

7-18
B/Doy

RECENT angry exchanges between Pretoria and Maputo suggest the already torn and tattered Nkomati Accord may becoming a dead letter.

This week, bilateral relations are expected to reach one of their trickiest passages with the release of the Margo Commission of Inquiry's report into the plane crash in which President Samora Machel died.

And the tensions are already showing. Eight months of political sniping over the crash turned into a barrage last weekend when Defence Minister Magnus Malan accused Moscow and Maputo of trying to discredit the report in advance of its release.

The Soviets and their "Marxist lackeys," Malan said, were masters at the manipulation of perceptions. But his speech was more than just another bash at Maputo's claims of SA culpability in the Machel plane crash and involvement.

Malan set alarm bells ringing by stating SA would consider pleas for help from pro-Western movements in Southern Africa seeking to check Soviet expansionism in the region.

He said: "It (SA) cannot play a passive role in a situation where Soviet intervention is blatantly taking place in the name of liberation."

'Confronted'

"There are pro-Western groups that are confronted by Soviet expansionism in Southern Africa but that do not have the ability to survive on their own.

"Where such groups ask SA for assistance it must be considered in principle, taking into consideration factors that will ultimately bring stability and peace to the region."

SA has repeatedly denied aiding the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) since the signing of Nkomati in March 1984, when SA and Mozambique undertook not to allow their territories to be used for planning "acts of violence, terrorism, or aggression" against the other.

Malan, admittedly, did not mention Renamo or the rebel Un-

Has Malan killed off the accord?

HAMISH McINDOE

ita movement in Angola by name. But political observers believe the spirit and possibly the letter of Pretoria's diplomatic showpiece was broken by Malan's offer, which has been seen as a strong hint of future Renamo backing.

Maputo, for one, is in no doubt that Malan intends to go public with his support for Renamo. Says AIM spokesman Paul Fauvet: "SA no longer has anything to gain from pretending to uphold the accord."

Research director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, André du Pisani, also says Malan's speech flouted the spirit and letter of the accord. "Maputo must be drawing the ineluctable conclusion that Pretoria has reneged on the agreement. The accord is, for practical purposes, dead."

But director of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, Mike Hough, believes the accord — if a little tarnished — remains intact.

"Malan possibly infringed the spirit of the accord in his statement, but the treaty is still an important diplomatic breakthrough."

"There are still no ANC bases in Maputo and nobody has proved that SA has launched cross-border raids into Mozambique since its signing in 1984."

There is no mechanism in the accord to sever the treaty but, under international law, it be-

comes inoperable if "circumstances dramatically change," says Hough.

Charges of breaking the accord are not unprecedented. Two years ago, in possibly the most serious breach, Pretoria admitted to "technical violations" of the treaty.

Frelimo forces captured the diary of Renamo secretary Afonso Dhlakama listing SADF flights and supply drops to the rebels after they were flushed from their Gorongosa bush headquarters.

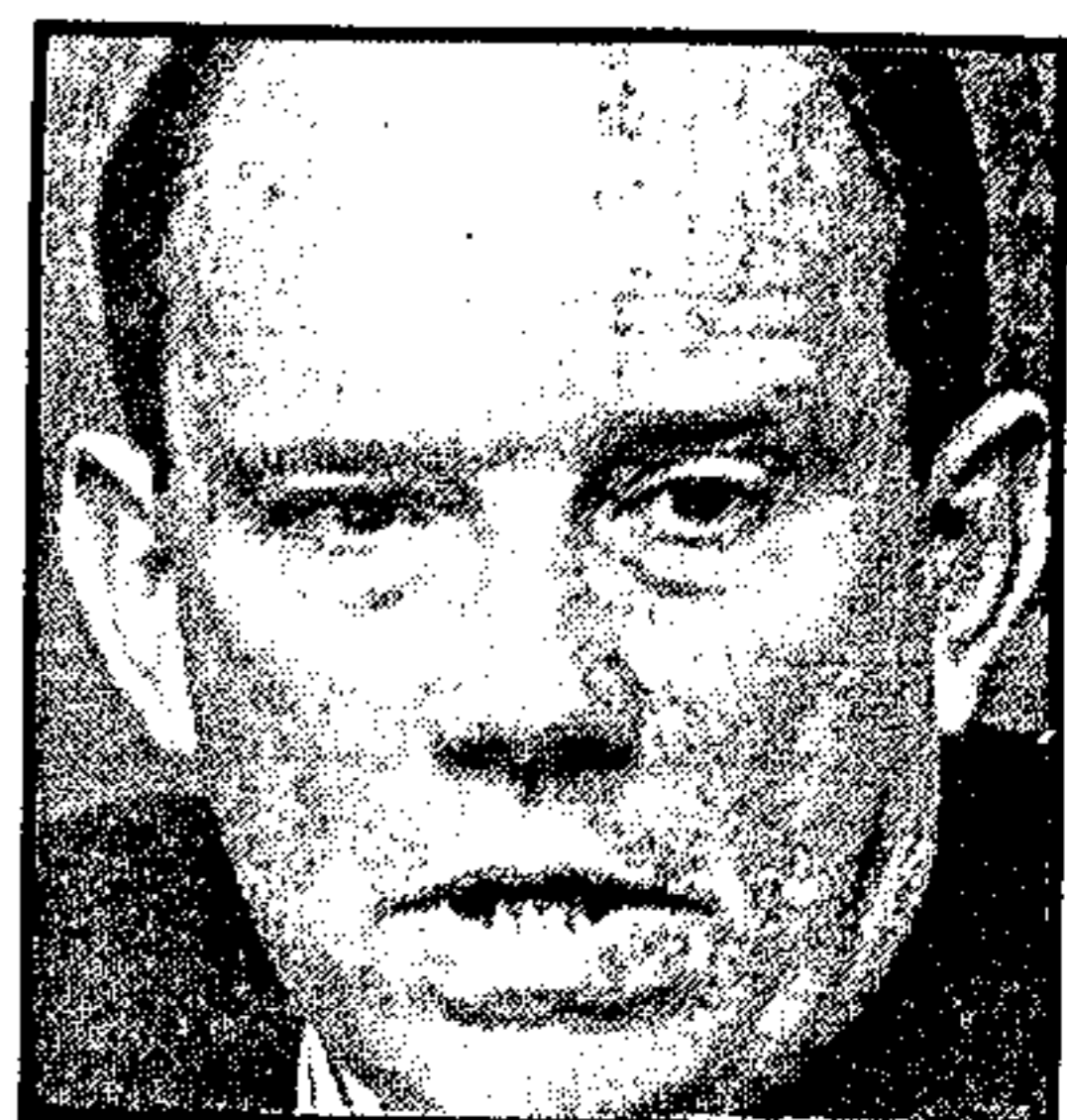
But the accord has usually been steered back on course by bland statements from both sides recommmitting themselves to the non-aggression pact.

