to powerlines has left the northern Mozambique city of Beira without electricity since Friday

Sources in Lisbon said yesterday it was assumed that guerillas of the anti-government Mozambique National Resistance Movement were responsible

And four people, including three youths of 15, were burnt to death when the truck they were travelling in, in northern Mozambique, was ambushed by guerillas.

SA 'helps guerillas infiltrate'

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — Mozambican sources claim that South Africa has recently infiltrated hundreds of trained Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas across the border 150 km west of Chibuto and is stepping up air and sea drops of supplies

In response Frelimo is returning to the tactics of its guerilla war against the Portuguese

It is organising and arming the civilian population and thousands of villagers are said to be undergoing training

In the most serious of 20 incidents in Chibuto since June the MNR is said to have ambushed two buses near Coca Missava in July, killing 20 people

Roads have been mined, villages razed and shops looted

In June, according to reports, the MNR fired mortars at the military camp in the town of Chibuto, apparently missing.

Chibuto is in Gaza province, 200 km north of Maputo, and just north of the Limpopo

After its rapid spread south through the sparsely populated Inhambane and Gaza provinces early this year the MNR has been unable to move further south through the densely populated Limpopo Valley.

In Maputo, rape is political

(218) Star 28/9/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Members of gangs arrested in Maputo will be tried by the Revolutionary Military Tribunal, the only court in Mozambique with the power to sentence them to death

According to Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, violent crimes such as murder, rape and armed robbery are considered political in nature

"They are not ordinary offences," the agency quoted a Ministry of the Interior spokesman as saying "Through them attempts are made to create an atmosphere of terror in Maputo"

The statement follows a four-month campaign to rid Maputo of "criminals and vagrants" that has resulted in 2 098 arrests

The spokesman said the arrests had led to a considerable fall in the capital's crime rate but he warned that some gangs had gone into hiding on the outskirts of Maputo

They were awaiting the opportunity to resume their activities but the police would not rest until "everyone of these marginal elements has been detained"

The operation was mounted after Maputo suffered a wave of violent crime that the spokesman said was aimed, in particular, at foreigners

Frelimo facing crucial battle

Samora Machel . . his troops face a showdown

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambique army is preparing for a crucial battle against anti-Frelimo guerillas only 200 km north of Maputo for control of the country's breadbasket, the Limpopo Valley

Mozambican sources say the densely populated valley forms a barrier that has so far stopped the advance southwards of the Mozambique National Resistance

Earlier this year the MNR guerillas swept quickly through the sparsely populated area to the north with a wave of attacks against villages, government in-

To Page 3, Col 8

Prepare for battle

Mozambique sources claim that hundreds of MNR guerillas are being sent from camps in the Transvaal to reinforce the rebels They also claim that the SAAF has stepped up air drops of weapons and ammunition to the MNR To combat the expected offensive, the Maputo authorities have selected more than 1 000 men and women for military training. Some of them are pictured above.

Frelimo crucial battle

From page 1

stalations and road and rail links

The sources in Maputo say that to restart that advance South Africa is sending hundreds of MNR guerillas from training camps in the Transvaal to reinforce the movement They claim also that South Africa has stepped up air and sea drops of weapons and ammunition to the MNR

Asked to comment today, an SADF spokesman said "The SADF is not prepared to comment on each and every ridiculous chunk of propaganda it hears"

To combat a possible MNR offensive the Maputo authorities have selected more than 1 000 men and women from the Chibuto District for military training The new militia will be given rifles and sent back to defend their villages

When the MNR made its first forays into the Limpopo Valley in Chibuto District in March this year its "Robin Hood" tactics gained it some support

Villagers were gathered into meetings at which Frelimo was blamed for shortages Then shops were looted and goods were distributed to the local people But, say observers, the tactic has backfired

The shopkeepers fled and now there are no shops left in the north of the district

Local residents say that before the MNR came there was at least something to queue for. They are also unhappy that guerilla attacks have closed at least two thirds of the schools and health posts in the district Villages have been burned and roads mined

However, the worst shock came on July 11 when two buses were raked with machine-gun fire during an MNR ambush and 20 people died

Clearly the government of Mr Samora Machel has problems. There are shortages and queues, though it is difficult to tell if the conditions of the local people are any worse than they were in colonial times

Local men still want to go to South Africa to work They hate apartheid, but they want the money and consumer goods

The number of Mozambicans working in the Republic is only a quarter that of pre-independence levels

Maputo claims anti-rebel successes

LISBON — Mozambique claimed yesterday that its armed forces had eliminated more than 1 000 rebels and destroyed 42 guerrilla bases in counter insurgency strikes since January, the Portuguese Anop news agency reported from Maputo

Citing a statement by the Mozambican joint chiefs of staff, the agency said 800 Mozambican national resistance (MNR) guerrillas were killed, 229 captured and 42 bases — "some of great importance" — were destroyed during the past nine months

Anop gave no figures for casualities inflicted by the rebels in their fight in six central and southern provinces to topple the Marxist regime of President Samora Machel

The agency quoted the Mozambican magazine Tempo as saying the rebels' "recent infiltration from central operational zones into southern Maputo province, where the capital is located", was aimed to thin out government forces — UPI

Soviet backing for Machel's Limpopo plan

Star 1/10/82 218

Own Correspondent

MUNICH — The Soviet Union is to help Mozambique develop the Limpopo Valley, the official Moscow News Agency, Tass, has announced

Tass said a comprehensive scheme of water management and land development in the Limpopo River valley was being worked out by both countries

The news agency did not elaborate but details are expected to emerge after the current visit to Moscow by a group of Mozambique businessmen, led by the president of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, Mr Armindo de Brito

Mr de Brito told Tass Mozambique intended to expand its co-operation with the Soviet Union

His assurance conflicts with increasing evidence that Mozambique is trying to ease its dependence on the Soviet Union and strengthen ties with the West

The Mozambique Government recently made an important political concession to West Germany to receive badly-needed food aid, and a further economic agreement is expected between the two countries this week.

Italy's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Roberto Palleschi, is in Mozambique to conclude a three-year programme of co-operation between the two countries, the Mozambique Government news agency AIM, reports

But Tass emphasised that the volume of trade between the Soviet Union and Mozambique increased sevenfold in the past five years and was continuing to expand

The Soviet Union was also helping Mozambique establish state-run cotton plantations in Nampula Province, Tass reported

Red Cross 'not needed' in war area

218

27/10/87

Star

The Mozambican Government has turned down an offer of assistance to the country's war areas from the International Red Cross

The Red Cross's latest review says that "given the prevailing situation in Manica, Gaza and Inhambane provinces, the ICRC delegation in Maputo contacted the Ministry of Health and the Mozambican Red Cross

"They were informed that ICRC assistance did not appear to be necessary for the time being in these regions."

The review says that the International Red Cross has suspended all travelling by road in the N'Giva area in southern Angola following an incident in which a Red Cross car detonated a land mine 6 km south of N'Giva.

In central Angola the Red Cross continues to supply aid to thousands of rural villagers affected by the war but it was forced to reduce its activities in Katchiungo where a nurse was abducted in May and at Bomba Alta where an orthopaedic centre was attacked in March

Beating the Bush sickness

218

S. Tribune 3/10/82

Machel

WHEN the new Mozambican Government declared war on disease after independence its health teams inoculated more than 11 million people — at least two million more than the colonial administration realised existed.

The inoculations, against tuberculosis, measles, tetanus and smallpox were carried out with logistical support of the World Health Organisation and took two and a half years to complete.

While, according to government figures, up to 20 000 children died of measles each year in pre-independence times, the figure was down to 103 in 1978 only three years after independence.

The campaign, and later efforts to stamp out diptheria, whooping cough and polio, were among the first major results in a change of emphasis from curative to preventive medicine

After 10 years of war and the departure of 200 000 of the Portuguese who used to run the country, the Mozambican economy was in a sorry state

With the Frelimo takeover and the nationalisation of the medical services, all but 80 of the country's 500 doctors emigrated

Most medical students pulled out to finish their studies elsewhere However, the Government of President Samora Machel remained determined to devote a major part of its resources — logistics and educated manpower — to improve the health and education of those at the bottom of the social ladder

So, more or less following the Chinese "barefoot doctor" principle, hundreds of men and women were trained to varying degrees of medical competence and sent out into the bush.

Previously, most Mozambican doctors had been based, with the bulk of the white population, in the cities.

Now the authorities have taken elected representatives from each tiny village and given them several months training in the basics of health care

Often with little or no education, they are taught the importance of a balanced diet, how to grow food they lack, the dangers of badly-sited toilets and the need to take precautions against diseases such as malaria.

'The lack of educated personnel is another major handicap the government is striving to overcome

When the Portuguese left Mozambique about 92 percent of the population could not read or write

According to old government figures there were in 1973 — just over a year before independence — 588 868 children in Mozambique's primary schools, though there was a guerrilla war in the countryside

According to Maputo figures there were by 1979, 1 474 553 pupils undergoing primary education

As well, a massive adult literacy campaign left the lights burning late in government schools and offices, as men and women who had never had the chance of an education, were taught by their more fortunate peers after working hours

More recently the Zimbabwean Government has pressed on determinedly with a massive expansion of basic health and educational facilities despite expressions of alarm from the World Bank.

There are now more than twice as many children in Zimbabwe's primary schools as there were in 1979, one year before independence

Over the same period, the number of primary schools has risen by 67 percent.

Again, in wartime Rhodesia many schools were forced to close but the post independence achievement is still remarkable

The rapid expansion has meant that the standard of school accommodation has slipped to the point where some pupils reportedly do their sums in the dust under trees but 14 percent of the national budget is going into educational improvements.

Mugabe hopes to wipe out adult illiteracy by 1987.

218

GENERAL NEWS

Lisbon urged to curb MNR

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Portuguese Government is coming under increasing pressure to clamp down on Lisbon-based representatives of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

The MNR statements often include threats against Portuguese citizens working in Mozambique

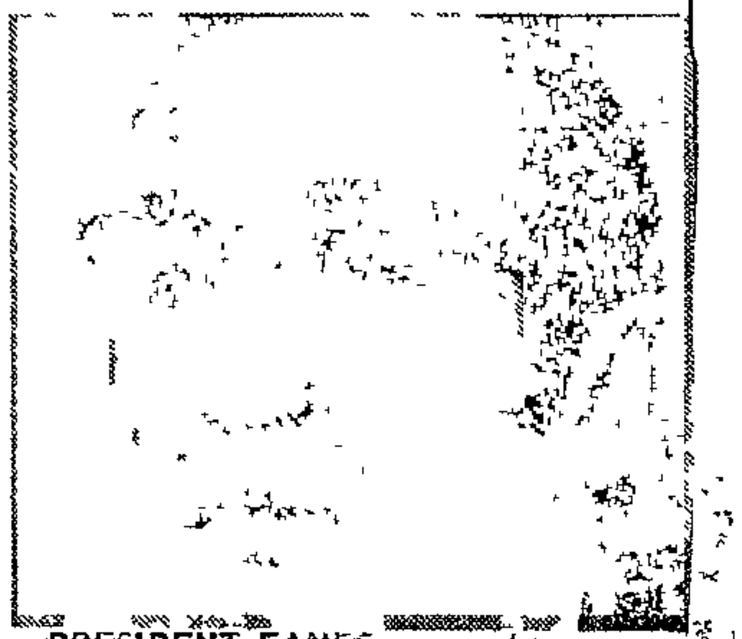
Several Portuguese citizens have been killed by the MNR in Mozambique.

The Portuguese weekly O Jornal has quoted government sources in Lisbon as saying that the Government has ordered an investigation into MNR activities in Portugal.

The paper quoted the spokesman as saying the administration wanted to make it clear that it opposed "Any untoward activity that means unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique or which might in any way affect the excellent relations that Portugal maintains with that counry"

Portugal's Minister of the Interior, Mr Angelo Correira, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Futscher Pereiera, have condemned the use of Portugal as a base for anti-Frelimo activity

When the heads of state of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe met last month, they warned they would not tolerate "complicity with those who attack our peoples"



PRESIDENT EANES . . embarrassing

GENERAL NEWS

MNR rebels give Malawi problems

(218) Star 7/10/82

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — The Mozambique National Resistance is causing problems for Malawi.

The regime of Dr Hastings Banda is dependent on Mozambique for its imports and exports and persistent MNR attack on the rail link between Blantyre and the Mozambique port of Beira have delayed fuel deliveries, causing an acute shortage of petrol.

Officials in Mozambique say Blantyre is turning a blind eye to MNR bases inside Malawi. The 800 km common border is difficult to police for either country and is generally ignored by people in the border areas.

The new MNR offensive which began in mid-August moved quickly. By early September a 80 km strip of Zambezia province along the border was paralysed.

Roads were mined, villages attacked, and State-run cotton and tea factories destroyed. The main road east from Milange has been closed for the past six weeks. Two military columns were ambushed.

The new offensive also reflects a switch away from pure terrorism towards a more sophisticated political line.

In meetings with the people the MNR stresses that it is different from groups operating further south — it does not kill village officials and does not cut off ears and lips.

In several cases, teachers have been captured but instead of being killed as they would have been in the past they are lectured on the evils of teaching marxism and then released.

In some areas of Zambezia much of Frelimo's post-independence support has been eroded. There is a shortage of basic consumer goods, and peasants complain of a lack of support.

Beira's water supply is cut

MAPUTO — Anti-government guerrillas have sabotaged the water supply to Beira and residents are being restricted to water for only three hours daily, the local administration said yesterday

The administration blamed "armed bandits — a reference to the Mozambique National Resistance — for the attack

Last month, power lines to Beira, the country's second biggest city, were blown up by guerrillas — Sapa-Reuter

Two MNR rebels executed

Star 9/10/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Two members of the Mozambique National Resistence Movement who were sentenced to death by a military tribunal have been executed by firing squad, the national news agency, Aim reported today

One of them, Domingos Bonjasse Gaspar (25), was said to have joined the MNR in 1979 and to have taken part in attacks on the Beira-Maputo road

The other, Andre Mangole Gundane (50), was said to have been leader of a group that attacked villages in Manica, Inhambane and Gaza provinces

FM 15/10/82

LOME CONVENTION

Warmer attitudes

(28)

Mozambique and Angola may well be members of the Lomé Convention by 1984 — a prospect which could mean a ten-fold increase in the aid they get from Europe.

Both Marxist countries recently signalled warmer attitudes to Lomé the European Community's aid and trade agreements with 64 developing African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states. EEC Development Commission spokesman in Brussels Neville Keery this week told the *FM* that positive feelers had been received from both countries. And according to another EEC source both have given "firm intentions to participate in the negotiations starting next year for the Lomé 3 convention to be ratified in mid-1984.

Despite many invitations to join and possibly out of deference to their East German and Russian allies Angola and Mozambique hitherto jibbed at accepting the Convention's "Berlin clause" recognising West Germany's sovereign right over Berlin. The Federal Republic of Germany makes all its aid contributions via the EEC dependent upon recognition of Berlin as West German territory. All Lomé's African member-states including leftwing Guinea-Bissau Ethiopia and Zimbabwe implicitly accept the Berlin clause. Apart from Namibia and SA (and Mozambique and Angola) all sub-Saharan African countries are Lomé members.

So obviously are Angola and Mozambique's partners in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which as a regional project receives substantial EEC aid. The Lomé moves by the two odd-men-out so to speak "indicate that part of the pressure to join must have come from the SADCC according to SA Institute of International Affairs research director Peter Vale. He also points out that the development is a success for European diplomacy vis-a-vis other camps.