Dismayed

The Department of Foreign Affairs is dismayed by talk that the accord is on the rocks. It believes Malan's statement was wrongly interpreted and accuses AIM of making mischief at SA's expense to boost the country's foreign funding.

If fact, says the department's deputy Director-General for Africa, Glen Babb, Pretoria is increasing its diplomatic activity in Mozambique.

"We have no intention of undoing the accord and the department is urging the Mozambican government to reactivate the Joint Security Commission,



□ MALAN ... tensions

which has not convened since last year. Maputo is considering the matter."

Babb strongly denies SA has broken the accord by aiding Renamo.

AIM said Renamo's failure to annex Mozambique's central Zambesia province had caused "Malan to switch Renamo attentions back to the southern front".

"It is likely Malan will try to cut the Limpopo Valley off from Maputo. That's been tried before in early 1983, but they failed then."

STANDING in a chest-deep trench in a small army camp in Ungubana, southern Mozambique, Private Florencio Eduardo Daniel slowly stirred a tin can of boiled beans and sardine.

Fresh water supplies had just arrived by train and he was savouring this, his first real meal in a week.

"We never know when the food is coming, and the well water is making us sick," he said. "At the British training camp, we ate well, dressed well and slept well. Once we came back to Mozambique, everything changed."

□ □ □ □

The well-stocked training camp in neighbouring Zimbabwe is hardly able to prepare Mozambican recruits for the chaos of the 13-year-old war in their country where the nominally socialist Frelimo government, backed by both the Soviet Union and the West, is fighting the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo).

The war has forced millions of civilians to flee their homes and has pushed the country to the brink of famine. Severe shortages of food and supplies are a drain on the army's morale.

Private Daniel and the other 103 Mozambican troops encamped at this dusty railway station 80km north of Maputo were the first full company trained by British instructors at the Nyanga camp.

They finished the course last December amid great fanfare, as a symbol of the growing British and Western military aid to President Joaquim Chissano's largely Soviet-supplied army. Just before Christmas they arrived to chase rebel bands through thick brushland.

□ □ □ □

A second company took up position 24km south of Ungubana on June 12 and two more British-trained companies are expected by next March, completing a full battalion, when the current programme expires.

The arrival of the British-trained "green berets", the soldiers boast, has scared off Renamo units in the area. Yet the sporadic supply shipments raise key questions over the effectiveness of Britain's current military aid package.

The Mozambique armed forces can certainly do with help on many fronts, including training. But President Chissano's biggest challenge is to improve the management and co-ordination of the 30 000-strong army, and this drive underpinned a major reorganisation of the high command last June.

Western aid to the Mozambican army has been limited to non-lethal equipment and training. The British programme, though the biggest of any Western country, is still very modest, costing an estimated R20-million this year.

□ □ □ □

It will take years to have any real impact on the war, given the small number — 350 — of soldiers British instructors train each year. And because the course takes place outside Mozambique, the trainers are out of touch with local fighting conditions.

Nevertheless, the Chissano government hopes such Western assistance will help to curtail South African pressure on Mozambique while ensuring continued food and development aid for millions of war refugees and to revive the shattered economy.

The companies trained at Nyanga are guarding a British-funded effort to rebuild the great southern railway that skirts the Limpopo River on its route from Zimbabwe to Maputo. They are also playing a back-up role in the offensive launched on May 18 in Maputo province.

These units are part of a mushrooming num-

ber of special forces set up with Western training and assistance.

Most of the Frelimo soldiers receiving Western aid, like the British-trained units, are guarding projects of interest to the particular government or corporate sponsor.

The widespread lack of security has also attracted profit-making private firms such as the British company Defence Systems Ltd, which has trained about 400 Frelimo soldiers guarding the Nacala railway in the far north.

Added to the myriad special Mozambican forces are the sizeable forces stationed by three of Mozambique's neighbours in the country to bolster the defence of important transport routes and potential economic targets.

Zimbabwe is by far the most deeply committed, with at least 10 000 troops in Mozambique at an estimated cost of R1.2-million a month.

After protecting the rehabilitation of the Beira corridor rail, road and oil pipeline linking Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean, the Zimbabwe national army is now concentrating on checking rebel sabotage of the Limpopo line.

□ □ □ □

Some Western diplomats boast that their military aid carries the added bonus of reducing the Soviet Union's role in Mozambique. But that appears to be wishful thinking.

Although Western military analysts and some Mozambican officials deride the failure of Soviet military advisers here since independence from Portugal in 1975 to mould the government army into an efficient fighting force, Moscow remains by far the military's main benefactor, providing nearly all its aircraft, helicopters, arms and ammunition.

And of all the special forces trained by Mozambique's allies, only the Soviet-instructed "red beret" commandos have made a major difference in the war.

□ □ □ □

As they did last year, the "red berets" are spearheading a new, and thus far largely successful, offensive against Renamo in the rich northern province of Zambezia. On June 2, they captured the district capital of Milange, on the Malawi border, which the rebels had held since September, 1986.

Although the government has scored recent gains against a 20 000-strong Renamo army badly short of food in certain areas and discredited by detailed refugee accounts of horrific atrocities against civilians, few Mozambican officials any longer believe in a purely military solution to the war.

The government army is simply too small and the country too large.

Thus, in tandem with increasing military pressure on Renamo, President Chissano declared an amnesty last December and has stepped up contacts with the South African Government.

The provision of small amounts of aid and training to the Mozambican army simply does

□ □ □ □

not address the scope of the country's crisis.

Mozambique is locked in a vicious circle: the economy cannot function until the country is more secure, and the army cannot provide that security without more resources from a growing economy. In such an environment, the war could drag on endlessly.

A co-ordinated, non-lethal military aid programme focusing on improving the army's logistics and administration while sharply increasing training levels, is the West's best chance of helping Mozambique to break out of that circle.

The Independent News Service reports from Mozambique

How West can help Mozambique break out of vicious circle

AK645
11/7/88
218

CP Correspondent

ABOUT 300 Mozambican refugees a day are flooding into Malawi, ironically a result of a war Malawi has been accused of fostering.