Mozambique has all along sought to join its political allies in the East Bloc economic community Comecon. This was in effect rejected when Comecon informed Maputo which has observer status at Comecon, that it is not yet "fit" to join. And, given Mozambique's serious economic plight Maputo probably sees the limitations of Comecon membership. It is speculated in Brussels that Moscow gave Mozambique and Angola the Lomé go-ahead realising that it lacked the means to assist its allies.

Enter West Germany which signed an economic co-operation agreement with Maputo worth DM10m on September 28. Bilaterally the Federal Republic of Germany also made food aid available to Mozambique last July and to Angola. Their implied acceptance of the Berlin clause evidently paved the way to Lomé entry.

Earlier this year says an EEC source the Community made written offers of financial assistance to Luanda and Maputo on condition that they undertake to be part of the negotiations leading to Lomé 3. The EEC has a development fund for "non-associated countries which had about R9m left over from its 1981-82 budget. Mozambique has also been getting EEC food on humanitarian grounds since 1976 (1978 was an exception). Angola received EEC food in 1977. This year 43 500 tons of EEC wheat has been delivered free to Mozambique.

If Mozambique does join Lomé says an EEC man based in southern Africa, it could as a country in the "least developed category," qualify for assistance worth around 100m European currency units (ecus) over the five-year convention period depending on final arrangements. Tanzania for example, receives 30m ecus a year during the current Lomé 2 convention. And Swaziland with a relatively high GNP, is guaranteed a minimum 17m ecus during the present treaty.

All this is distinct from Lomé members guaranteed export quotas of products to EEC markets and guaranteed earnings through the stabilisation of exports (stabex) scheme. Similar arrangements have been developed for members' minerals exports negotiated under the so-called "minex" scheme which Angola no less than Europe may be especially keen to look into.

RDM 16/10/87

Portugal to train ex-foes

(218)

By JOSÉ CAETANO

BARELY eight years after the end of Mozambique's bitter 10-year guerrilla war, 50 Mozambican army officers are to receive advanced military instruction — including counter-insurgency training — in Portugal

This move forms part of a vast programme of military co-operation agreed by the two countries shortly after last April's visit to Mozambique by the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr Pinto Balsemao

The officers, in three groups, are due in Portugal soon and will receive specialised instructor's training at various military colleges

The first group will receive commando training at the Amadora Commando Base, while the second will attend courses at the Special Operations Centre in Lamego, and the third will undergo parachutist training at the main parachuting base in Tancos

The Mozambicans at Special Operations Centre will receive intensive training from some of their toughest former enemies

The skills they learn may help the Mozambican army deal more effectively with the armed bands of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement, which have recently stepped up their military activity

Food aid for Maputo

Star 19/10/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Russia has given Mozambique 12 000 tons of wheat for distribution to areas hit by drought, according to the official Mozambique News Agency, AIM.

In a dockside ceremony yesterday, Mozambique's Health Minister, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, told Soviet Charge d'Affaires Mr Pavel Chmelkov that the maize shipment indicated the friendly relations that existed between their two countries

Mozambique to get R85m aid from UN

RDM 25/10/82 (213)

MAPUTO — The United Nations has tripled its aid to Mozambique in recognition of the country's needs and the effectiveness of earlier UN programmes

The UN representative in Mozambique, Mr Oto Denes, said Mozambique had been allocated about R85-million in assistance for the four-year period which began last month

He said the big increase was partly due to Mozambique's "urgent development needs" and partly to "the government's effectiveness and devotion" in implementing earlier projects

Asked if the activities of "South African-backed guerrillas" had affected UN projects in Mozambique, Mr Denes said the UN would not allow destabilisation attempts to impede its participation in Mozambique's development

South Africa has repeatedly denied backing the guerrilla movement in Mozambique — Sapa-Reuter

Rdm 27/10/82

ns

s

"disappeared," review said, not- people, not

Amnesty, took widely differing from Rightwing through Syr ment to the y, India report, securi mutilating at the year, rang- to Roman

pected of sup- nias included icals on the and breasts t, detention political trials in South Africa

y lobbied on of conscience' g 1 703 new ers taken up — Sapa-AP

rab

arrested after bomb a house said the man Hale's ein on Sun- argument, he blow up Mr

Cashing in on Koo movies

London Bureau

LONDON — Another explicit sex film featuring Koo Stark, Prince Andrew's girlfriend is being rushed into cinemas in Britain to cash in on publicity

Warner Brothers said that in "The Adolescents", filmed five years ago, Miss Stark plays a schoolgirl who with her disc jockey lover, gets involved in making blue movies

Meanwhile, Buckingham Palace has confirmed that love letters, which Prince Andrew wrote to Miss Stark during the Falklands War, have not been stolen by people who could publish them for money

And Prince Andrew has denied the existence of a home movie of them together, Sapa-AP reported

After Press reports that the letters and a movie were missing from Miss Stark's London flat, the Palace deputy press secretary, Mr Victor Chapman, said yesterday "We have checked with the originator of the letters and he says that they are safe — there is nothing missing

"The Prince has also assured us that no film was ever made of him and Koo Stark"

Mozambican defence chief visits Portugal

By JOSE CAETANO

MOZAMBIQUE S Defence Minister, Lieutenant-General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, arrived in Lisbon yesterday for a week s visit to Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Defence Minister Dr Freitas do Amaral

Gen Chipande, a former Frelimo guerrilla commander, led an attack in September 1964 on the Portuguese military centre of Chai, in Northern Mozambique

The attack signalled the start of the 10 year war which was to culminate in the signing of the Lusaka Agreement in September 1974, granting independence to the Portuguese colony

Gen Chipande was met at Portela Airport by Dr Freitas do Amaral, who said the visit would serve to "strengthen still further the links of friendship between Mozambique and Portugal"

Yesterday Gen Chipande held talks with the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Pinto Balsemao, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Futsher Pereira, and the Chief of the Defence, General Melo Egidio

Gen Chipande and his delegation will visit military installations, factories producing military equipment and sites of historical and social interest

Before Gen Chipande left Maputo, he said that, during the visit agreements would be signed with Portugal covering logistical support and training of military personnel

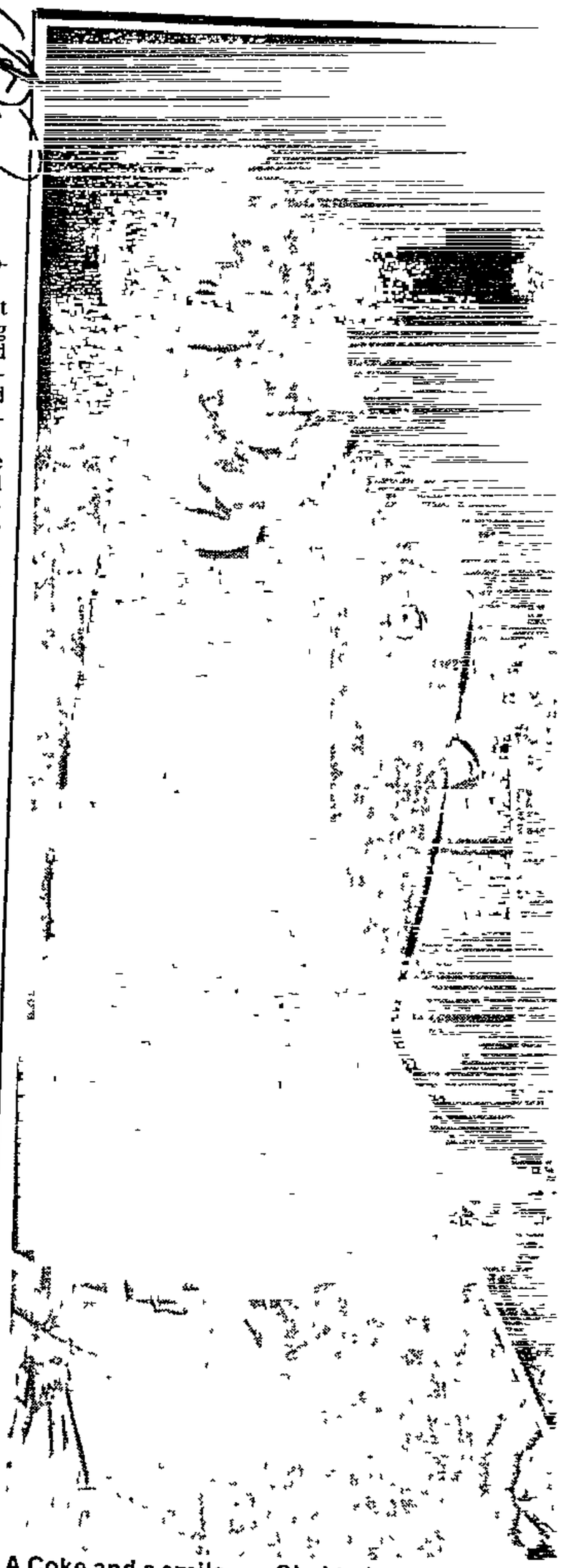
From Portugal the Mozambican delegation will travel to London at the invitation of the British Defence Minister, Mr John Nott

Another Mozambican delegation, led by the Minister of Public Works, Mr Júlio Carrilho, visited Portugal last week and signed a variety of co-operation agreements which included one for the building of 500 homes in Mozambique by Portuguese construction companies

Meanwhile, according to Sapa, Government sources in Pretoria have declined to comment on reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, might visit Lisbon soon to discuss the South West Africa settlement issue

According to one official, the Minister was "Not aware of an invitation to visit Portugal"

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, was due in Lisbon yesterday for talks with Portuguese officials



A Coke and a smile Glad to be acquitted, a joke with a fellow minister, the Rev Mac P

Unisa dons new system

Pretoria Bureau

A NEW computerised system of registration will be introduced at the University of South Africa next month when students register for the 1983 academic year

The Press liaison officer for Unisa, Mr K N Labuschagne, said registration forms should be accurately completed to avoid delays

Students wishing to register for the first time this year should do so between November 1 and December 15 Those writing exams this year could register between December 17 and January 31 The 1982 exam results were expected to be released by December 15

The R45 registration fee had been abolished and students would now pay for each course he said A single course would cost R130, a half-course R65, a module R58 50, an Honours degree would be R130 a course, a Masters degree R260 a year and a Doctorate R390

Begbie cleared in

Mail Reporter

A METHODIST minister, the Rev Cecil Begbie, was acquitted, by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday, of raising funds illegally for the defence of the former General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Mr John Rees

Mr Begbie of Harmony Street, Coronationville, pleaded not guilty before Mr L S du Toit

Detective-Sergeant Johannes Visser had told the court he attended a service at the Coronationville Methodist Church on August 1, at which he contributed 50 cents to a collection

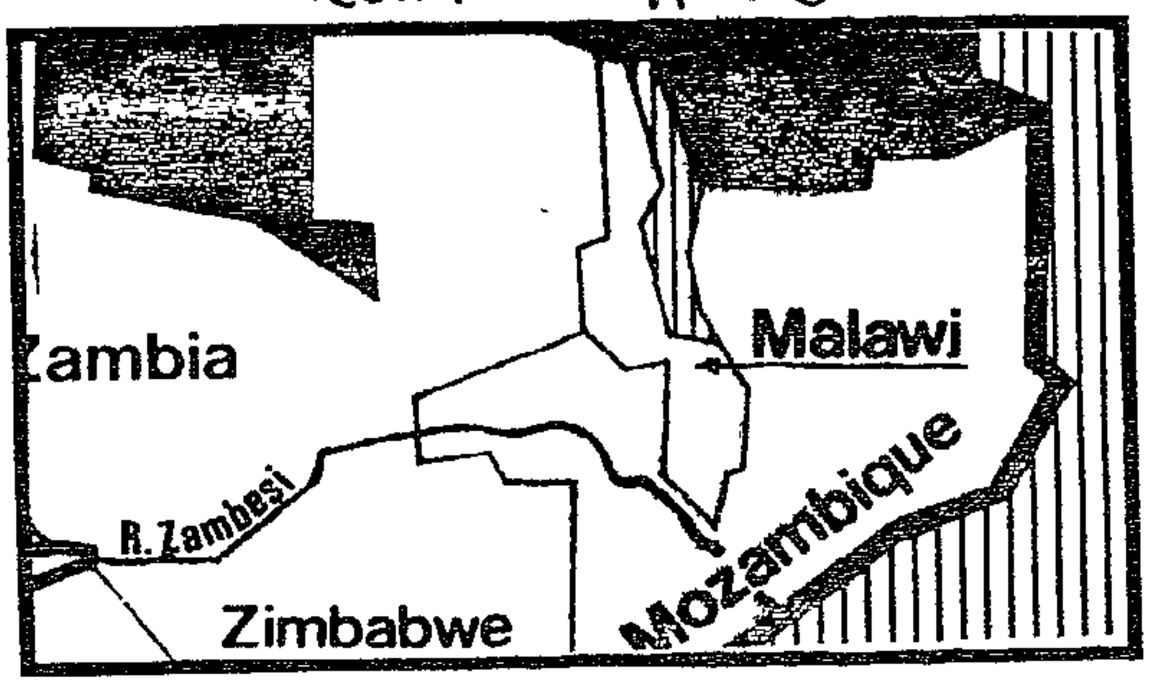
Other people had also contributed and Mr

Begbie for Mr trial. Mr tively the Suprem Mr tution tions. He counsel that Mr collec do so

Now Prince Willia

Severing Malawi's jugular

RDM 29/10/82



The guerrilla war in Mozambique has muddied not only the economy of Maputo itself, but that of neighbouring Malawi as well RODNEY PINDER reports from Lilongwe

AN INCREASINGLY ferocious guerrilla war in Mozambique is seriously damaging neighbouring Malawi

Officials in the capital of the tiny, landlocked country look on helplessly as rebels fighting the Maputo government attack Malawi's trade lifelines

With rising dismay they see guerrillas blow up rail tracks to the sea and cut the road south to Zimbabwe

Thousands of tons of fertiliser vital for Malawi's crops are stranded in the Indian Ocean port of Beira

The officials are drawing up plans for an emergency airlift, requiring outside help to save next year's harvest of maize tobacco, tea and sugar, the four pillars of the economy

Malawi, once known as the slum of the British empire had been an African economic success story from independence in 1964 until the close of the 1970s when it was hit by world recession The picture was beginning to brighten again this year when the warfare in Mozambique took a turn for the worse

"The future of the whole economy has been muddied by these transport difficulties,' said one official

Malawi, 900km long and never more than 160km wide, protrudes like a splinter into northwestern Mozambique, where rebels of the so-called National Resistance Movement (RNM) are causing chaos in their fight against the Marxist government of President Samora Machel

Mozambique's trade routes are a key to the success of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), a community formed by nine African countries, including Malawi, mainly to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa and its giant transport networks

The SADCC accuses South Africa of sponsoring the RNM as part of a covert war of regional destabilisation to keep its neighbours dependent Regional officials feel that if Mozambique cannot work neither can the SADCC

Malawi, officially one of the world's 30 poorest nations, depends for its income on exports of tobacco, tea and sugar It must import fertiliser, fuel and spare parts to survive

As cars queued outside a nearby filling station for dribbles of petrol, Malawian Transport Ministry officials said almost all of Malawi's trade should go through the Indian Ocean ports of Beira and Nacala, with Beira taking about 80%