Participants at the recent World Council of Churches conference on the problem of Mozambican refugees heard there were already 500 000 refugees in the southern part of Malawi, fleeing the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance.

A year ago, there were only 70 000 refugees, but UN aid agencies estimate the figure will rise to 750 000 by next May if the current rate of influx continues.

One delegate commented: "The poorest country in the region is shouldering the heaviest burden."

The largest numbers of refugees are in southern Malawi. The area is already densely populated and short of land. In some districts, delegates were told, the numbers of refugees already exceed the local population.

The shortage of land has forced some of the refugees to cross the border back into Mozam-

Mozambican refugees flood into Malawi

bique to till their fields, returning to the refugee camps at night.

The massive influx of refugees is due to the fact that Malawi shares a long border with those Mozambican provinces most affected by the war. Malawi reaches deep into Mozambique, between the provinces of Niassa and Tete.

Ironically, the war is worst in this area because of Malawian backing for the MNR, according to Mozambican accusations, which say that Malawi has used its strategic location to become the major

rear base and supply route for the rebels.

Before last week's WCC conference, participants were taken on visits to refugee camps in the various countries affected. Delegates who visited Malawi reported that the destruction wreaked by the MNR stops neatly at the road which forms the border between the two countries.

Delegates also commented on the fact that the Malawian authorities had provided no security for the refugee camps, despite attacks by the MNR on some of the camps.

Delegates reported they had seen one policeman armed with a stick in one camp with several thousand refugees. His major function was to keep order when food was distributed.

This contrasts starkly with the situation in Zimbabwe and other coun-

tries, where security has become a major concern in refugee camps after MNR attacks.

As a result, Mozambican sources regard it as probable that Malawian support for the MNR continues, even though a small contingent of Malawian troops is assisting Frelimo troops.

There are also fears in Maputo that the huge, unguarded refugee camps in Malawi may be turned into fertile recruiting grounds for the MNR.

Some observers have said the rebels have become an important internal support base for Malawian President Hastings Banda, whose popularity in Malawi is said to be slipping as his age advances.

Through its strategic location and close ties to Pretoria, Malawi has become a crucial base for the MNR since the 1984

Nkomati Accord which made it difficult for Pretoria to continue its support for the group openly.

According to a recent report by Christian Aid, the development aid arm of the British churches: "It was therefore highly convenient that she was able to negotiate the use of staging posts in Malawi which could also be supplied by road or air."

At the same time, large bands of up to 400 fighters were created and sent into the provinces bordering Malawi, particularly Zambesia.

The aim was to hold large areas, creating a corridor linking Malawi to the sea. This would have effectively sliced Mozambique in half and tied in with Banda's long-held designs on this territory.

In late 1986, combined pressure by the Frontline states on Banda led to the establishment of a joint security commission between Malawi and Mozambique. As part of this initiative, Mozambican and Zambian presidents Samora Machel with Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe held a summit with Banda and presented him with documentary evidence of Malawian backing for the rebels.

At the same time, there were accusations that there was an invasion of large numbers of MNR fighters who may have been asked to leave by Malawi.

Last August, there was another large invasion of MNR fighters from Malawi. They were able to occupy several towns in the Zambesi valley, Maputo sources said.

With the help of Zimbabwean forces, government troops were able to blunt this offensive and the rebels have since been forced into the southern provinces where the situation has substantially worsened. — Elnews

28

MNR claim 41 killed *Cape Times 4/7/86 Z18*

LISBON. — Right-wing Mozambican guerrillas said on Saturday that they killed an army general and more than 40 soldiers in three attacks during the past week, including an ambush within a one-hour drive of the capital, Maputo. The MNR said they killed Major-General Jose Sigauque and nine soldiers in ambushing a 37-vehicle convoy between Marracuene and Manhica.



AFRICA

Cahora Bassa: Stakes are worth the risks

AR645 5/7/88 2/8

By Gerald L'Ange
Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — Three governments are taking a multi-million-rand gamble in the agreement to reactivate the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique, which has been kept out of commission by the Renamo rebels since 1983.

The South African, Mozambican and Portuguese Governments have decided to sink more than R60-million into repairing the line and several more millions in trying to stop Renamo from halting the flow of electricity from the Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa, the main customer.

The money will be wasted if a way is not found to keep the line in working order on its 1 000km route to the Republic from the dam on the Zambezi River.

But the three governments have obviously decided there is a fair chance of keeping the power flowing and that the stakes are worth the risk.

Portugal's stake is its R2 400-

million investment in the project and the interest charges that are dribbling out of its coffers with no return income. Only when the scheme is again selling electricity can the Portuguese get their money back.

They would then hand Cahora Bassa over to the Mozambican Government, which would divert the revenue into its own starved exchequer. In addition, the Frelimo Government would be able to chalk up a major strategic and political victory in its long battle against Renamo.

South Africa would initially have to pay more for the electricity than it is currently costing to produce it in its coal-fired power stations, but ultimately it would save the capital cost of building a new thermal power station to help meet the Republic's growing power needs.

An important political bonus for South Africa would come from increasing Mozambique's dependence on the Republic at a time when Mozambique and all

other member states of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference are trying to do the opposite.

The crucial question of how the line is to be protected against Renamo remains unresolved, however, in spite of the agreement between the three governments in Lisbon on June 21 on procedures for reactivating Cahora Bassa.

They gave the job of repairing the power line to a consortium consisting of a South African company, Powerlines, and an Italian firm, SAE. Powerlines will supply the materials and SAE will put them in place.

The Italian Government is providing soft finance for SAE's side of the contract, costing about R30-million, and the South African Government is giving credit guarantees for Powerlines' side, which will cost about the same.

The reconstruction teams are to be protected against Renamo by the Frelimo Government's troops.

Cahora Bassa — a R60-m gamble

ster 5/7/88

2/8

BY GERALD L'ANGE
The Star's Africa News Service

Three governments are taking a multimillion-rand gamble in the agreement to reactivate the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique, which has been kept out of commission by the Renamo rebels since 1983.

The South African, Mozambican and Portuguese governments have decided to sink more than R60 million into repairing the line and several more millions in trying to stop Renamo from again halting the flow of electricity from the Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa, the main customer.

The money will be wasted if a way is not found to keep the line in working order on its 1 000 km route to South Africa from the dam on the Zambezi River where it enters Mozambique in Tete province.

But the three governments have obviously decided there is a fair chance of keeping the power flowing and that the stakes are worth the risk.