Only five trains had made it through from Beira in the past two months they said If the rebels had not blown the line, drivers had derailed their trains because fear of attack made them drive too fast for the old and rickety track, they said

Malawi ordered 82 000 tons of fertiliser for this year's planting season

The officials said Malawi needed at least 20 000 tons of fertiliser to save next year's harvest Their only hope appeared to be an airlift from Beira — five or six times more costly than rail

Finance officials estimated the emergency operation could cost up to R14-million — about a third of Malawi's regular import shipping bill for an entire year

The transport officials said the Nacala line had not been attacked, but that it was in poor repair and capable of handling only one small train a day at best The port was under-equipped and already choked with goods for Malawi, they said

Malawi's main alternative to rail the road through Tete to Zimbabwe has been virtually unusable since June The only other road south lies through Zambia but it is twice as long, forcing up costs

Malawi could use the railway north to Tanzania through Zambia, but the port of Dar es Salaam is already congested and the railway desperately inefficient

The transport officials said Malawi had to turn to South Africa for fuel supplies "No one else in the region has as much to spare,' said one as the country emerged from a week of dry pumps

Malawi is South Africa's big diplomatic success in Africa Life President Kamuzu Banda has long insisted that the best way to persuade Pretoria to change its racial policies was through dialogue and not boycott, so Lilongwe hosts the only South African embassy in black Africa

But over recent months Malawi has appeared to be moving closer towards its black neighbours It joined the SADCC and has established diplomatic relations with Mozambique an ideological opposite Officials here describe their relations with the Mozambicans — bitter foes of South Africa — as cordial

Malawian and Mozambican officials meet regularly to deal with security problems, they said

Some diplomats view the attacks on its trade jugular as a warning to Malawi not to wander off too far with its new-found friends 'It's a shot across the bows said a senior envoy — Sapa-Reuter

Lisbon keeps a foot in Maputo's door

Mail Correspondent

LISBON — Internal security difficulties troubling Marxist-ruled Mozambique are part of the reason for an official visit to Lisbon this week by the former colony's Defence Minister who is seeking military aid to stem the growing unrest

While the Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Alberto Chipande, made it clear on his arrival there could be no question of a return of Portuguese troops, who for 20 years fought the men at present in power, it is known he will be asking for logistical support and training from Portugal for the Mozambican armed forces

Such co-operation is likely to be embodied in a military aid agreement to be signed at the end of the week's visit placing this Nato member country second only to the Soviet Union as a supplier of military technology and training to Mozambique

Portugal sees the move, criticised in some circles, as part of a crucial attempt to wean the former colonies from Soviet Bloc influence It is felt in the Foreign Ministry that tensions in Portuguese-speaking Africa drive these countries further into the Soviet laager inhibiting Western efforts for a foothold

Examples of these tensions include the growing pressures on the Mozambican regime from anti-Marxist guerrillas of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) and Unita guerrilla action in Angola

For some time now Portugal, with its 500 years of colonial experience in Africa, has been trying to carve itself a new role putting this expertise to other uses The idea of offering training and supplies of equipment to hard-pressed Mozambican forces is one example of this effort Another is pitching itself as the ideal mediator between South Africa and Mozambique and Angola in the conflicts at present plaguing relations between these countries

Speculation on this point was given a big boost earlier in the week when South Africa s Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Barend du Plessis landed in Lisbon on the same day as the Mozambican Defence Minister

Lisbon also let it be known that the government had issued an invitation to the South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to visit Portugal at a date to be announced

The South Africans went out of their way to deny any knowledge of the invitation and to pour cold water on the idea that Mr Du Plessis would be having any contact with the Mozambican Minister

Nevertheless well-informed sources are predicting that a high level conference could well be staged in Portugal soon to bring an end to the conflicts complicating relations between Pretoria and its two Portuguese speaking Marxist ruled neighbours

SA and US sign first consular agreement

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THE South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, and the United States ambassador to South Africa Mr Herman Nickel, yesterday signed a consular agreement between the two countries during a ceremony at the Union Buildings in Pretoria

It was the first comprehensive consular treaty to be concluded by South Africa with a foreign government, Mr Botha said

"It is also the first treaty of this nature to be concluded with the United States of America and it is tailored for the specific needs and requirements of our two countries," he said

In responding to Mr Botha the American ambassador described yesterday's signing as the "culmination of a process that was started in 1979"

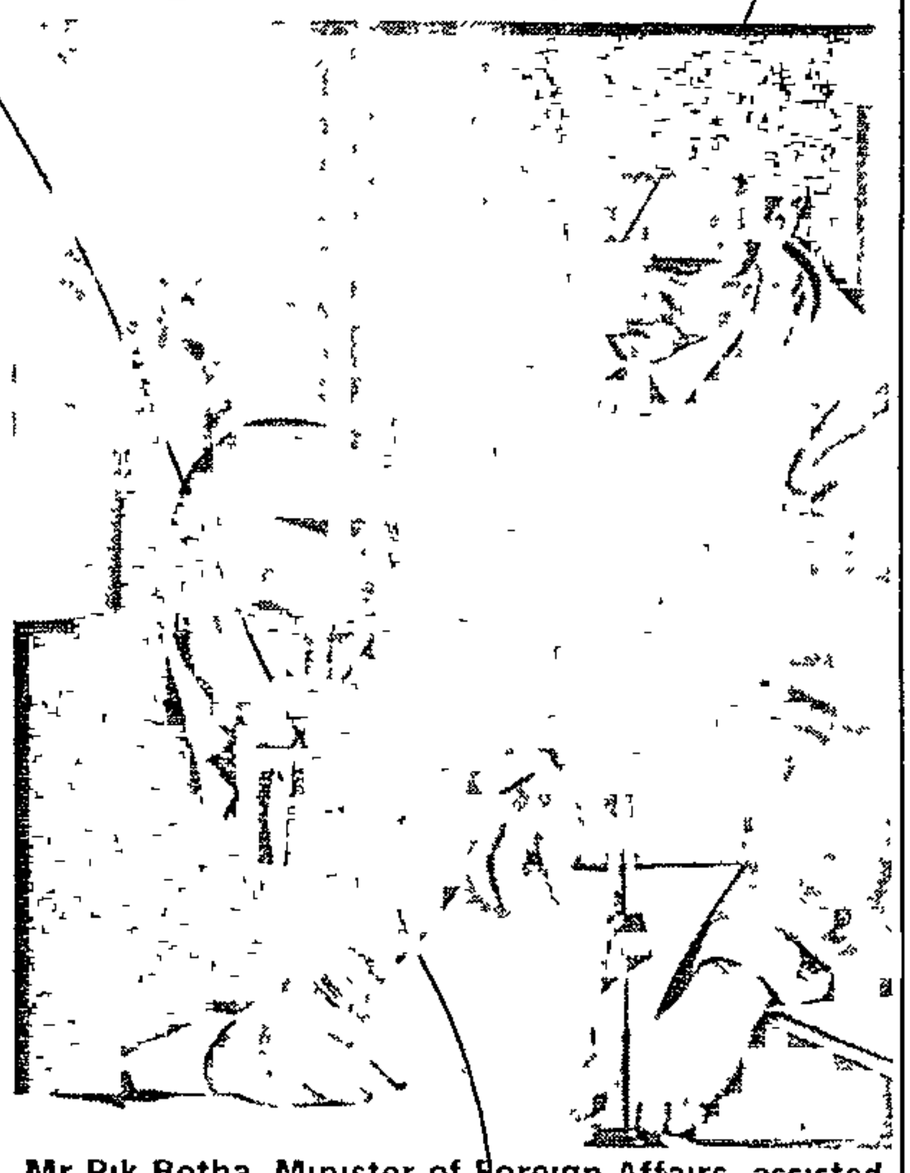
"I am fortunate to be the person who has brought this process to its culmination," Mr Nickel said

The two representatives of their respective governments then put their signatures to two copies of the 62-page document

The brief ceremony ended with Mr Botha and Mr Nickel exchanging documents

The significance of yesterday s signing of the agreement is that South Africa and America have maintained consular relations without a formal treaty

To date the privileges and immunities of American and South African consular officers and employees have been governed by the rules of customary public international law as well as by one article of an 1815 treaty between America and Britain which is also applicable to South Africa



Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, assisted by Mr Naude Steyn from his department, signs SA's first consular treaty agreement with the US

The new convention is a comprehensive document which treats in considerable detail virtually all aspects of consular relations between the two countries

The convention still has to be ratified by the United States Senate

Plans for Irish assembly still on

London Bureau

LONDON — The plans for a new assembly in Northern Ireland which have triggered the present bloody wave of tit-for-tat violence, are to continue regardless

Northern Ireland Secretary Mr James Prior is determined to see the consultative, non legislative forum established and will not give way to violence

But it is a hard task for the majority party in the province, the Official Unionists (Protestants), fear the assembly is the back door to enforce power-sharing with the Catholics — which they will not contemplate

The Official Unionists and the breakaway extremists unofficial Democratic Unionists led by the Rev Ian Paisley, may find themselves alone when the assembly starts its function, possibly by mid-November, after being finally approved in the House of Commons in London

But the majority of the Catholic party, the Social Democratic Labour Party (SDLP), is boycotting it because it is not "green enough — it is not a means to reunification with the Irish Republic

Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA will not even contemplate taking up seats in any forum that does not have the

SHIPPING

Andy von Glehn

Boat drifted out of S A waters — skipper

(218) Mercury 29/10/82

THE skipper of the fishing vessel Plumstead, confiscated by the Mozambique authorities, claims engine trouble caused his boat to drift 120 km from South African waters to where it was taken in tow by a Mozambican gunboat.

Captain Jannie Smit, who returned to Durban with 16 of his crew after being held in Maputo for two months, said a strong south-westerly wind caught the Plumstead at the South African border with Mozambique and kept her helpless for several days

The Plumstead, said Captain Smit at his Cato Manor home, set sail from Durban for a 12-day trip in mid-August

He and his crew had been fishing in the rich waters not far from Kozi Bay when the ignition timing of the vessel's newly overhauled engine began giving trouble After a while the engine could not even be started, he said

The Plumstead and her crew were at the mercy of the wind, he said, because his engineer was not familiar with the vessel and could not restart the engine until after they had drifted past Maputo

To add to the vessel's troubles, ice, stored on board to keep the catch fresh, melted, but the water could not be pumped out because another small motor could not be started either, he said

As an emergency measure Captain Smit ordered the anchor to be dropped at Inhaca island outside the port of Maputo As soon as the faulty pump was started again the Mozambican gunboat arrived to tow them into the harbour

They were taken to court and he was fined about R30 000 for fishing in Mozambican territorial waters The Mozambicans, he said, would not believe that his boat had drifted up the three-knot Mozambique current.

Captain Smit said he and his crew were well treated but were not free to leave the barracks where they were held

No complaints

'I have absolutely no complaints about the way they treated us,' he said 'They gave us what little food they had'

Capt Smit, who celebrated his 55th birthday in custody, sailed from Durban at dawn yesterday on another fishing trip.

He said Mr Hugo Prigge, the owner of the Plumstead, had sold his only other fishing vessel, Sheppy, for a low price in order to secure the release of the Plumstead's crew

and Mozambique turns to West

Mercury 1/11/82

(218)

MARXIST Mozambique, a country in the front line of confrontation with South Africa, seems ready to enter a closer economic relationship with the European Community

After spurning the Common Market's offers of entry to the Lome Convention for the past five years, Mozambique has informed the EEC that it is now ready to talk business.

The Lome Convention, which links 63 developing African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries to the EEC, giving most ACP exports free access to the EEC, is to be renegotiated next year

Mozambique will take part in the negotiations for the first time, having previously participated only as an observer.

President Samora Machel has sent a letter to this effect to Brussels, replying to a Community invitation sent last June. The bait is development aid Mozambique received EEC food assistance this year as well as

last year but the Common Market made project aid conditional on participation in next year's negotiations

European diplomatic sources in Brussels say there is about R9,8 m available for 'unassociated countries' this year, and Mozambique would now appear to be eligible for some of this

If Mozambique signs the new convention — and European diplomats say there is a strong possibility — more Common Market loans will become available

This would have an important effect on projects of the nine-nation Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)

The SADCC includes landlocked Lome members such as Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Zambia and Malawi The main objective of these black African countries is to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa's ports, roads and railways

Mozambique and Angolan ports offer the main alternatives to South African trade routes but the Common Market has been prevented until now from financing development work on these routes because Angola and Mozambique had not signed the Lome pact

Angola has now said that it, too, is ready to participate in the next round of talks

Star 4/11/88 (218)

MNR menace is growing

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa News Service

Far-ranging attacks in Mozambique over the past month have demonstrated the growing scale of the war being waged by anti-Frelimo guerillas.

The ambushes and incidents of sabotage, all confirmed by the Maputo Government, have also shown the ease with which the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance can cause major headaches for Mozambique's landlocked neighbours.

Among the guerilla targets were road and rail routes linking Malawi and Zimbabwe to the coast.

During October the Mozambique National Resistance was responsible for.

- Blowing up a Zimbabwe-bound train.
- Destruction of a pumping station on the Beira-Mutare fuel pipeline and the kidnapping of seven Portuguese nationals at the station.
- Cutting the water supply to Beira.
- A pitched battle for the town of Milange
- Ambushing vehicles on the main road linking Tete and Blantyre.

The tram loaded with cars and road building equipment for Zimbabwe, was derailed by a landmine explosion on October 2.

The official Mozambique news agency, AIM, confirmed the attack.

It said three "bandits" were killed in follow-up operations the next day.

Zimbabwe suffered again on October 12 when guerillas destroyed a pumping station on the pipeline that carries most of its fuel supplies.

Mozambican troops are still searching for three Portuguese technicians, their wives and a five-year-old boy kidnapped when the MNR attacked the station at Maforga, about 160 km north-west of Beira.

About 50 guerillas dug up and destroyed the pipeline carrying water to Beira on about October 5, leaving Mozambique's second city with only emergency supplies for several days.

Early in the month about 60 rebels, who Mozambique says were led by three white men, fought a three-hour battle with Frelimo troops at Milange before withdrawing.

Mozambique says several hundred guerillas have established bases in Malawi from where they are carrying out attacks in Zambesia and Niassa provinces.