Portugal's stake is its R2 400 million investment in the project and the interest charges that are dribbling out of its coffers with no return income. Only when the scheme is again selling electricity can the Portuguese get their money back.

They would then hand Cahora Bassa over to the Mozambican government, which would divert the revenue into its own starved exchequer. In addition, the Frelimo government would be able to chalk up a major strategic and political victory in its long battle against Renamo.

POLITICAL BONUS

South Africa would initially have to pay more for the electricity than it is currently costing to produce it in its coal-fired power stations, but ultimately it would save the capital cost of building a new thermal power station to help meet South Africa's growing power needs.

An important political bonus for South Africa would come from increasing Mo-

zambique's dependence on the Republic at a time when Mozambique and all other member states of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference are trying to do the opposite. And South Africa's position as the regional economic power would get a boost.

The crucial question of how the line is to be protected against Renamo remains unresolved, however, despite the agreement between the three governments in Lisbon on June 21 on procedures for reactivating Cahora Bassa.

The current thinking is that the emphasis will be put not so much on preventing Renamo from blowing up the pylons as on repairing them quickly when they have been toppled.

The quick-repair strategy has been borrowed from the Beira corridor, where teams are said to have become so expert at fixing Renamo's sabotage of the railway and pipeline that there has been no serious disruption of the flow on either.

RENAMO appears to be facing a crisis following shoot-outs between rival bands of rebels inside Mozambique and the eruption of internecine fights within the organisation's external wing.

According to a Portuguese newspaper, *Africa Confidencial*, at least 12 deaths have been reported recently in Mozambique's Zambezia province as a result of armed battles between rebel groups inside the country.

Renamo commander Gimo M'Piri is reported to have established a new autonomous force (Unamo) opposed to domination of the rebel movement by Afonso Dhlakama's Ndau tribe. The Ndau, a Shona-speaking grouping, occupy almost 70 percent of the chief positions in the movement but constitute only two percent of the population of Mozambique.

The organisation has also lost international credibility in the wake of the report, published recently by the US State Department, which holds Renamo responsible for the murder of more than 100 000 civilians in the last two years.

Meanwhile Renamo's external wing has been left without an effective head after the murder of its leader, Evo Fernandes, near Lisbon in April this year.

Renamo's operations are surrounded by a web of secrecy and intrigue that makes it difficult for observers to identify the groups and issues responsible for the infighting.

The splintering of Renamo

Renamo's biggest enemy today may be itself. Observers close to the secretive movement tell of multiple factions at war with one another in an elaborate international intrigue involving accusations of embezzlement and murder.

PAUL MUSKER
reports from Lisbon



Renamo leader Evo Fernandes' widow, Ivete, at his funeral

But the *Weekly Mail* has been able to piece together a profile of the movement and its multiple factions after conducting a series of interviews in Lisbon around the issue of Fernandes' murder.

A high-level source in the Direcçao General de Combate ao Banditismo, the Portuguese police department investigating Fernandes' murder, told the *WM* they are considering the possibility that faction fighting in Renamo led to his murder.

According to this hypothesis the American office of Renamo, which has been keen to rid the movement of its terrorist image in a bid to obtain official US support for the organisation, disapproved of Fernandes' close links with Dhlakama, the Renamo military chief responsible for the campaign of terror inside Mozambique.

The US office of Renamo is headed by Luis Serapiao and Francisco Nota, who have close ties with the

ultra-right Heritage Foundation run by Tom Schaaf and the conservative Senate lobby headed by Jesse Helms.

Fernandes' murder took place days before the release of the US report whose author, Bob Gersony, likened Renamo's activities to Khmer Rouge atrocities in Kampuchea.

Portuguese police are also investigating the possibility that alleged shady financial dealing by Fernandes led to his murder by those who feared his knowledge of such deals. The Washington leaders had accused Fernandes of embezzling \$1-million destined for arms purchases.

The police source stressed the faction fighting theory is only one of a number of possible explanations for Fernandes' murder.

But Ivete Fernandes, widow of the Renamo leader, alleged during a *WM* interview that the Washington faction of Renamo collaborated with Mozambique's secret service.

"SNASP (Frelimo's secret service) killed my husband," she said during the interview, held in her small flat in a working class district of Lisbon. "The so-called Washington faction is not part of Renamo. Serapiao and Nota are only interested in Schaaf because he is paying for their good life in the States ... Schaaf is working in conjunction with SNASP to undermine the organisation."

Another aspect of Fernandes' theory is that Paulo Oliveira, a leading Renamo figure who defected to Maputo after losing a leadership battle within the Lisbon faction last year, provided SNASP with the information to carry out their assassination plot.

"I accuse Oliveira of being morally responsible for the murder of my husband ... I have no doubt whatsoever that he gave SNASP the information necessary for the operation in which my husband was kidnapped and eventually murdered."

Fernandes has no evidence to back her claims and it is extremely unlikely the Heritage Foundation, which has consistently opposed Frelimo's Marxist policies, would co-operate

with SNASP.

But her views are significant because they indicate how bitter the infighting within Renamo had become before her husband's death.

Ironically Fernandes' claims of a deep split between the Washington faction and the Lisbon-based leadership of Renamo coincides with claims made by Oliveira soon after he accepted Frelimo's amnesty offer and defected to Mozambique.

In a press conference in Maputo on March 14, Oliveira told reporters Renamo was characterised by contradictions and conflicting directions, with each faction based in a different capital, under the influence of political figures in the host country.

The major split, he said, was between the Washington-Paris axis of Renamo and the Lisbon leadership, which has close ties to supporters in Bonn and enjoys the support of Dhlakama.

Oliviera said Fernandes, leader of the Lisbon-Bonn-Mozambique axis, was also backed by elements in the South African Defence Force, who allegedly shaped and supported Renamo's policy of destabilisation through terror.

The South African government has consistently denied allegations that it is continuing to support Renamo in defiance of the 1984 Nkomati Accord with Mozambique.

Oliviera also claimed the Washington faction had attempted on a number of occasions to oust the Lisbon group in a bid to clean up Renamo's image and present the movement as a *bona fide* group of anti-communist freedom fighters.

Portuguese police are not only concentrating on the faction fighting theory about Fernandes' murder. The source said they were also considering the following hypotheses:

- Frelimo's secret police planned and carried out the assassination.