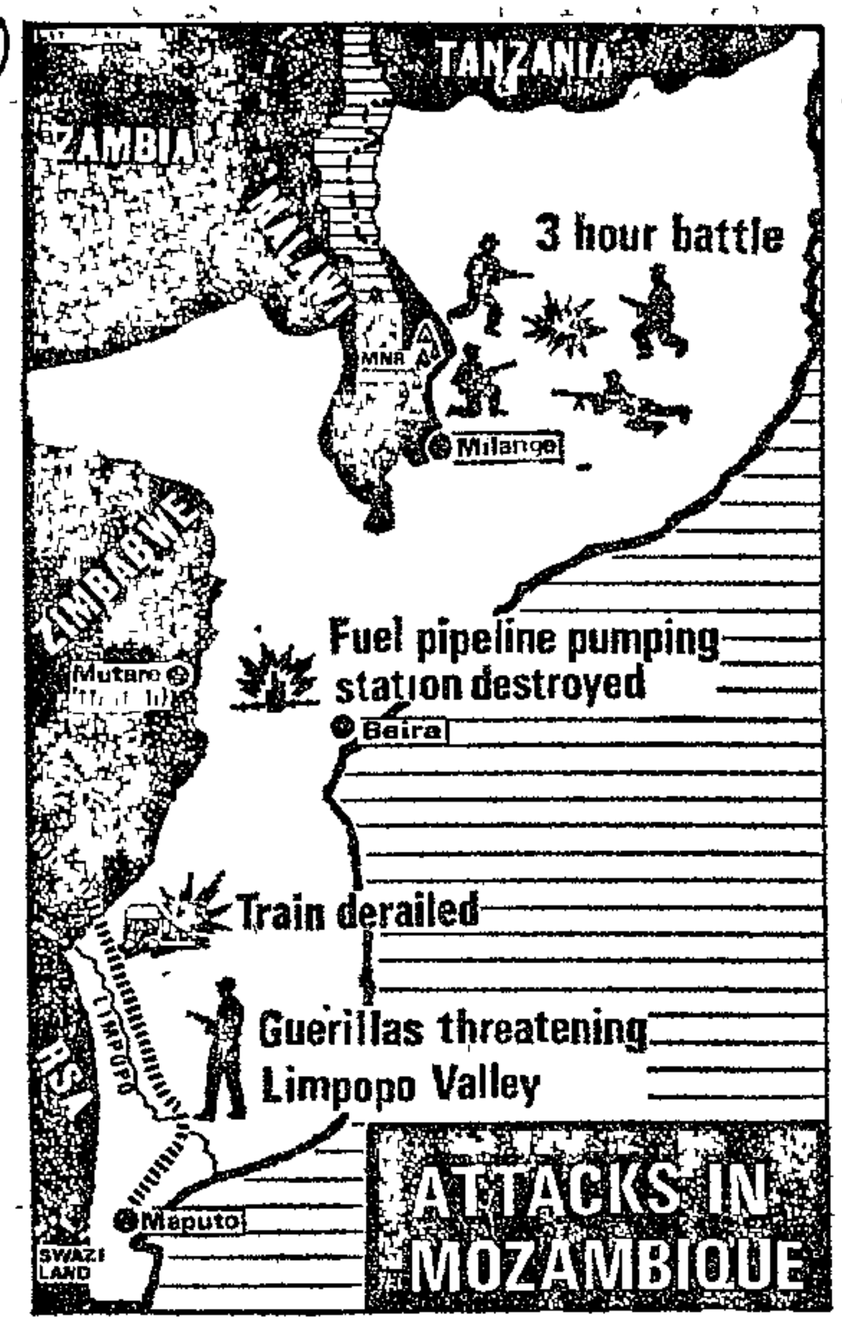
Maputo says the bases were set up for the MNR by South Africa in August and claims they are equipped with a powerful radio communications centre to link them to Pretoria.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force has described the allegations as "ludicrous"

The guerillas are believed to have paralysed an 80 km strip of Zambesia Province with ambushes on military and civil transport and attacks on villages and factories.

In response to the increasing MNR offensive Frelimo is rushing ahead with plans to train and arm militia units to defend their own homes and places of work, so freeing the Frelimo forces to carry out follow-up operations and searches for MNR camps.

The government is particularly worried about increasing guerilla pressure on the Limpopo Valley, Mozambique's "bread basket."



Star 11/11/82

Malawi hit by MNR

218

MNR rebel activity in Mozambique is hitting Malawi, reports David Thomas of The Star's Africa News Service.

LILONGWE — Pretoria could lose its last friend in Africa if the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement continues to sabotage Malawi's vital supply lines.

Black states and the international Press are convinced that South Africa is behind the MNR. Political watchers in southern Africa are thus puzzled by the recent upsurge in rebel activity aimed specifically at Malawi's lifelines.

The MNR actions have delivered a crippling blow to the agriculture-based economy of Malawi, the only black African country with full diplomatic ties with South Africa.

The growing season has already started in Malawi but most (85 000 tons) of the imported fertiliser it depends on is marooned at the Mozambican port of Beira because the railway lines to the interior are so often blown up.

And even if the fertiliser gets through by emergency airlifts as is being considered it would be difficult to transport inside the country because of a critical fuel shortage also caused by MNR sabotage.

At one stage recently Malawi was down to less than half a day's reserves of petrol.

Motorists in Malawi now have to wait so long in queues that some simply leave their cars unattended in lines and return to their offices until word gets around that petrol has started flowing again.

Even commercial concerns including car rental companies which normally get priority are suffering.

One irate motorist echoed a growing feeling in Malawi when he blurted out: 'What is South Africa trying to pull? We are their only friends in Africa and now they are trying to ruin us.'

A few trains are getting through to Malawi with petrol on the limited capacity railway line from the northern Mozambican port of Nacala but these are sporadic and unreliable.

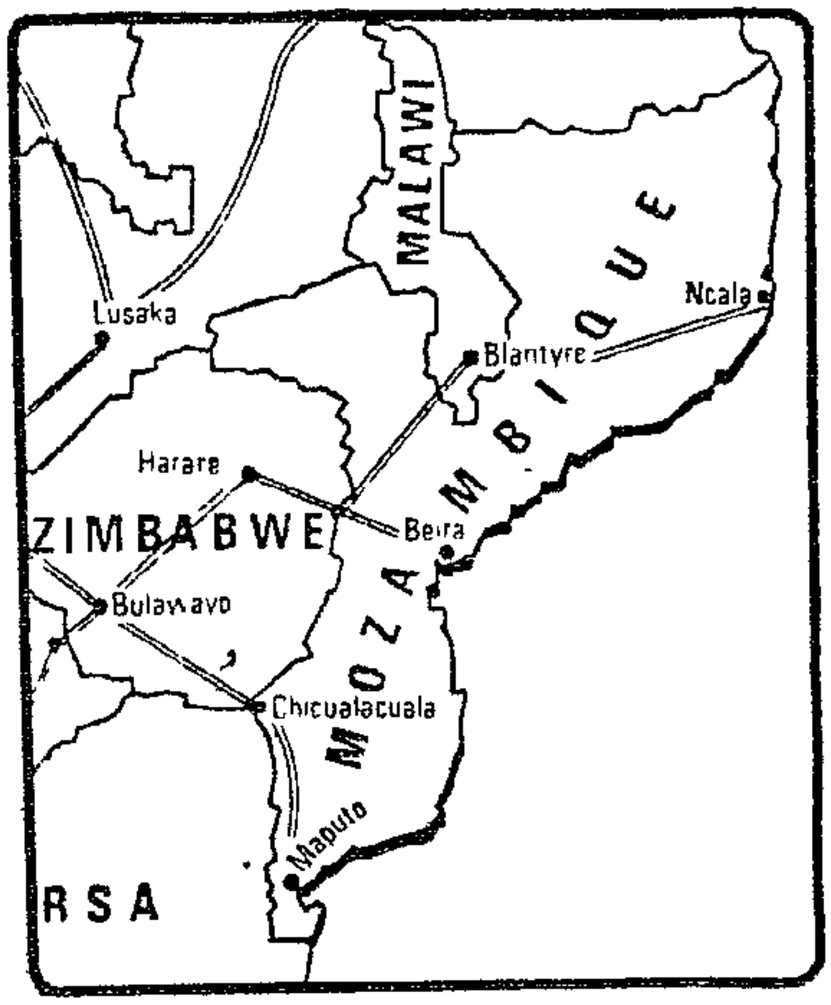
The road transport line through Mozambique's Tete province to Zimbabwe and South Africa is now virtually unusable because of the MNR.

Alternatives now being considered are an airlift which could not be undertaken without substantial external financial and logistical help and a costly truck convoy on the round-about road through Botswana and Zambia.

But this would have to be done at the latest in the next few weeks to avert a crop failure for Malawi.

This would be a disaster for a country which grows more than enough staple foods to feed itself and is almost totally dependent on its agricultural exports for foreign exchange earnings.

However it is not only the economy which is feeling the MNR pinch. President Kamuzu Banda's cautious new outward-looking campaign to improve Malawi's strained ties with black Africa, particularly its immediate neighbours has also been set back considerably by the increased MNR activities in northern Mozambique.



Just as relations with Mozambique were showing signs of a thaw Maputo publicly accused President Banda's government of harbouring MNR bases on its territory.

The Malawi Government through its High Commissioner in Harare, Mr M A Banda, has strenuously denied this charge.

Mr Banda said that Malawi was suffering great 'economic and social hardships' because of the MNR activities along the Mozambican trade routes which the country depended on for its survival.

'Can the Malawi Government really be said to be supporting and encouraging its own destabilisation?' he asked.

Conjecture in political and diplomatic circles has it that it is this very thawing of relations between Malawi and its neighbours which has sparked the MNR action against the landlocked country's trade routes.

If so it is seen as a rather crude but real way of reminding Malawi of its dependence on South Africa.

Observers wonder how much more strain President Banda's pragmatic attitude towards South Africa can take if he believes as so many others do that Pretoria backs the MNR.

Farmers fear ruin over Mozambican work ruling

218

STAR 11/11/82

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — A new ruling affecting more than 12 000 Mozambican workers in the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld could cripple the region's farming industry

The ruling, which demands that all Mozambicans must renew their work documents in Maputo before the end of the year was discussed at a meeting of the Lowveld Farmers Association in Nelspruit yesterday

Unless a solution can be found soon farmers fear labour shortages in the new year.

FORCE

A deputation representing farmers in the Onderberg area, where more than 50 percent of the workers are Mozambican, is having urgent discussions with the Government in Pretoria

The Co-operation and Development Department Commissioner at Nelspruit, Mr P Bowen, appealed to farmers to get their employees properly documented before the deadline

The only Mozambicans permitted to live in South Africa under the new ruling without having to renew their permits and passports in Maputo are people who have lived and worked here for 25 years or more

A previous ruling, allowing Mozambicans who entered South Africa before 1966 the right to renew their documents here, has been scrapped

All other Mozambicans will have to take their documents to Maputo

Mr Bowen said only two Nelspruit employers had responded to the new ruling At Barberton about 20 employers had done so

Farmers generally feel the ruling is unacceptable and cannot be applied

"My workers have told me the authorities will have to kill them to get them to Maputo" Mr Boet Stevenson of Alkmaar said

FEAR

"Other than having been born there these people have no connection with Mozambique and their greatest fear is not being allowed to return to South Africa"

Mr Johnny Johnson, representing a large farming estate said Mozambique was not able to handle the documentation of so many people within the time period

Apart from problems at the border post, Mozambicans did not have food to feed themselves, he said How would they be able to cope with 12 000 people flooding into Maputo between now and the end of December?

Experience had shown that Mozambicans returning to their country for documentation had stayed away for several months, Mr Johnson said.

Hurt tourist coming home

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Mrs Lorraine Vorster, the South African tourist injured in a

Germiston soldier killed in action

Sapper Adriaan Francois van Wyngaard (20), was

Maputo claims UN aide wrecked trade

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Systematic industrial sabotage by a United Nations development aide has wrecked 75% of Mozambique's timber trade, the Maputo Government claims

Mr Gergorio Homero Altamirano was arrested and detained, then expelled in September when the Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) intervened

Mr Altamirano was recruited by the FAO to work on a Mozambique forestry venture sponsored the UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Starting as a technical consultant, he was managing the entire operation when "anomalies" led the government to conclude he was out to harm the Mozambique economy, according to a foreign ministry communique justifying action against him

Among sins cited he misplanned production, failed to meet orders, lost foreign customers, grossly under-priced a Japanese consignment and supplied an Algerian enterprise with timber so poor that it was rejected

"All these facts made us believe that there was some deliberate intention to harm our economy," declared the Mozambique report to the panel reviewing the detention of UN personnel

UN employees are concerned over the growing number of their colleagues seized around the world The staff committee lists 21 international civil servants currently under arrest

'SA raid plan' claim

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO—Mozambique has claimed South Africa is concentrating troops near Komatipoort in preparation for a cross-border raid

The allegation was included in a message sent to United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday. The message said Pretoria intended using the "alleged attack" on a kaNgwane police station and army outpost at the weekend as a pretext for military action against Mozambique

A South African Defence Force spokesman said "There is no substance in the claim and there are no usual troop movements there.

"It appears to be a reaction to Mozambique's fear that South Africa could retaliate after terrorist incidents which were apparently organised from Mozambican territory"

The official news agency in Maputo, AIM, said today the Mozambican authorities had no information about the kaNgwane attacks

AIM said South African military movements resembled those which normally preceded attacks launched from Namibia into Angola South African aircraft had also made regular flights over Mozambique during the past year

Financial Mail

TERRORISM FM 26/11/82 (218)

A message for Machel

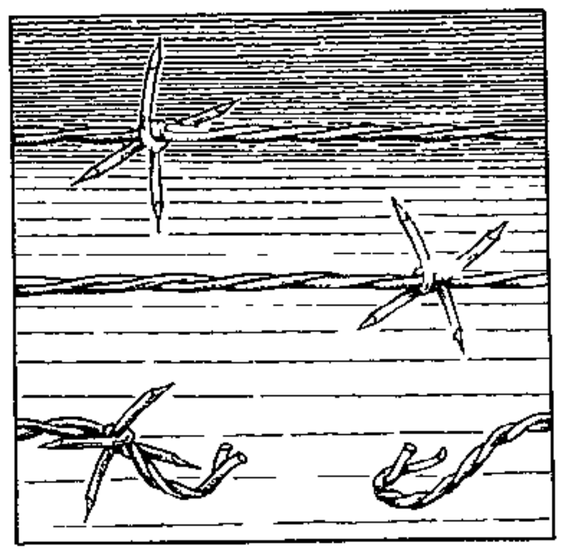
No doubt Marxist Mozambique believes it has a manifest destiny to "free" South Africa But it should remember that people who play hard ball must expect to get hurt

With the number of terrorist attacks on SA on the increase — almost certainly mounted from Mozambican territory — it will have only itself to blame if SA crosses its borders once more to strike back

Mozambique claims that SA troops are massing on its frontiers in preparation for an attack. And while there is no reason to doubt the SA Defence Force response that there are no unusual troop movements in the area, it is common cause that a stronger military presence is being systematically built up along the border. And so it should be. This month alone there have been three separate incidents in which property has been destroyed and people killed

On November 2 came the attack on a fuel depot in northern Zululand Days later two policemen were wounded and three gunmen were shot dead during follow-up operations the next day Finally, police and military targets were hit at Tonga near the border south of Komatipoort on Saturday.

Yet Mozambique still sees fit to term the SADF response a threat to its "sovereignty and territorial integrity" Previously it has spoken of "invasion," but the real truth is that SA is doing no more than its duty to protect its own citizens. Indeed, it would be remiss not to do so



Any direct action by SA, far from threatening Mozambique itself, would be aimed at the ANC and the violent means it has chosen to try to force its will upon this country

The more intelligent response, we suggest, would be for Mozambique to act — and be seen to act — against those who use its territory as a base for their attacks on SA

SA has lost patience before, and will probably lose patience again Claims from Maputo that Mozambique knows nothing about the latest terrorist attack on a police station and servicemen's quarters near Komatipoort could well be true. The more relevant question is whether it is doing anything to pre-empt a recurrence If not, SA can hardly be blamed for doing the job itself

Certainly the Machel government's denials of complicity in the Sasol sabotage affair last year were cut short when a South African strike force established beyond doubt that the attack was masterminded from Joe Slovo's Maputo headquarters

Mozambique, of course, counter-claims that SA is attempting to destabilise the country through support of the resistance movement in its northern provinces. That remains open to doubt but, if true, such action is ill-advised — unless there are telling reasons of which the public is not aware

There are also stories that an anti-Frelimo radio station is operating with official approval somewhere in the eastern Transvaal

SA's best course — which it has pursued with limited success — is to demonstrate that as the superpower of southern Africa it can be a major force for good

And its strongman status in the region — both economically and militarily — is something that Machel would be well advised to note before pursuing a policy of confrontation.