- Elements in the Portuguese army and secret service did not favour the prospect of a rapprochement between Portugal and Frelimo and staged the murder in the hope of implicating SNASP and sabotaging improved relations between the two countries. After the murder relations between the two countries did indeed deteriorate and Portugal's prime minister, Cavaco Silva, cancelled a planned visit to Maputo.

The aspect of the case not in dispute is the identity of the last person seen in public with Fernandes: Alexandre Chagas, a Portuguese citizen who arrived in Lisbon on March 1 with some R60 000 in South African bank notes.

Chagas left Portugal for Casablanca the next day and police believe he handed Fernandes over to the eventual assassins. Until Chagas is deported from Morocco little more can be ascertained.

But what emerges from the murder, and recent events in rebel-controlled territory within Mozambique, is that Renamo is experiencing a grave crisis as its warring factions threaten to tear the organisation apart.

Another 'Six' application likely

JOSEPH MANETE, who gave state evidence in the Sharpeville Six trial, has written to President PW Botha to say "what I told the court was not my words, because the police had written my statements".

And in another new bid to save the six from the gallows, lawyers this week petitioned the chief justice for leave to appeal against the Pretoria Supreme Court's refusal to re-open the trial or hear new evidence.

The five men and one woman — condemned to death for having "common purpose" with the crowd which killed Sharpeville Councillor Khuzwayo Dlamini on September 3, 1984 — have been granted a stay of execution till July 19. Their attorney, Prakash Diar, said it was likely he would have to apply for a further stay of execution next week as even if the chief justice did grant a retrial, the executions were suspended only to July 19. If the chief justice turned down the application, the six would petition

the state president to reopen the trial.

Diar said he believed the six "are in with a fighting chance. As long as my clients are alive there is hope."

But the contents of Manete's letter to Botha were, in fact, canvassed during last month's unsuccessful application for a re-opening of the trial.

Acting Justice WJ Human — the judge who heard the original trial — pointed out he had not dealt uncritically with Manete's evidence, which implicated two of the six, Duma Khumalo and Francis Mokhesi. The judge said he had accepted it only where it corroborated the testimony of another state witness. Thus even if Manete had lied it would not affect the verdict he reached.

Justice Human dismissed an application for him to hear oral evidence from Manete and another state witness who claimed to have been assaulted by police as "frivolous and absurd" and an "abuse of the process of the court".

WE'RE GIVING AWAY TWO DEREK BAUER POSTERS

With each new Weekly Mail subscription



If you're among the thousands who think our acerbic cartoonist Derek Bauer has long deserved hanging, now's your chance.

We're finally giving Derek's fans the opportunity to hang Bauer drawings on their walls. To celebrate the Weekly Mail's birthday this month, we're giving away two free Bauer graphics with each new subscription.

Why two? One to keep. And one to give a friend. (Serious Bauer devotees have no friends and may keep both.)

The poster-sized drawings, printed on heavy gloss paper, form the centre of a Weekly Mail advertising campaign which

has won awards here and abroad for its designers, Hunt Lascaris TBWA.

All you need do is fill in the subscription coupon below and two drawings will be posted to you.

We're not neglecting our existing subscribers. If you renew your subscription now (even if it's early) you too get the posters free.

Of course you may want to buy the posters instead. They're available at R15 for a set of two (including postage and GST) in South Africa, for \$10 in the USA and £5 in the United Kingdom. (Bank draft in SA Rands only, please).



Post me my free Derek Bauer drawings along with my:

- 6-month subscription for R-----
- 12-month for R-----
- I'd like to buy the two-poster set and enclose ----- for ----- sets.

Subscriptions	6 months	12 months
Home deliveries in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth & Grahamstown.	R32	R59
Postal deliveries in South Africa, the homelands & Namibia.	R32	R59
Airmail to Zimbabwe*	R36	R70
Airmail to Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zambia & Mozambique.*	R70	R132
Airmail to United Kingdom.*	R100 (GBP)	R188 (GBP)
Airmail to U.S.A., Europe, Australia & elsewhere overseas.*	R120 (Rands)	R225 (Rands)

*FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS PLEASE NOTE: All payments to be made by Bank Draft or Money Order in South African Rands. Payment in any other form is subject to bank charges and the subscription duration will be adjusted accordingly.

Your Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Code: _____ Telephone: _____
 Post to: The Weekly Mail, P.O. Box 260/CS, Exton, 2021, South Africa.



The paper for a changing South Africa.

W. M. 8-14/788

Angolan military aid to Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambique has received military aid from Botswana, Angola and Zambia, says Defence Minister Alberto Chipande.

In an interview he said Angola had supplied Mozambique with military equipment and fuel. Botswana had given rations and uniforms, while Zambia had supplied ammunition.

General Chipande said the help had been provided following a summit meeting of the frontline states in 1986 in which the then critical military situation in Mozambique had been analysed.

Tanzania had agreed to send troops to Mozambique, while Zimbabwe had offered to increase its contingent.

He said the critical situation the country faced then was due to a South African plan to divide Mozambique in two.

Vital rail link to be opened ^{2/8}

MAPUTO — The railway line connecting Maputo and Zimbabwe will be reopened in the last quarter of this year, the director of Maputo port, Mr Ilidio Diniz, has said.

Mr Diniz told a local newspaper that the question of security for the line was still being considered.

The line was presently being rehabilitated with the financial help of Britain and Canada, he said. Mr Diniz said that in the first four months of 1988 Maputo port had handled 731 000 tons of cargo. — The Star's Africa News Service.

SKV 6/7/88

211 B/day 7/7/88

Court action on 'race discrimination' on mines

THE Mine Surface Officials Association (MSOA) yesterday launched an industrial court action against Chamber of Mines collieries, alleging racial discrimination in pay and working conditions.

In papers before the court, the 18 900-member MSOA asked that this be declared an unfair labour practice, and that the court order the immediate termination and eradication of the practice.

The association also said the appointment of blacks, coloureds and Asians at lower rates of pay and inferior conditions of employment in the same occu-

ALAN FINE
pations threatened the job security of white members, in that racial discrimination had become profitable for employers.

About 2 000 of the MSOA's members are not white. Most members are employed in clerical and administrative positions.

The MSOA's case is based on a statement by the chamber's industrial relations adviser Johann Liebenberg at a conciliation board meeting in June 1987 where he said: "We don't deny that there are different conditions of employment

between blacks, Asians and coloureds doing the same or similar jobs."

In his written reply, chamber GM P H Bosman did not deny the admission, but placed the blame on historical anomalies in agreements between the two parties, and the MSOA's refusal to co-operate in formulating a job-grading system that would remove them.