After all, if SA does finally decide to use to the full the muscle it possesses, it will be doing no more than Mozambique's Soviet patrons have done for decades. It is basic to Russian thinking that it should be left free to deal with problems in its area of influence without interference from anyone, especially the West

Indeed, in case the point is missed, the Soviets have formalised suzerainty over their communist satellites in the Brezhnev Doctrine.

Some will say that it goes no further than the Monroe Doctrine adopted by the US 160 years ago But few will need reminding how easily the Russians have thus far been able to counter dissidence in the Communist bloc — troops and battalions of tanks into Hungary and Czechoslovakia, invasion of Afghanistan, and threatening troop movements on the borders of Poland

The *FM* does not suggest that SA should adopt a similarly belligerent stance in southern Africa What we do say is that Mozambique, and any other neighbouring state tempted to indulge the violent option, should take cognisance of the realities of their situations

Thankfully, most states in the region have already done so Both Swaziland and Botswana, while accepting refugees, are not prepared to host the militants Lesotho and Zimbabwe display greater hostility at the rhetoric level, but they, too, have stopped short of allowing terrorist attacks The time has come for Mozambique to do the same. Already it relies on South African economic strength to prevent a slide into national insolvency SA runs its main harbour, props its railway system, employs its people and buys its goods

Like the rest of black Africa, it has deep-rooted objections to SA's race policies So does the *FM* But change must come through persuasion The violent alternative is one that cannot win.

Fuel supplies threatened

Harare troop aid for Maputo

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa News Service

The deployment of several hundred Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique is part of a widening of the war there and may have important long-term implications for South Africa

Three companies of troops are believed to have been sent by the Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe to help defend the Beira-Mutare fuel pipeline that carries a large proportion of his country's fuel supply

Landlocked Zimbabwe has been goaded into taking on a more active military role in Mozambique by increasing attacks by guerillas of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance on its vital links with the Indian Ocean ports of Beira and Maputo

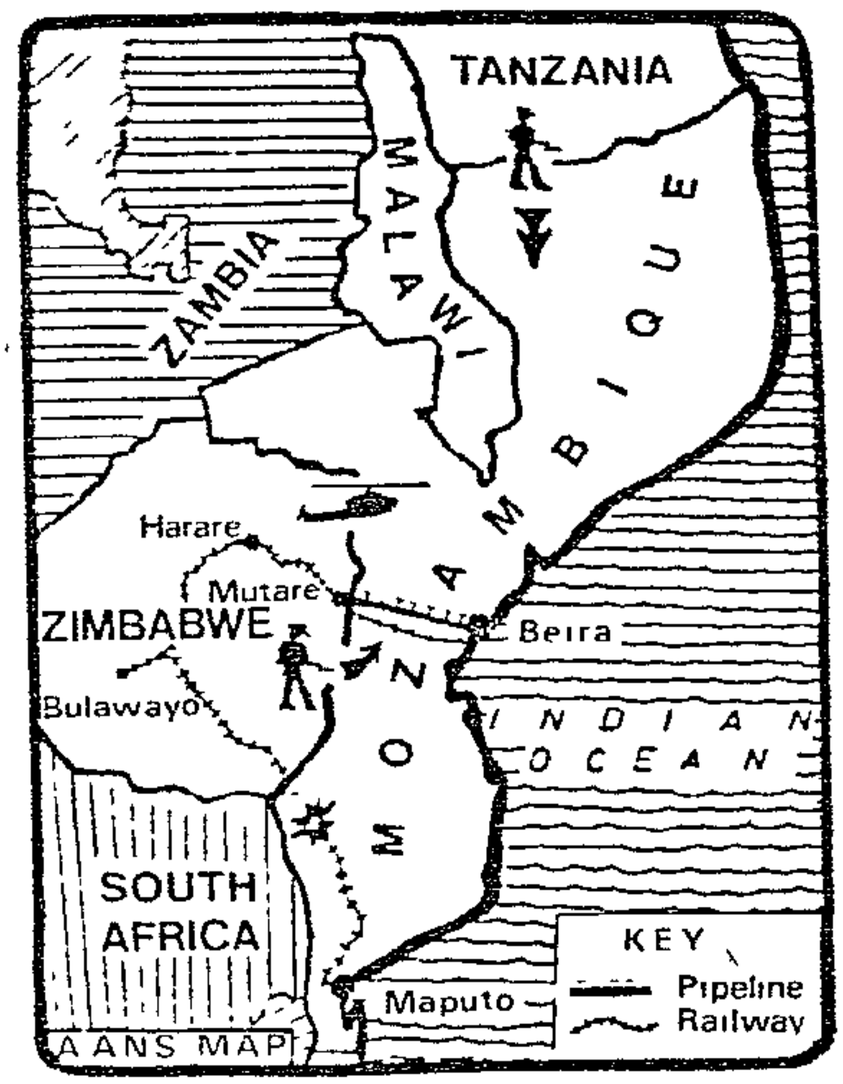
In the past two months the guerillas have twice put the pipeline out of action On October 12 they destroyed a pumping station at Maforga and kidnapped three Portuguese technicians and their families

The seven Portuguese were subsequently released but Zimbabwe has now begun using helicopter gunships to escort technicians travelling from Mutare (formerly Umtali) to work on the pipeline

The fuel link was sabotaged again last week but the damage was quickly repaired

On October 2 guerillas near Chicualacuala used a landmine to derail a Zimbabwe-bound train laden with road building equipment and other vehicles

The Mozambican authorities confirmed that the attack took place but gave no details of casualties or damage



BROADCASTS

The official MNR radio (Radio Free Africa or the Voice of the Hyena depending on which side you are on) has at least twice broadcast warning to Harare that it would begin attacking Zimbabwean targets if the Mugabe government continued to provide military support to Mozambique

Malawi with Zimbabwe and Mozambique a member of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), suffered a dose of economic strangulation when the MNR began ambushing vehicles carrying fuel and other supplies from Tete to Blantyre in August

The cutting of the road forced Malawi to transport much of its imports the long way round from Dar es Salaam through Zambia

It has been reported that Malawi's President Banda was asked by Mozambique to send troops to help against the MNR It is not known yet if any have been sent

Troops of yet another SADCC national Tanzania were sent to Mozambique some time ago to help Frelimo contain the MNR threat

CLOSED DOORS

They were sent by President Julius Nyerere for much the same ideological reasons that prompted President Samora Machel to send scores of his soldiers to reinforce Mr Mugabe's Zanla guerillas during the Rhodesian war

The possible deployment of Zimbabwe troops in Mozambique has been discussed behind closed doors frequently over the past two years and it is likely the decision to go ahead was made to safeguard Zimbabwe's economic interests

It demonstrates the determination of at least one of the nine black ruled SADCC nations to fight for the economic independence the group is striving towards

The three-nation effort also is another step towards fulfilment of another African dream, Pan-African military co-operation

For years the Organisation of African Unity has talked of creating a Pan-African force to police the continent's trouble spots or to take on the white-ruled south

The Zimbabwean commitment appears to have resulted from a recent meeting between security delegations from Harare and Maputo which were led by the two Heads of State

SIGNIFICANT

It may prove significant that President Kenneth Kaunda was involved in similar meetings with the Mozambican leaders though nothing has emerged to indicate he intends sending Zambian troops over the border

Mozambique has repeatedly claimed that the MNR which was launched by Mr Ian Smith's Government during the Rhodesian war is now armed and supplied by South Africa

The South African Defence Force has denied the allegation

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, NOVEMBER 28, 1982

(218)

Mozambique faces up to market graft

MACHEL: Blaming South Africa

Clamp on candonga

Tribune Africa News Service

DRASTIC shortages of food and other consumer goods are worsening Mozambique's black market problem despite strict Government measures to control it.

This is apparent from details on the problem — known as candonga in Mozambique — released by the country's official news agency AIM.

Thousands of Mozambicans make a living out of this parasitism, which is characteristic of underdeveloped countries, AIM reports.

It gives as a hypothetical example a Maputo restaurant owner who, to save the trouble of having to run the restaurant, closes it down. He does not tell the authorities supplying him with goods that he has closed shop. The food he would previously have cooked and served he now sells out the back door at black market prices, trebling his profit.

When he is caught out the normal strategem can be tried. A few thousand meticais (one rand is worth about 35 meticais) to grease the palm and shut the mouth of "Senhor X" in the State supply body.

The Government has had little success in its clampdown on the practice. In June this year President Samora Machel linked candonga to the "economic, political and social destabilisation manipulated by South Africa through the bandit gangs it trains and arms" — a reference to the Mozambique resistance movement which repeatedly sabotages transport links with alleged South African backing.

At the centre of the dilemma lies decreasing production, continually fuelled by mismanagement, unwieldy State co-operatives and a general lack of incentive to produce.

In December last year police surrounded a trading district in Maputo and arrested several hundred "candongueiros" who were subsequently tried and sentenced.

But to get rid of candonga, AIM says, it is not enough to jail hundreds of candongueiros. It is also necessary to swamp the markets with produce.

Early last year the Government introduced a rationing system for 11 basic products in Maputo.

Even so, many of the 11 products still find their way into illegal circuits, says AIM. It singles out consumer co-operatives as a major part of the problem.

Non-rationed foodstuffs — some of which there are simply not enough of for an equitable distribution — are channelled preferentially through consumer co-operatives. So much so, that some private shopkeepers in Maputo say openly that the future of private trading does not lie in foodstuffs. They say the State has put a noose around their necks in the form of co-operatives.

In May this year the Governent launched a campaign in Maputo to sell seeds and equipment to small producers. It claims that more than 10 000 families have already profited from the programme.

Those responsible for the campaign are not dancing in the street yet — but it has been a success. By the end of the year it should have resulted in an extra 2 000 tons of food.

Black allies send troops to assist Mozambique

218

Argus 3/12/82

Troops of at least two African countries are helping Mozambique fight anti-Frelimo forces that Maputo claims are supported by South Africa, writes Brendan Nicholson of the Argus Africa News Service.

JOHANNESBURG — The deployment of several hundred Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique is part of a significant escalation of the war there and may have important long-term implications for South Africa

Three companies of troops are believed to have been sent by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to help defend the Beira-Mutare fuel pipeline that carries a large proportion of Zimbabwe's fuel supply

Landlocked Zimbabwe has been goaded into taking a more active military role in Mozambique by the increasing number of attacks by the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance Movement on its vital links with the Indian Ocean ports of Beira and Maputo

In the past two months, insurgents have put the pipeline out of action twice On October 12 they destroyed a pumping station at Maforga and kidnapped three Portuguese technicians and their families

The seven Portuguese were subsequently released Now Zimbabwe has begun using helicopter gunships to escort technicians travelling from Mutare (formerly Umtali) to work on the pipeline

The fuel link was sabotaged again a few days ago but the damage was repaired quickly

On October 2, guerrillas used a landmine near Chicualacuala to derail a Zimbabwe-bound train laden with road-building equipment and various vehicles

The official MNR radio (Radio Free Africa or the Voice of the Hyena depending on which side you are on) has broadcast warnings to Harare at least twice that it would begin attacking Zimbabwean targets if the Mugabe government continued to provide military support for Mozambique

Malawi, with Zimbabwe and Mozambique a member of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), suffered a dose of economic strangulation when the MNR began ambushing vehicles carrying fuel and other supplies from Tete to Blantyre in August

The cutting of the road forced Malawi to transport much of its imports the long way round from Dar es Salaam, through Zambia

It has been reported that Malawi's President Banda was asked by Mozambique to send troops to help against the MNR It is not known yet if any have been sent

Troops of yet another SADCC nation, Tanzania, were sent to Mozambique some time ago to help Frelimo contain the MNR threat

The three-nation effort is a step towards the fulfilment of the black African dream of Pan-African military co-operation

For years the Organisation of African Unity has talked of creating a Pan-African force to police the continent's trouble spots or to take on the white-ruled south

Mozambique has repeatedly claimed that the MNR, which was launched by Mr Ian Smith's government during the Rhodesian war, is now armed and supplied by South Africa

The South African Defence Force has denied the allegation

'No troop build-up near Mozambique'

W/E ARGUS 4/12/82 (218)

PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night denied Cuban claims that South Africa was massing troops along the Mozambique border.

At the same time, he warned that South Africa would not tolerate the claims as an excuse for Cuba to send troops to the former Portuguese colony

Cuban President Fidel Castro, in his capacity as chairman of the group of non-aligned states, stated in a letter to the heads of State he had been informed by the Mozambique Government that South Africa was concentrating troops in the region of Ressano Garcia on the Mozambique/South African border

On-the-spot investigation

In a statement in Pretoria, Mr Botha said. "The South African Government is prepared to put facilities for an on-the-spot investigation of the allegations of the massing of South African troops on the Mozambique border at the disposal of any member of the Press or ambassador or head of a foreign diplomatic mission stationed in South Africa"

And he added "If this present manoeuvre on the part of the President of Cuba should in any way be a pretext for Cuba to prepare the way for the introduction of troops into Mozambique, the South African Government reiterates emphatically that such an eventuality will not be tolerated"

South Africa would also not tolerate the operations of the African National Congress across the border into South Africa

Mr Botha said the Mozambican Government had already been advised that, as it had stated on various occasions, the South African Government desired to maintain peace and stability in the region

Official UN document

"In this connection I refer to a message sent to the Mozambique Government which the Secretary General of the United Nations has been requested to circulate as an official document of the General Asembly and the Security Council," he said.

Part of the message read:

" .. It is the desire of the South African Government to maintain peace and stability in our region. The assurances of the People's Republic that this is also its objective are welcomed.

"During discussions . . the subversive activities of the ANC which necessitate counter-measures were stressed from our side.

"I wish to emphasise once again that acts of violence by the ANC who enjoy facilities in Mozambique, which may lead to follow-up operations with resulting serious implications for the people of the region, continue to be a matter of grave concern to the South African Government

"In this connection information received by the South African authorities that acts of violence in South Africa have been planned by the ANC in Mozambique are most disturbing and the South African Government therefore in the interest of realistic relations again urges the People's Republic of Mozambique not to give facilities to any organisation which directs such actions against South Africa or any other country of our region" — Sapa.