The chamber said agreements between them had traditionally fixed salaries according to job titles, and had originated when the MSOA was open to whites only.

Mine managements had since been changing the job titles of black employ-

ees (for example from *Mabalan*, the Nguni word for "he who writes", to clerk).

"This results in situations where it can happen that a white and a non-white employee holding a job with the same title (but doing different work) are paid different salaries. It can even happen in anomalous situations that white and non-white employees doing the same job are paid different salaries," said Bosman.

"However, it should be emphasised that in the vast majority of cases non-

● To Page 2 →

Court action on mining 'discrimination'

white employees are paid the same as, or even more than, white employees performing the same task," he added.

He said the chamber was fully aware that it was wholly unsatisfactory to have employees of different races with the same job title or doing the same or similar jobs on different conditions of employment. "The only solution is a new agreement in which race, sex and colour play no part. Apparently the MSOA is not prepared to wait until such an agreement is arrived at, but wants instant re-

7/7/88 ← ● From Page 1

lief (which will) aggravate rather than resolve the position."

Legal representatives for the two parties were last night trying to negotiate an agreement on the date for oral evidence to be heard (which will probably not be before November) and the exchange of extensive documentation.

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Michael Acott. Headlines and sub-editing by Michael Moon. All of Times Media Ltd. 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.

211 B/day
nce
nds
y-

Frelimo lions — trained by UK

NYANGA, ZIMBABWE. — The soldiers of Number Two Platoon, B Company, were well-camouflaged while moving through the Mozambican trees, but at the edge of the wood there was open ground. They went forward cautiously, but a few seconds later were under fire.

The platoon reacted quickly with a volley of smoke grenades. A swirling blue cloud swirled over the open ground. The men separated, some returning enemy fire while others cut back through the wood to storm their ambushers from the side.

After five minutes of uninterrupted small arms fire, it was all over. Several ambushers lay dead and others had surrendered. Then, as the smoke drifted away, the dead men stood up and a clatter of applause broke out from the small crowd of observers in the back of an open army truck.

B Company is the second integrated Mozambican company to be trained at Border Camp, in eastern Zimbabwe.

Public relations

Instruction is provided by the British Military and Advisory Training Team (BMATT) under an agreement by the British government to support Frelimo against the South African-backed insurgency in Mozambique.

Critics of the training, believed to cost Britain R500 000 a company of 120 men, claim it is a public relations exercise by prime minister Margaret Thatcher which fails to compensate for Britain's refusal to impose sanctions against South Africa.

The scheme began in February 1986 as an officers' training programme.

Last year the scheme was modified and integrated companies were trained, hand-picked by Mozambique and sent to Border Camp for a period of 16 weeks. The first company to complete its training was posted near the important Limpopo railway line last December and is now being joined by B Company.

A third company should be back in Mozambique in mid-September.

Brigadier John Baskervyle-Clegg told B Company: "The training staff and I have been much impressed by your efforts and enthusiasm. That you have achieved so much does you all great credit."

Shine in field

Sergeant Frank Higgins said: "In the field, that's where they shine. They're soldiers of the bush and they always will be."

General Joaquim Munhepe, in charge of the Mozambican army's training and manpower division, described B Company as "bush lions. Our people are waiting for you."

As the truck drivers revved their engines at the camp gate and B Company prepared to head for the Mozambican border, there were lengthy farewells between the British instructors and their trainees.

Bush warfare is what awaits B Company and the main area of deployment appears to be the Limpopo railway rehabilitation scheme, a project supported by several overseas donors.

B Company's predecessors have met with problems along the Limpopo line. They have been stationed at Ungubana, 114 km north of Maputo, for six months. British sources say they have faced food shortages and deteriorating kit.

TWO companies of British-trained Mozambican soldiers have been deployed against Renamo rebels, and a third is on the way. A Thatcher public relations exercise to compensate for Britain's refusal to impose sanctions against apartheid? Or a genuine bid to support Frelimo against Renamo insurgency in Mozambique? JEREMY HARDING reports.



Last farewells as UK-trained troops leave for Mozambique

rating kit.

Lt-Col. Adrian Gilbert, British defence attache in Maputo, says the difficulties have now been resolved and morale among the troops in Ungubana is high.

But Mozambique's defence abilities need to improve by leaps and bounds to make headway against Renamo.

It casts doubt, however, on Britain's equivocal foreign policy position in Southern Africa.

If Britain cannot bring itself to take a tougher approach with South Africa, say regional critics of the Thatcher policy, it must consider a substantial increase in military aid and training for Mozambique. — GEMINI NEWS SERVICE



SA—Mozambique meeting 'a success'

ARC-45
8/7/88
218

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

THE high-powered Joint Security Commission of Mozambique and South African military and diplomatic officials successfully ended its first meeting in three years in Pretoria, with an undertaking to meet again monthly.

The head of the South African delegation, Mr Neil van Heerden, director-general of foreign affairs, said after yesterday's meeting in the Union Buildings that the JSC would meet alternately in South Africa and Mozambique.

The Mozambique delegation was headed by General Tobias Dai, Chief of the Army.

The JSC, which was established in 1984 to monitor the Nkomati peace accord between the two countries, had not met since 1985, when Mozambique broke off the agreement, claiming it had found evidence of continued South African Military support for the resistance movement Renamo.

In a joint statement after the meeting the JSC said the reactivation of the commission was a "historic decision by the two countries to renew their commitment to the principles enshrined in the Nkomati accord and to bend their efforts to impose a climate of peace in which the great

potential of economic co-operation and development between

the two countries can be realised".

It said the meeting followed an exchange of letters between President Botha and President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique when it was decided that the JSC should be reinstated to "rejuvenate" the Nkomati Accord.

The statement said the meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere and discussed a wide range of security matters.

Included in the South African delegation were the SADF chief of staff, operations, General JA Klopper. The Mozambique delegation included the head of its Africa and Middle East desk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Geraldo Antonio Chirindza.

SA, Mozambique re-establish Nkomati

COPY TIPS 8/7/88
BY BARRY STREEK 218

THE Joint Security Commission between South Africa and Mozambique, established in terms of the Nkomati Accord in 1984, met in Pretoria yesterday for the first time in three years.

"The meeting discussed a wide range of security matters of mutual concern, including the movement of persons across the common border, visas and the prevention of violence," a joint communique from the South African and Mozambican delegations said. It also said the meeting took place "in a cordial atmosphere".