SA warns Cuba on Mozambique

(218)

RDM 4/12/82

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

SOUTH Africa last night warned Cuba not to send troops to Mozambique as "such an inequality will not be tolerated"

The warning came as tension mounted on the border with Zimbabwe after a South African soldier was allegedly abducted by Zimbabwean troops

In a hard-hitting statement issued by Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, South Africa also warned it would not tolerate ANC operations from Mozambique into South Africa

Rejecting allegations that South African troops were massing near Ressano Garcia (the Mozambican town closest to Komatipoort), Mr Botha said South Africa wanted to maintain peace and stability in the region

Mr Botha said President Fidel Castro of Cuba had addressed a letter to the non-aligned countries saying Mozambique had told him South Africa was concentrating troops along the Mozambique border

If all this was a pretext for Cuba to bring troops into Mozambique, "such an eventuality will not be tolerated"

"I wish to emphasise once again that acts of violence by the ANC who enjoy facilities in Mozambique, which may lead to follow-up operations with resulting serious implications for the people of the region, continue to be a matter of grave concern"

South Africa therefore "in the interest of realistic relations" again urged Mozambique "not to give facilities to any organisation which directs such actions against South Africa or any other country of our region," Mr Botha said

Apart from ANC activities, there had been other border incidents, including one at the Komatipoort border post on May 28 Mr Botha gave no details And on September 17 a light plane had been fired on from Catuane village (across the border from the Ndumu game reserve)

A reliable source said in Pretoria last night that the Government was concerned that Cuba might use the border allegations as a smokescreen to airlift the estimated 30 000 troops in Angola to Mozambique

In this way they would be satisfying American demands for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a prelude to independence for SWA, while keeping them within reach of Luanda in Mozambican camps

There is already a presence of Soviet, East German and Cuban advisers, each numbering about 200, in Mozambique

The airlifting of Cuban troops into Mozambique would raise tensions between South Africa and the former Portuguese territory, the source said

Concern over Govt warnings

Maputo fears Matola-style raid by SA

RDM 6/12/82

By JOSE CAETANO

THERE is disquiet in Maputo over recent warnings that Pretoria will not tolerate the concentration of sophisticated weapons in Mozambique or ANC operations from that country

The warnings raise fears that another Matola-like raid is a distinct possibility

The latest South African warning came in a strongly worded statement last Friday night by Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr Botha said that "acts of violence by the ANC who enjoy facilities in Mozambique, which may lead to follow-up operations with resulting serious implications for the people of the region, continue to be a matter of grave concern"

The seriousness with which Mozambique views the South African warnings was clear among various Mozambican government officials with whom I spoke in Maputo last week

I was told by some officials Mozambique is no threat to South Africa and that there are no ANC "centres" anywhere near the South African border

One vital and sensitive aspect that has not yet become clear is the degree of military support received by the ANC from Mozambique

Recently President Samora Machel referred to some of the South African warnings in a speech made to a closed session of Frelimo's central committee

He said "No sensible person could think that an under-developed country like ours could threaten the sovereignty, territorial integrity or stability of any state, especialy a power like South Africa

"The South African whites are not our enemy They are not foreigners in their country or continent They are African people, like us

"It was racism that deformed the mentality of South African whites, that led them to cast themselves in the role of 'chosen people'

"For this reason, it is the South African whites themselves who are the victims of their complexes and prejudices They are the very ones who cut themselves off from the community of all South Africans and set themselves apart as a privileged minority, as a superior race to be preserved

"Our enemy is apartheid The destruction of the stronghold of apartheid will come from inside the South African society"

In his speech he also accused South Africa of launching what he called "a campaign of international terrorism against Mozambique" in a clear reference to the activities of the so-called Mozambique National Resistance which Maputo alleges is supported and armed by South Africa

The question of Mozambique's attitude to South Africa is due to be discussed during the fourth congress of Frelimo in Maputo next April

RDM 6/12/82

Minister resigns from the pulpit

By JOHAN BUYS

A SPRINGS Dutch Reformed Church minister who has incurred the displeasure of the general synod for believing in adult baptism by total immersion, announced his resignation from the church pulpit yesterday and removed his robes before leaving the chapel

In an emotional atmosphere during the morning service, Ds Fritz Kemp, 44, minister of the Presidentsoord congregation of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, said "I have come to terms with myself and cannot disregard total immersion"

Ds Kemp, a popular minister, was serving in the largest NGK congregation on the East Rand The concept of total immersion is in conflict with NGK doctrine

Ds Kemp's resignation follows the recent suspension of eight of his church council members who believe in total immersion and had themselves rebaptised in the Apostolic Faith Mission Church in Geduld, Springs, and the Baptist Church in Hatfield, Pretoria

Twenty-five members of the congregation resigned in protest

Ds Kemp's resignation had split an elder, who did not want his name published, said yesterday

Former racer hurt in fall

Mail Correspondent

KNYSNA — A former motor racing driver, Mr Roy Klomfass, is in the Provincial Hospital in Port Elizabeth after an accident at Knysna last week

His mother, Mrs Des Klomfass, said at the weekend that all she knew was her son had apparently fallen off a motor vehicle

Motor sport pioneer dies in hospital

By LEICESTER SYMONS
Motor Editor

KEN MAXWELL, who wrote about motor sport for the Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Times for more than 10 years from 1966, under the name "Camshaft", died in Johannesburg Hospital on Saturday after a heart attack

He was a leading figure in building Kyalami and developing it into one of the world's top racing circuits

As one of the original members of the SA Motor Racing Club — Samrac — he was largely responsible for persuading the "Mail" to give a lead to other big concerns making the substantial loans and grants that enabled the circuit to be built in 1961

The funeral service will be at Hobkirk-Doves, Jorissen Street, Braamfontein, at [illegible] on Wednesday, December 8

He is survived by his widow Drushka, and stepchildren Pippa Thomas and Tony [illegible]

ET tu can win a fabulous prize

Mail Reporter

ANY of these super prizes can be yours simply by answering the question, "Who is the little boy that finds ET?" printed on the supplied form

Then fill in the entry form supplied or a reasonable facsimile, paste on a postcard and send it to ET Competition No 2, P O Box 2438, Johannesburg 2000, to arrive before noon on Monday, December 12

- **FIRST PRIZE** A fabulous Atari Main frame TV system and the cartridge for the exciting ET game in which you try your skill at helping ET to find a way home
- **SECOND PRIZE** R100 cash from UIP-Warner, who have brought ET to local screens
- **THIRD PRIZES** For two people, R50 cash prizes from UIP-Warner
- **FOURTH PRIZES** For 30 winners, ET sweatshirts and ET T-shirts from Swissatex
- **FIFTH PRIZES** For 17 people, ET books and records giving you the movie soundtrack.

THE RULES

1 No employees of SAAN, UIP-Warner, Atari or

Three ET fans, from left, Adele van Aswegen, 10, Clayton Lategan, 7, and Jorge Magalhaes, 9, dream about their free ET Mail

Star 8/7/82

SA farm raid denied

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South African troops wounded 16 people on a farm 9 km inside Mozambique on Monday, claims the Mozambique news agency AIM

A spokesman for the SADF dismissed the claim as "ludicrous" and said it was not worthy of comment

AIM said the South African soldiers had entered Mapulanguene cattle farm at 8 am and destroyed three tractors.

(218)

AFRICA

Maputo revises ambitions

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Significant shifts in Frelimo's short-term economic policy have emerged from discussions leading up to the fourth party congress to take place in April

Greater emphasis is being put on small projects and self-reliance.

The party congress is the first in six years, and will set Mozambique's development policy. Frelimo has already published what it calls "draft theses" for the congress, and these are being debated in factories and villages throughout the country.

The theses make clear that Frelimo remains committed to turning Mozambique into an industrialised, socialist state The route to this is still seen to be development of heavy industry and big state farms.

But it is now admitted that this will take longer than expected, and that in the meantime there are shortages of food, clothing, transport and housing

As always when it faces problems, Frelimo has turned to its experience during the war for independence from Portugal.

"Material resources were scarce in the liberated zones. By being self-reliant and stimulating popular solutions we freed the creative initiative of the people and problems began to be solved," the theses explain.

Thus the answer to current shortages is "local initiative and small projects."

There is a new emphasis on smaller co-operative farms and small carpenters' and tinsmiths' workshops, with a stress on appropriate technology like bicycles, handcarts and windmills.

"In a farming area," the theses say, "in only a month the people could build small earth dams to hold water during the years it takes to build the large dam to solve their irrigation problems."

The policy changes are coming because Frelimo realises it does not have the money or the skilled people to transform the country as quickly as it hoped. To some extent Frelimo was simply over-optimistic. And government Ministers admit that many errors have been made.

In addition the growing war against the MNR insurgent movement is taking a toll.

Faced with these problems, Frelimo is giving a new short-term priority for smaller industries to produce essential consumer goods like clothing, blankets, pots, soap and batteries, as well as basic building materials.

At the same time, there is to be renewed stress on wiping out the mass illiteracy left behind by the Portuguese, and in the training of new technicians needed for new industries.

The small projects are seen as a "school for technicians" to learn not just techniques, but also how to work with people to find simple solutions to problems.

ARY.

B COMM

									External	Examiners' Initials
									(3)	

IDATE MUST enter in
umber of each question
e order in which it has
), leave columns (2) and

rnal
2)

he Examination Paper)

he Examination Paper)

in column (1)
umber of the

d for written
en is accept-
used only for
iagrams, for

eparate sheet
additional to

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed

2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator

3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out

4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

4 Do not write in the left hand margin

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Rebels hit fuel depot

(218) RDM 10/12/82

MAPUTO — A fuel depot outside Beira in northern Mozambique was attacked by saboteurs early yesterday and was still blazing at midday, diplomatic and oil company sources in Maputo said.

A Mozambique National Resistance spokesman in Lisbon claimed responsibility for the raid on the depot, which handles fuel for Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

The raiders appeared to have aimed at storage tanks holding fuel for Zimbabwe

Mozambican saboteurs warn Zimbabwe

LISBON — Mozambican rebels said the fiery sabotage of an oil depot in Mozambique's second largest port was a warning they might spread their six-year-old guerrilla war into neighbouring Zimbabwe

Mozambique's regime blamed the Thursday dawn attack in Beira which left "several" British Petroleum oil storage tanks ablaze and the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe paralysed, on "special racist commandos coming from South Africa"

A Lisbon based rebel spokesman, Mr Evo Fernandes said saboteurs struck both the oil depot and the pipeline's main pumping station as a "solemn warning" for Zimbabwe to keep its troops out of the Mozambican conflict

He said Zimbabwe had sent abo 5 000 troops to help guard Mozambican transportation systems linking landlocked Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean

"Now not only economic targets of interest to Zimbabwe but military targets as well will come under our fire," Mr Fernandes said "We hope we won't have to go one step further — into Zimbabwe itself"

Independent sources confirm that Zimbabwe recently stationed several hundred soldiers in guerrilla-infested central Mozambique

The rebels, who Western intelligence sources say get South African aid, claim to have about 12 000 men operating in three-quarters of the country against President Samora Machel's radically socialist government

About 18 hours after the sabotage, Mozambique's official Aim news agency said the depot was still afire but the blaze was under control It did not mention the pumping station but officials in Beira confirmed it was not functioning — UPI

SADF denies Mozambique border claim

CAPE TIMES 11/12/82 (218)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The director of Defence Force operations, Brigadier Jan Kloppers, said this week that South Africa did not train members of the Mozambican resistance movement.

He also said the Defence Force did not have the facilities to help an underground radio broadcasting anti-Frelimo propaganda

Brigadier Kloppers was speaking during a tour of the South Africa-Mozambique border. He escorted a group of foreign and local reporters to the border after allegations that South Africa had been building up forces in the area

Brigadier Kloppers also denied there had been a military build-up on the country's borders with Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe

He rejected claims by Mozambique that South African forces had attacked towns in the neighbouring State and said the Republic was not involved in the alleged destabilization of neighbouring countries

"I would like to point out that if it were not for South African power, Maputo would be in darkness and if it were not for the South Africans, their harbour would come to a standstill

"That is far from trying to destabilize that country As far as the alleged build-up of troops is concerned, we have been busy with normal routine exercises, most of which have been similar to those undertaken in the past," he said

Brigadier Kloppers said it was usual practice to advise neighbouring States of pending military operations close to border areas

"This is normally done either through their permanent representatives or trade missions The only two areas in which there is a permanent military presence is in the Northern Transvaal, as well as Northern Natal"

But he warned neighbouring countries who provided facilities for African National Congress insurgents that South Africa would retaliate and destroy the bases once it had positive proof of the fact

SAIC seeks asylum for refugee

218

S. Tribune

12/12/82

A MOZAMBIQUE refugee has turned himself over to the South African authorities in a bid to get political asylum after escaping from "communist suppression" in his own country

Bombay University graduate, Dilip Kumar Mangal, 25, is being held at the Barberton prison until his fate is decided by the Department of Internal Affairs

His plight has been brought to the attention of the South African Indian Council who have made an application for asylum on his behalf

Barberton's member of the SAIC, Ahmad Arbee, said the Council's executive had directed a plea to the director-general of the Department of Internal Affairs for the case to be reviewed in the same light as the issue of the Polish fishermen who were granted asylum in 1973

"Mr Mangal wanted to get away from a communist-dominated government He gave himself up at Komatipoort four weeks ago As an illegal immigrant, the fact that he handed himself over to the authorities might be to his advantage

"The only difference is that he did not arrive in a jet, he walked," said Mr Arbee

"Although he is a Mozambique citizen, he has a B Comm degree from the University of Bombay and we feel he will be an asset and not a liability to the country"

A Barberton resident, Claude Padayachee, has already offered the awaiting-trial prisoner assistance and accommodation in anticipation of his release, and is providing him with food while in jail

Inquiries to the relevant Government departments were re-directed to the South African Prisons Service where a spokesman said "It is confirmed that an awaiting-trial prisoner by the name of Dilip Kumar Mangal, aged 25, is at present incarcerated in the Barberton prison

"It is not the policy of the Prison Service to comment on personal matters regarding individual prisoners"

SA raiders hurt 16, insists Maputo

(218)

12/12/82 S. Tribune

Tribune Reporter

MOZAMBIQUE released details this week of a South African raid into its territory, which it says took place on Monday—three days before the strike into Lesotho which left 42 dead.

The South African Defence Force denies that the raid described by the Mozambican information agency AIM ever took place

The South African raid into Mozambique, which the Mozambicans insist did happen, was seemingly less successful than Thursday's action in Maseru.

According to AIM, 16 people were wounded and three tractors were destroyed before Mocambican border guards and elements of the People's Militia forced the SADF troops to withdraw.

The troops are said to have attacked what AIM called a "cattle farm" at Mapulanguene, just across the border between Mozambique and the Kruger National Park.

The South Africans are claimed to have penetrated about 9 km into Mozambique's Maputo province, in the south-west of the country, to reach their target.

AIM did not specify the number of South African troops involved in the operation.

Mr Don van Lier has been appointed joint managing director of Solarsh Holdings, a public company, and H Solarsh and Company He heads the companies with Mr E Solarsh

Pick 'n Pay gets new HQ

Pick 'n Pay has taken occupation of its Transvaal regional headquarters in Redford Plaza

This marks completion of the fifth building in this office park located in Bedfordview on the Gillooly's Farm interchange

The building was developed by Murray & Roberts Properties on a turnkey basis and was constructed by Murray & Roberts Buildings (Transvaal)

It has been bought by Liberty Life and is occupied by Pick 'n Pay and a long-term lease

Brazilian aid for Maputo

Star 14/12/82 (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Brazil has agreed to aid Mozambique in prospecting for oil and developing its forests, coal mining and potential natural gas

Agreement was signed last week by Brazil's Minister of Mines and Industry, Mr Cesar Cais, and the Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr Prekash Ratilel

Mr Cais did not disclose the amount of aid involved in the deal, but said Brazil would study the projects before establishing how much credit to grant Mozambique

Brazil has loaned Mozambique about R250 million in the past

Australia yes to pay freeze

Own Correspondent

SYDNEY — Australia has opted for a nationwide wage freeze as part of a new Federal Government economic package designed to create new jobs through a limited increase in public expenditure

After seven hours of talks between the Acting Prime Minister, Mr Doug Anthony, the Treasurer, Mr John Howard, and the six State Premiers, a one-year wage freeze was agreed for the states of the same political hue as the Liberal Country Party ruling coalition — Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia The other states opted for a six-month freeze

New clamp on 'illegals' will hit farmers

& RDM 17/12/82 (218)

By CHRIS MARAIS

MORE than 9 000 registered Mozambican workers in the Eastern Transvaal must return to Maputo by New Year's Day to renew their documents

It will cost farmers almost R500 000 in agency fees If they don't pay up, they will be liable to fines of R2 000 for each unregistered worker

Police units in the area will visit farms in the New Year to weed out "illegals", authorities have warned

The exodus of workers to "interim camps" in Maputo for more than two weeks while they await new papers, will seriously drain Eastern Transvaal farms of essential labour

In an attempt to monitor the movement of Mozambicans crossing the border to South Africa in search of work, the Pretoria and Maputo authorities have agreed to the annual registration of labourers

In the past, workers were able to renew their documents at the Ressano Garcia border post Now they must do so in Maputo

The process could deprive farmers of nearly two months of essential labour and workers of much-needed wages

All Mozambican nationals who arrived in South Africa after 1958 must return to Maputo by December 31 and wait in the special camps while their new papers are processed

Farmers employing the workers must pay R48 an employee to a "go-between" agency handling the processing

Many of the workers who arrived shortly after 1958 have set up new families in South Africa and say their villages of origin in Mozambique have long since moved or been destroyed by the war of independence in the 1970s

Mozambicans who arrived in South Africa before 1958 qualify for suspension of repatriation. They fall into two categories

- Those who arrived before 1953 and have worked for a number of employers; and
- Those who arrived before 1958 and have worked for one employer

Farmers and local observers in the Eastern Transvaal say they have heard that workers returning to Maputo for new papers have not been given food or shelter Many of them have been forced to return to South Africa illegally, they say

However, a spokesman for the "go-between" agency — L F Placements — said facilities were provided for them in a compound in Maputo

"That's partly what the R48 fee is for," he said

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said "Why the sudden panic? This law has been known to farmers for some time now It's not as if it was suddenly sprung on them"

A spokesman for T H Hall and Sons, a major Eastern Transvaal employer, said the company would pay workers while they were away

"We object, however, to having to pay more than R10 000 to the agency to handle the move," said the managing director Mr Bob Snaddon

● See INSIDE MAIL Page 9

A paper chase for a liv ing

The victims of red tape and raids

218

ROM 17/12/82

By New Year's Day, more than 9 000 registered Mozambican workers from the Eastern Transvaal will have returned to Maputo for new papers Red tape demands it. But for the local farming community, it has caused a major upheaval. This report from CHRIS MARAIS

SOPHINIA Ngomane can't tell you his age, except to say there were no whites around when he was born.

Sitting in a gnarled crouch on a wooden tripod chair at the black staff compound of Hall and Sons, Sophinia with serious eyes remembers that he crossed the mountains in 1941 to look for work.

He lifts a long, thin, time-hewn finger at Mozambique in the distance

"I came from the tribal village of Magudu I left a wife behind When I found out my mother died, I was so upset I never wrote to my family again."

Next to him, completing the gnome-giant canvas, is the 54-year-old Salmao Mabunda He's been with Hall and Sons for nearly a year, and he hails from Matola, where he used to work in a cement factory until money ran out.

Salmao is a huge and happy man He provides for his wife Pauline and their baby every payday He misses them terribly But with the tragic resignation of the migrant worker, he is proud to be earning money for his family

Salmao looks as if he could pick Sophinia up in his trunk-like arms and carry him around all day as if he was a tame vervet. But in his day, the men say, old Sophinia was even strappier and larger than life than his younger friend

They're the Mozambicans, and there are many of them who work for Hall and Sons

IT'S an old tradition that stretches far into the Mozambique hinterland, ever since the company began in 1890 Grandfathers sent fathers who sent sons across the border to work on the citrus-forestry-cattle-tobacco complex that nearly surrounds the Eastern Transvaal town of Nelspruit.

Moskin Mubi is 58, and comes from the tribal authority of Gijane

"There's been a war since I left. There have been many changes and I could never go back We all know about Hall and Sons in Gijane — the old boss (T H Hall) used to run his cattle through our district. So I came here for work when there was nothing at home."

We interviewed the actual people who have become numbers in a computer, figures on many forms, digits for massive transportation back to Maputo

One farmer says of his men

"Some have even asked me to shoot them instead of sending them back across the border — they have made their homes here"

The game — in the old days — used to be relatively simple A man could not earn money in his own depressed, civil war-torn country, so he hopped the border wire and presented himself for work on a South African farm.

The farmer — if he needed labour — employed him, often at a lower rate than he would be able to offer a local black

As the years passed, the security situation became more critical and the South African Government became distressed at the easy flow across the border Honest workers might cross, but among them guerrillas could also move easily enough — some even reaching the Reef to do more than earn a wage

So now it's the Red Tape and the Police Swoop games

Every worker from Mozambique has to have papers identifying him and allowing him to be in the area So many illegals have crossed that police can only catch them in the early hours of the morning asleep in their compounds

This leaves a bad taste in the farmers' and workers' mouths, and does nothing at all to promote harmony between them and the law in the Eastern Transvaal

The men remember

"A month ago, the police came after midnight They took us all out to the field and made us stand in a line so they could check our documents There were more than 20 of them, black and white, and they encircled the whole compound They took away six men who had allegedly forged their documents"

Hall and Sons, which provides schools for the children, shelter and food for the pensioned-off workers and takes pride in their long association with Mozambican labour sources, regards the recurring police raids as an acute embarrassment

THE man in charge of the black labour force, Johnny Johnson, talks about them as people talks to them in their language and it's an obvious change in attitude from some of the other faceless descriptions we had of the people from others involved in the situation

"We're losing a lot of good will around here because of the raids," he says

The law states that every Mozambican who arrived after 1958 has to register himself annually in Maputo. Farmers are concerned that the men won't return — for any of a number of reasons

Actually proving when a worker entered South Africa is one of the major problems facing the farmers

"That's a long time ago, and it's not easy to obtain documentary proof, especially from people who cannot even write, about the length of time they have been here," one farmer said

The futile paper chase is evident in the case of Francisco Khumbane

HE came to South Africa in 1952, and he would naturally qualify for exemption Except that his first employer, a Witbank mine, no longer exists and he has nothing to prove that he actually arrived here before the cut-off date

He was single when he left Mozambique Now he has a wife and three children in South Africa and knows nothing of his country of birth

Unless Francisco meets an understanding official or some Red Tape Magician, he will have to join the thousands in their exodus to a strange city for new papers

Farmers in the Lowveld were recently issued a warning. register your workers in Maputo or face a fine of R2 000 for every "illegal"

The Lowveld Farmers Association were told

" all Mozambican workers who have been employed by you since 1958 will have to be redocumented in Maputo

"Those in your employ before 1958 will have to get special permission from the Commissioner in Nelspruit to qualify for their repatriation to be suspended for five yearly periods

"You are urgently requested to take all Mozambican labourers together with their documents to the office of the Commisioner of Co-operation and Development in Nelspruit as soon as possible as the deadline for registration is December 31, 1982

"Please comply with this request as anybody employing undocumented labourers from Mozambique after that time will be liable to a fine of R2 000"

"If we don't have these Mozambicans, our farming operations could stop right here," said the MD of Hall and Sons, Mr Bob Snaddon "We also understand that if they don't have any identification, they must return to the village of their origin for it

"Many of these villages don't exist after all these years, and the political changes that have take place in Mozambique, making it impossible for a man to get his ID"

THE Mozambican situation has led to thousands of illegal workers pouring across the border every months

The local courts are filled to capacity, and have been for more than a year now. Because of the shortage of commodities and employment in many areas of Mozambique, anything an illegal worker earns is sent back to his family in the form of food or money

Police crackdowns on illegal workers came late in 1976 immediately after two police officers were seriously injured by a terrorist grenade near Border Gate on the South African/Swaziland border

South African authorities erected a two-metre high diamond mesh fence — costing R1-million — along the border between Komatipoort and Swaziland, but this proved ineffectual

Poor Marx for Maputo's socialist managers

Star 218 17/12/87

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique is finding that socialist managers are sometimes little better at implementing government economic policy than the capitalist ones they replaced. The ruling Frelimo Party has therefore launched a campaign to involve workers to a greater extent in planning and decision-making

Just after independence workers' committees ran some factories abandoned by their Portuguese owners

But they lacked technical and managerial skills, so managers had to be appointed

Three years ago, managers were given more power in the hope that it would increase efficiency.

"Directors should direct," commented President Samora Machel at the time. That did not work either.

"Managers shut themselves in their offices and never talked with the workers, acting just like the old capitalist bosses," said an observer

"This alienated the workers, who worked less hard And by ignoring the accumulated knowledge of the workers, new managers often made mistakes and did not see simple solutions to problems."

CAMPAIGN

The point of the campaign was spelled out in a front-page editorial this month in the daily newspaper Noticias, which said "Technique must be subordinated to politics, and the agent of change is popular participation"

The campaign is being carried out by teams now holding meetings throughout Mozambique to discuss a draft policy document for the fourth party congress to be held in April

Not only are the teams to find out what the people think of the policy paper, they are also supposed to encourage workers to use the paper as a basis to analyse local problems and to try to find local solutions

Workers have been using the meetings to denounce "autocratic and technocratic" managers

COMPLAINTS

At the Cifel steel mill in Maputo workers complained that the manager had failed to carry out a promise to change certain salaries

At the Sofala provincial construction companies, workers complained that management ignored workers' suggestions on personnel assignment and that too many carpenters were sent to some building sites and too few to others

There have been widespread complaints about workers not being involved in planning

There will be no return to the old system of workers' committees running factories — managers remain in charge But they must take more account of what the workers say

Pik and generals in border talks

(218) Mercury 18/12/82

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, and senior Defence Force officers held surprise talks with top Mozambican Government officials at Komatipoort yesterday.

The talks, which observers felt could be linked to South Africa's repeated warnings about neighbours harbouring terrorist organisations, or to the report, earlier this week, that Mozambique had asked Cuba for troops, were announced by SABC.

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen, senior officials of his department and senior officers of the South African Defence Force.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information in Pretoria said Mr Botha had indicated that matters of mutual interest had been discussed, but would not give details, Sapa reported.

A Mercury reporter writes that on Thursday Swazi police and troops carried out a series of pre-dawn raids and detained about 25 members of the ANC operating in Swaziland

Last week South African troops swooped on ANC buildings in Maseru, Lesotho, and wiped out a number of terrorists among about 40 people who were killed in the action

Sanctuary

South Africa's raid raised a storm of international protest which culminated in the UN General Assembly condemning the Republic and the Security Council calling upon the Pretoria Government to pay compensation

But in a firm reply at the end of the Security Council debate, South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr David Steward, warned that the country would continue to strike at terrorist camps in neighbouring states

Furthermore unless Lesotho changed its attitude to- South Africa

Shoo, you greedy birds

FEEDING pigeons is one thing, but being mobbed is something altogether different ... fighting off her feathered fans in Francis Farewell Square in Durban yesterday ... 18-month-old Samantha Young of Sydenham, who was not particularly ... cted at her.

...agnum ... company wound u...

JOHANNESBURG—Magnum Holdings Pty Ltd — the key com... giant empire which is at the ce... Bank of Athens fraud investiga... yesterday placed in provisional ... by the Rand Supreme Court.

The sudden move came after judicial managers had spent three days and nights assessing the company's position and had concluded it hopeless.

In an affidavit before the Court it was stated that the company's investments had been, 'ill-conceived, ill-advised and commercially unsound, bordering on the reckless'.

It was also said that the Magnum Group as a whole no longer had any cash.

Losses

There were no assets in the entire group which were not pledged to some or other creditor and nothing against which cash could be borrowed.

Magnum activities ranged from stock market dealing to farming and car sales and its empire had been built on inter-company loans and pledged assets, the judicial managers felt.

Magnum's losses had gone from R233 833 in June, 1980 to R2 300 000 in 1982

It owed R20 259 466 to four major creditors and

Mercur... Corres...

financial ins... Yesterday ... was unoppo... yers for Mag... would repl... affidavit ma... cial manag... turn date n...

In their ... the provis... managers ... the compar... repay its l... permanen... could not ... dicial man...

'The com... hopelessly ...

It's inve... been ill-co... vised and ... unsound, ... the reckle... the hopele... ation the ... now found ...

Mr S J ... Magnum, ... not oppo... tion but h... deny alle... the judici...

Tw...

of his department and senior officers of the South African Defence Force

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information in Pretoria said Mr Botha had indicated that matters of mutual interest had been discussed, but would not give details, Sapa reported

A Mercury reporter writes that on Thursday Swazi police and troops carried out a series of pre-dawn raids and detained about 25 members of the ANC operating in Swaziland

Last week South African troops swooped on ANC buildings in Maseru, Lesotho, and wiped out a number of terrorists among about 40 people who were killed in the action

Sanctuary

South Africa's raid raised a storm of international protest which culminated in the UN General Assembly condemning the Republic and the Security Council calling upon the Pretoria Government to pay compensation.

But in a firm reply at the end of the Security Council debate, South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr David Steward, warned that the country would continue to strike at terrorist camps in neighbouring states

Furthermore unless Lesotho changed its attitude towards giving sanctuary to ANC members, South Africa might be forced to adopt tough measures to tighten border control and thousands of Lesotho workers might suffer.

A Lesotho foreign affairs spokesman admitted yesterday that if South Africa restricted border entries it would be 'disastrous' for the mountain kingdom.

He hoped South Africa would not implement the threat, although he said he could not imagine how it would be able to do so.

'It would be a terrible blow to Lesotho but it would also hit a number of towns in the Orange Free State because many Basothos cross the border daily to buy goods there,' he said

A spokesman for the Employment Bureau of Africa, which supplies labour to the mines, said about 95 000 Basothos worked on South Africa's gold mines

'Last year Basotho miners sent home more than R52 million, a large percentage of which benefited Lesotho directly by being paid into the National Bank of Lesotho,' he said

'Obviously if this labour source were removed it would effect the mines, even though there is a labour surplus in the country,' he added.

Restrictions

Although the majority of black miners were Transkeians, Basothos traditionally had been viewed as the elite of mineworkers and tended to occupy skilled positions

The director-general of the South African Institute for International Affairs, Prof John Barratt, said he didn't see the restriction of border entries by South Africa as a likely development.

'Lesotho is economically an integral part of South Africa and it would be like cutting off part of our country,' he said

'It would also be pointless to foster greater poverty in Lesotho,' he added

Clairwood tote likely to rocket

by Richard McMillan

THE influx of thousands of visitors, the paying out of Christmas bonuses and the payment of holiday wages to building and factory workers, could see the tote turnover rocket for today's meeting at Clairwood.

At Natal Tattersalls yesterday there was some early movement on a few horses, including two rank outsiders whose odds were shortened from 20-1 to 7-1.

In the juvenile race there was support for the favourite Miss Evert who came in to 15-10.

The scratching of the two favourites in the betting in the second race saw the odds on Ecstatic shorten from 4-1 to 15-10 while in the fourth race large bets were placed on the 20-1 outsiders King Of Clubs and Zollverein who both shortened to 7-1.

In the trifecta race, the last event on the card, the colt Regents Heir was backed from 10-1 to 5-2.