However, the South African delegation almost certainly pressed for stronger action by the Mozambique government to stop members of the ANC from both using Mozambique as a base for guerilla activities and from crossing over the border.

At the same time, the Mozambican delegation was expected to call for a clear evidence from South Africa that it had stopped providing any support to Renamo and that it was taking all possible steps to prevent the rebels receiving any support from SA.

Yesterday's meeting followed an exchange of letters between President P W Botha and President Joachim Chissano in April.

The South African delegation was lead by Mr Neil van Heerden, director-general of Foreign Affairs, and included representatives of the SADF, the police and other officials. The Mozambican delegation was led by Lieutenant-General T Dai, chief of the Mozambican army, and included representatives of the Mozambican Foreign Ministry and other officials.

FIRST MEETING

218

Sowetan 27/1/88

FOR the first time since the collapse of the Nkomati Accord three years ago, representatives of the South African and Mozambican governments met yesterday in the form of the revived Joint Security Commission to talk about curbing cross-border violence.

The meeting is the first to be held by the Republic. Since delegations from the two governments decided at a meeting in Maputo on May 25, to revive the body.

SA, Maputo discuss border security

8/11/87
The Star's Africa
News Service

For the first time since the collapse of the Nkomati Accord three years ago, representatives of the South African and Mozambican governments met yesterday in the form of the revived Joint Security Commission to talk about curbing cross-border violence.

A communique issued after the meeting in Pretoria's Union Buildings said the meeting represented "a historic decision by the two countries to renew their commitment to the principles enshrined in the accord", and to seek a climate of peace in which the potential for economic co-operation and development between the two countries could be realised.

The communique said the meeting was cordial and discussed "a wide range of security matters of mutual concern, including the movement of persons across the common border, visas and the prevention of violence".



Leader of the Mozambican delegation Lieutenant General Tobias Dai (left) and Mr Geraldo Chirindza of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Leader of the SA delegation and the director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr N P van Heerden (right), and Mr Glen Babb, the deputy director-general.

8/27/58
**Frelimo
only, says
Chissano**

The Star's Africa
News Service

218

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has told those of his people living in Malawi that there is no room for a multiparty democracy in Mozambique.

The president is on an official visit to Malawi.

AIM, the Mozambique news agency, reports that he told Mozambicans living in Blantyre that there was room only for the ruling Frelimo Party in his country.

"Frelimo safeguards the interests of all," he said. "We don't want the people to be divided — no matter by whom."

He said he wanted all Mozambicans to take part in talks leading up to Frelimo's 5th congress next year.

"Even those individuals who do not agree with Frelimo ... should express their opinions," he said.



We're winning the civil war, says Chissano

ARGUS
11/7/88
218

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has said he will not negotiate with the Mozambique National Resistance rebels.

Speaking at the end of an official visit to Malawi at the weekend, he said MNR leader Alfonso Dhlakama did not represent the interests of the Mozambican people.

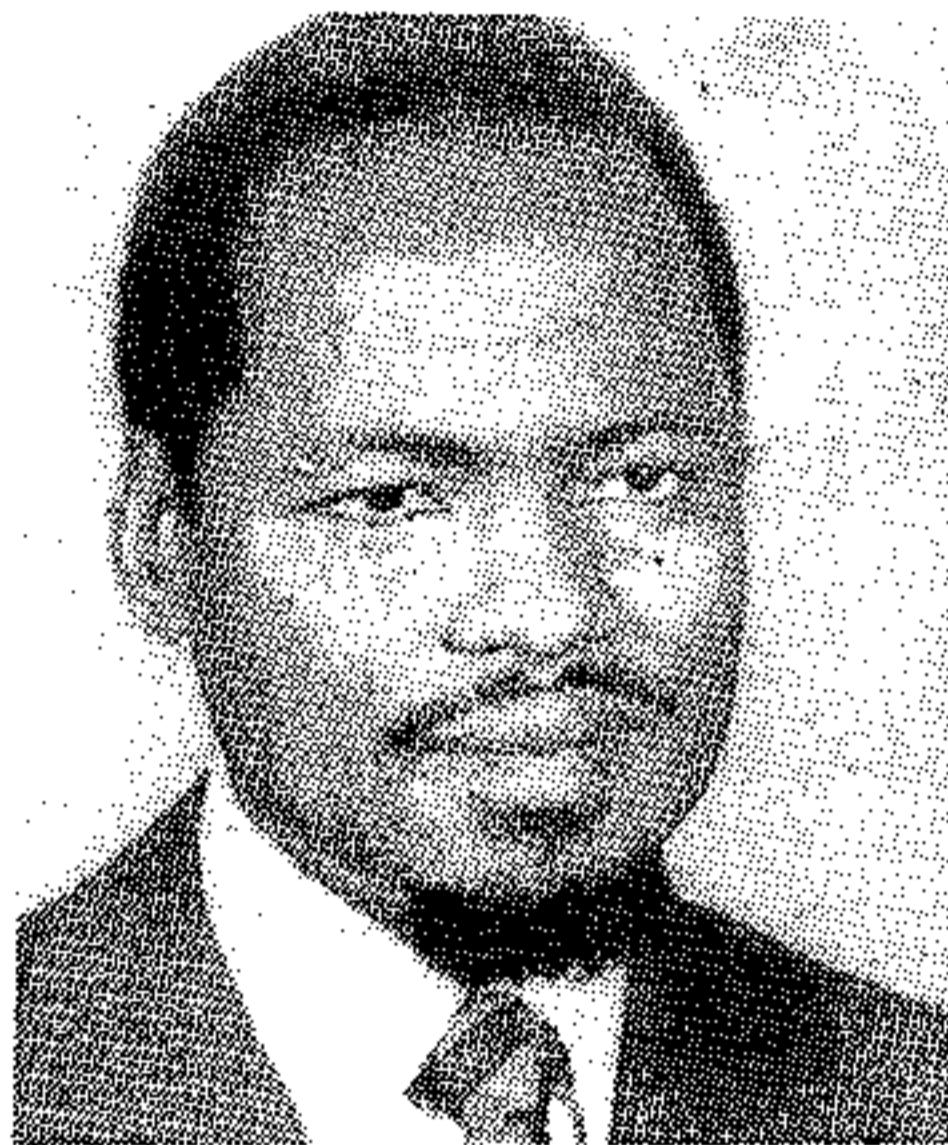
Politically his government had already won the war against the MNR which, he said, was totally rejected by the population.

"Militarily we are also winning as can be seen in our recovery of many areas that were in MNR hands," he said.