Punters betting on Natal, Transvaal or Cape racing will find all they need to know in the comprehensive racing coverage for the three centres on pages 12 and 13.

FEEDING pigeons is one thing, but being mobbed is som ... fighting off her feathered fans in Francis Farewell S was 18-month-old Samantha Young of Sydenham, pleased with all the attention she was receiving — since but rather at the bag of food she was holding. Pi

SA spy na at Old Ba

SOUTH African spy Maj Craig Williamson and W/O Joseph Klue, a diplomat who left here last month after Britain had protested about his activities, were named in a trial at the Old Bailey yesterday.

Peter Caselton, 38, the paymaster of an operation to burgle offices of black terrorist groups in London, was jailed for four years.

Liverpool-born Trevor Aspinall, 24, described as a professional burglar, was jailed for 18 months.

The two had pleaded guilty to conspiracy to burgle Swapo, ANC and PAC offices and other premises in London, burglary, dishonest handling of stolen documents and possession of an offensive weapon — a can of tear-gas.

A third man, Swede Bertil Wedin, 42, who pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to burgle and dishonestly handling stolen documents, was remanded to stand trial separately in March

Mr James Miskin, QC, the Recorder of London, said he was passing a deterrent sentence on Caselton, who was a commercial pilot

Prosecutor Mr Roy Amlot had claimed that Caselton, a slight and dark-haired man, had set up a front business in the Isle of Man for his activities 'as a South African agent'.

Mr Amlot said Caselton had established the company, Africa Aviation Consultants, in partnership with a man who used the name Arthur Calyton, but who was in fact Maj Williamson

London Bureau

There was no evidence that the company had conducted any aviation business nor did Caselton claim it had

Caselton had also opened an account at Lloyds Bank in Guildford, and the first credit had been R20 000 paid in by a Mr C M Williamson

The account showed that Caselton had received a total of R116 000

'It is clear that he had plenty of money and the majority of it came from South Africa,' said Mr Amlot.

Senior SA diplom expelle from U

John Matisonn

WASHINGTON United States Go ment ordered a s South African dipl Washington to leave tober this year aft ious incidents invo apartheid foes in ington

The Reagan Adm tration told South that Mr Danie Opp head of the Natio telligence Servi South Africa's Wa ton embassy, would to leave

The US did not public its complain Mr Opperman de from the United

Botha pushes Machel on ANC terror bases

218

By PETER MANN
Political Correspondent

THE dramatic border summit between Mozambique and South Africa is part of a major political and diplomatic offensive the Government has launched to deny the African National Congress bases and succour in neighbouring states

Government sources have also disclosed the talks were arranged before South African troops smashed into Maseru last week and followed negotiations aimed at ending cross-border raids by the ANC in an attempt to bring about peace and stability.

The sources take the line that this week's talks at Komatipoort show South Africa's willingness to negotiate with her neighbours and deny they are a result of the Lesotho raid, but it is clear the Government has warned all its neighbours to control the ANC or face the Maseru mailed fist, where raiders hit ANC targets and killed 42, including women and children

This tough action has already paid dividends in the reaction of the Swazi Government, which swooped on ANC bases in her territory this week

At the talks were the Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, the Director General of Foreign Affairs Hans van Dalsen, senior Defence Force officers and representatives of the Mozambique Government

Gerald L'Ange, editor of the Tribune's Africa News Service, writes that the top-level meeting came soon after Mr Botha warned Maputo that Pretoria would not tolerate ANC operations across the border.

Tribune 19/12/82

On October 4 Mr Botha repeated an invitation to Mozambique to hold talks on this subject and on allegations that Mozambique troops have in recent months fired across the border into South Africa.

The South African raid into Lesotho on December 8, which followed a similar raid into Mozambique in 1981, must have left little doubt in neighbouring states that Pretoria is deadly serious when it says it will not tolerate ANC violence from sanctuaries across the border

The meeting came only a week after the historic meeting between South African and Angolan representatives in the Cape Verde Islands. It was held despite Mozambique's strong voice in the chorus of condemnation now being heard in the United Nations General Assembly of South Africa's alleged attempts to destabilise its neighbours

Mr Botha's offer came in a statement relating to a Mozambican claim that South African troops were being massed along the border near Ressano Garcia.

Denying the Mozambican claim, Mr Botha reiterated South Africa's desire for peace and stability. He recalled that subversive ANC activities from Mozambique that might necessitate counter-measures had been discussed with the Mozambicans on January 15 and February 27 1980 in Maputo and on December 11 1981 at Komatipoort.

Mr Botha said that this September South Africa sent Mozambique a message through the good offices of another country, indicating that acts of aggression across the border would not be tolerated.

The message carried an indirect threat that South Africa might launch more raids on ANC targets in Mozambique such as the one in January 1981 on Matola, Near Maputo, in which 12 ANC members were killed.

Mr Botha warned that South Africa did not tolerate the operations of the ANC across the border into South Africa from Mozambique.

No luxury on the Polana menu

(218) Star 21/12/82

Hotel Polana is not for the masses, reports Alan Cowell

PUTO — The , it is true, does run hot and at fast guests desir- f preserves or but- ing their own to table, clutching possessively in mene bags the Hotel Polana whatever else, a style of its own, a history and, per- an insight or two what has hap- to this strip of d on the Indian over the years Polana is Mo- mide's best hotel to aficionados the elegant in Southern a a place reflect- st splendour and poverty great dazzle-white tan out over a n of palms and and pool deck ocean breeze whis- its secrets to the g palm fronds above the sun- s The elevator is of rosewood and that proceeds se- ely through the s four floors And ing room, stylis- y, is somewhere fin de siecle and first-class an railway sta- ge circa 1910 is no a la menu Mozam- s straitened cir- es do not per- such luxury. But are prawns and at lunch time, the parasols, the pool, a hal- tradition the years, the has played host and revolution- South African and Soviet is cently, there were additions to the t reflect Mozam- s international al- ces. a North

The Hotel Polana . . . renovations planned.

Korean martial arts team, clad in track suits, practising homicidal ballet on the pampered smoothness of a lawn-bowls green built for another era; and a cultural group of young female dancers from Soviet Uzbekistan, sporting bikinis by the poolside under the watchful gaze of large, unsmiling men in leather jackets whom any consumer of espionage tales would immediately recognise as vintage KGB, seen, that is, through Western eyes. At any rate, they were not dancers

The hotel was built in the 1920s, in the days when Portugal ran Mozambique, after a fashion, and the alignment was with other colonial powers, not with Eastern Europe

Initially, it had about 150 rooms but now there are 210, including a newer section in which air-conditioning replaces the ocean breeze for cooling

If Mozambique has moved from colony to marxist independence, so the hotel has kept step During World War 2 it was, they say, a nest of espionage, as was the metropolis, Lisbon Agents of various powers spied variously on port movements, colonial officials and each other

Then came peace and, in neighbouring South Africa, the formulation in 1948 of apartheid

White South African men on vacations, it was said, shot through with a sense of the illicit, frequented the dockside bars of downtown Maputo, in quest of something that their politics and inclination at home forbade them

A South African group, Southern Suns, ran the hotel, and the Polana stood in silent, stylish witness. That was until 1975, when the Mozambican revolution came And the hotel weathered that, too

The downtown bars were closed and many of the women were sent to re-education camps The Portuguese, who had called the city Lourenco Marques, fled to Portugal and South Africa, and the South Africans became pariahs.

A workers' committee took over running — some would say not running — the hotel, reflecting the proletarian view of new rulers who had established their credentials as guerilla fighters in the bush And the hotel, today, reflects some of the ambivalences of that new style of rule.

The ruling party in Mozambique, Frelimo, is hierarchical in its approach and there is a certain exclusivity to its membership.

There is a kind of inherited, Portuguese sense of the formal in all things Mozambican, so that the Polana not for non-residents Mozambicans or not They are excluded The masses do not here because the has only a limited capacity to provide and drink, but vis delegations do, be the Uzbek dancers or the KGB chaperons

The itinerant traveller might find it difficult to take a here but a deleg on official business be housed, and the eventually will because there are afoot to revamp Polana, once a Portuguese group has completed a new, luxu hotel a little way on the seafront, ding more beds

Then the Polana close for a while, will be removed so the small rooms are into big ones, and it will reopen

And, as ever reflective of Mozambique mixture of dogma a kind of pragmatism the renovations will carried out by the Portuguese — once hated overlords whom the Polana, its way of life, were symbol of supremacy.

New York Times

Star (218)

Briton held as Beira raid suspect

21/12/82

The Star's
Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The head of a South African company in Mozambique has been arrested in connection with the raid on the oil depot in Beira on December 9 He is a 48-year-old British citizen, Mr Dion Hamilton

Mr Hamilton is managing director of Manica Freight Services in Beira Manica is owned by Anglo American Corporation of South Africa and is one of the biggest shipping agents in Mozambique

Mr Hamilton has been in the shipping business in Mozambique for at least 20 years and is well-known in Beira

He is a private pilot and parachutist A week before the Beira raid he was one of the winners in the national parachute championships, and he trained the winning Mozambican team

Six other Manica staff were arrested with Mr Hamilton Five of them are Portuguese and one Mozambican

No formal charges have been made against Mr Hamilton and no statement issued

Mozambique claims that South African commandos carried out the raid on the oil storage depot

It is believed that Mozambican authorities think Mr Hamilton gave information to South Africa that helped it carry out the raid, which did R30 million damage

218 Star 24/12/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's religious groups, which have been struggling to find a niche in the new marxist order, have been given personal directives by President Samora Machel

In four days of unique dialogue representatives of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches and the Muslim and Hindu faiths spoke to the President of their hopes — and put forward their complaints

In turn they heard him define their "correct" role in the new order

According to the government news agency AIM Machel praised all the religious groups except the Catholic Church, which he attacked for having been "a State religion" under the Portuguese in Mozambique and for seeking to regain lost privileges

But he recalled his meeting with Pope Paul VI in 1970 while Frelimo was still fighting to oust the Portuguese

"It was by then already clear that the Vatican did not share the same principles that guided the Portuguese Catholic hierarchy in its systematic alliance with the Portuguese government," he said

NO REVISION

Machel said there was no discrimination on religious grounds in Mozambique but made it clear there would be no revision of Frelimo policy where it cut across traditional church activities, such as the nationalisation of schools and hospitals

He said each church should take an active part in the government's "national reconstruction" and invited each to present an annual plan of action

The Muslims complained that in some parts of Mozambique their followers had been forced by the authorities to eat during fasting periods and that pigs had been let loose in their mosques

MOSQUES

They asked for the right for the faithful to be called to prayer from the minarets of their mosques and for permission to open an Islamic school in Maputo.

The Protestants wanted to publish their own newspaper and to be allowed to practise in communal villages

They complained that the nationalisation of schools and health centres had demoralised Christians.

CREMATORIUM

The Hindus said they had enjoyed freedom of worship since Frelimo's takeover

They asked only for the liberalisation of the rules regarding the import of religious and educational books and for a new crematorium

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Beira, the Rt Rev Jaime Goncalves, admitted the church had committed "errors" and shown non-evangelical attitudes and its co-operation with the Portugese

He then asked for the freedom to train priests, that citizens be free to take up the cloth, and for the church to enter re-education centres and communal villages

COMPENSATION

The church wanted the re-opening of its closed premises, fair compensation for the nationalised property, the right to open new churches and religious freedom in the civil service

The church was obliged to seek "along with all Mozambicans" roads which lead to peace, said the bishop

The Cape Times, Saturday, December 25, 1982 218

Church, State relations thaw in Maputo

MAPUTO. — Marxist Mozambique is celebrating Christmas for the first time since independence in 1975

A public holiday has been declared by the country's rulers as part of a wider reconciliation between the state and organized religion

Relations were frozen when the country won its freedom from Portugal after a long and bitter war between guerilla forces led by Samora Machel, now President, and Portuguese colonisers.

The Marxist Frelimo Party, newly in control, had little time for religious bodies They offended its political ideology in general, and the Roman Catholic Church in particular stood accused of helping the colonial power oppress the masses.

During Portuguese rule the imposing Roman Catholic churches which dotted the country were regarded as instruments of foreign domination, Frelimo officials said.

But a four-day meeting earlier this month between President Machel and religious leaders indicated a new beginning, although many problems remain

The talks were attended by senior government officials and representatives of Mozambique's main religious bodies — the Protestant Christian Council, the Roman Catholic Church, the Hindu community and two Islamic groups

Afterwards the semi-official newspaper, Noticias, published documents prepared at the meeting by the religious leaders setting out grievances and proposing a new relationship

They suggested they could help with health care and with fundraising for development

The Moslems complained that some local authorities did not allow the calling of the faithful to prayer from the minarets of mosques, the Catholics asked for free access to socialist communal villages, and the Hindus asked for a new gas-fired crematorium and more books in the Gujarati language

It was not clear how far the government would go to meet the requests, but President Machel promised further dialogue and agreed to set up a special liaison department

The religious groups said the opening of a dialogue was encouraging, adding in a statement "As a result of this measure the government can count on the religious sector in the arduous task of national reconstruction"

But it was clear the dialogue included blunt speaking by both sides

The religious leaders said in their statement that followers suffered many difficulties after independence A disagreeable atmosphere "tended to alienate believers from active participation in nation-building," they said

Old tensions between Frelimo and the Roman Catholics quickly surfaced at the meeting.

President Machel criticized what he considered church support for Portuguese rule. He said priests had given their blessing to Portuguese troops and had administered communion to them after they had massacred defenceless villagers.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Beira, Jaime Goncalves, said in a document presented to the meeting "We are concerned at the country's disturbed condition, arising from actions in which lives and property are destroyed and progress is impeded. This obliges us to seek, along with all Mozambicans, roads which lead to peace."

This was interpreted by President Machel as a reference to the conflict between the government and anti-Marxist rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) The government says the MNR, which attacks economic targets across a wide front, is backed by South Africa as part of a destabilization campaign

"This is a clear proposal for deal with the bandit gangs," the President told the bishop, Noticias said.

The general tone of statements following the meeting and of subsequent press reports was of reconciliation despite differences over fundamental beliefs — Sapa-Reuter

Page 15.

OWN BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
4	6	
Examiners' Initials		

I A

Paper)

Paper)

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed

2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator

3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out

4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the niversity

D 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid Afrika

Cuban leader ends four-day Maputo tour

(218) REDM 30/12/82

By JOSE CAETANO

CUBAN Vice-President Juan Almeida Bosque has completed a four-day visit to Maputo during which time he held a wide ranging series of talks with President Samora Machel and other Mozambican leaders

The Cuban Vice-President met with a high-level Mozambican delegation led by Mr Marcelino dos Santos, Secretary for Economic Policy of Frelimo's Central Committee and the party's number two figure

The delegations reviewed the many agreements between the countries and discussed ways of improving them

Another matter discussed by the Cuban delegation, which included the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Oscar Oramas, was the agenda for the forthcoming summit of non-aligned countries which is scheduled to be held in New Delhi early next year At the summit President Fidel Castro of Cuba, the current chairman of the non-aligned countries, will hand over the leadership of the movement to India's Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi

Althought no communique has been issued at the end of the visit sources in Maputo have disclosed that Mr Bosque also held talks with President Samora Machel on the South West African independence issue

DRC maize for Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has accepted drought aid of eight tons of maize from the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa — even though "this church supports apartheid and consists entirely of Boers"

The food was given in response to an appeal made by the Christian Council of Mozambique.

Star 30/12/82

218