"Our solution"

"Our solution is based on political, economic and military efforts. There is no reason for negotiations."

Meanwhile, the Mozambican army radio programme *Vos do Combate* has said that in the first six months of this year



President Chissano

government troops killed more than 200 rebels.

During that period government troops had retaken the small towns of Fingoe and Tsanganano and the villages of Zambue, Cazula, Domure and Calomue, all north of the Zambezi river.

However, the international organisation Doctors Without

Borders has been forced to reduce its activities in Mozambique because of rebel activity.

The head of a team of Belgian doctors, Dr Bruno Flament, said here that rebels had recently attacked two of the organisation's trucks in the southern province of Inhambane.

Withdrawn

The organisation had recently been forced to withdraw two doctors from the town of Mambone on the border between the provinces of Inhambane and Sofala.

One doctor had recently had a narrow escape when rebels attacked the coastal town of Inhassouro.

Dr Flament said Belgian doctors were still operating in Vilanculos but they were "virtually imprisoned".

Because of rebel activity the team could not circulate freely.

Top store's food 'unfit for humans'

Star The Star's Africa
117188 News Service (218)

MAPUTO — A Portuguese firm managing Mozambique's exclusive foreign currency stores has been accused of selling foodstuffs unfit for human consumption.

The company, FNAC Supermarkets, was earlier this year granted the lucrative management contract for stores which accept only foreign currency.

These are often the only shops where different consumer goods are available.

The magazine *Tempo* said the Minister of Health had called in the police to investigate allegations that food unfit for human consumption was being sold.

No reason to talk to the (218) 'defeated' MNR — Chissano

117888 The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique says he will not negotiate with the MNR.

Speaking at the weekend after an official visit to Malawi, President Chissano said the MNR leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, did not represent the interests of the Mozambican people.

He said his government had already won the war, politically, against the MNR.

"Our solution is based on political, economic and military efforts.

"There is no reason for negotiations," President Chissano said.

MNR kill 16 in Beira — Frelimo

The Star's Africa

News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance movement rebels killed 16 people and injured 72 when they attacked a dancing festival in Beira, says the ruling Frelimo party.

The attack took place in the Beira suburb of Inhamizua, at about ten minutes past midnight on Sunday, as people were dancing and enjoying themselves, said a Frelimo statement.

Investigations were being carried out.

Reports from Beira, Mozambique's second largest city, said the rebels stole food and drink after opening fire on the crowd.

A number of people are reported to have been kidnapped by the rebels.

ost in July? A

By Alan Robinson

picked
It is
dwarfed
R300 000
massive
hamp
The
shed
ants
do
e-sta
Club
aced th
ody an
ou can
on. You
... you'd
ke it eas
Club Me
extra

A
b
i
o
o
f
n
s
t
c
c
s
f
s
C
m
th
o
th
1
(14
m
ou
fro
l
qui

Britons to support MNR

218

London 14/7/55

LONDON — An organisation to support Renamo — Mozambique Solidarity Campaign — has been formed in Britain.

MSC general secretary Mr Dominic Collins said: "The continuing deep political crisis within Mozambique, the increasingly bloody conflict between the state and the Mozambican people and the growing internalisation of this war cannot be ignored by those in Britain who value freedom, peace and human rights.

"Freedom cannot exist in a vacuum and the Marxist-Leninist Frelimo regime's abuse of human rights and civil liberties in Mozambique must be challenged international.

Fair elections

"It is against this backdrop that the Mozambique solidarity campaign has been formed in Britain with the aim of supporting progressive forces inside the country, and to support calls for national reconciliation and free and fair elections within Mozambique."

Mr Collins said the MSC would be putting out information about Renamo's "10-year struggle to liberate" Mozambique.

"Mozambique is poised to free itself after centuries of Portuguese colonialism and a decade of Marxist misrule.

"It will be a freedom gained by Renamo guerillas and paid for with their blood and that of civilian victims of Frelimo state-terrorism. — Sapa.

Refusal to help 'smacked of hypocrisy'

Aid for Mozambique refugees in SA urged

Star 14/7/88 (218) (200)

By Dawn Barkhuizen

GAZANKULU — An urgent appeal for aid for the thousands of Mozambique refugees in South Africa has been made to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) by Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger.

"The refugee situation here is obviously now moving into an indefinite time span where temporary aid is not sufficient," she said this week.

She appealed to the overseas agencies to provide their expertise in long-term planning, particularly for orphaned children, in which South African relief organisations had little or no experience.

LOOK AFTER ITS OWN

"We feel we are not meeting the situation by giving only temporary aid and it is imperative that the UNHCR and Unicef take a hard look at how justified their attitude is in refusing aid to the refugees," she said.

Both organisations had turned down applications for aid about 18 months ago on the grounds that the refugees were without official refugee status, saying that a country like South Africa should look after its

own problems, she said.

Their stance however "smacked of hypocrisy, particularly as we know they are helping other refugees in the same situation".

"It is high time they revised their position. Their major concern should be with the refugees," she said.

There was no question that the Mozambicans were not refugees, she said.

"More and more people are streaming across the borders as the war in the south is hotting up."

While the Gazankulu government had pledged that the refugees would not be sent back until there was peace in Mozambique, where the MNR rebel movement is fighting Frelimo government forces, there were no indications that peace was in the offing.

"Some of the children have been in the camp settlements since early 1984 and there is an increasing number of orphans, who cannot be sent back to another state in limbo even if there is a peace settlement."

While some adults in the camps had found jobs, they were unable to leave the depressed homelands in which work opportunities were limited.

Many of the refugees, who have been in camps for nearly four years, were skilled farmers, but without the land or means for development.

Camps swelled by new arrivals

Refugees fleeing MNR rampage in Mozambique

Star 15/7/88
(218)

By Dawn Barkhuizen

The number of refugees crossing the border from Mozambique to refugee camps in South Africa increased by about 13 percent in the first four months of this year, according to figures from Operation Hunger.

Since January, refugees receiving rations in camps in southern Gazankulu alone have increased by about 600 a month to a record 20 623, said Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger.

The increase was striking when it was realised that for the entire year ending in March 1987 the number of refugees being fed by the organisation increased by only 10 percent.

CONDITIONS DETERIORATING

Mrs Perlman estimated there were between 40 000 and 50 000 refugees throughout South Africa, most of whom were being fed by Operation Hunger in conjunction with other organisations.

Refugees at camps dotted along the border of the Kruger National Park told The Star this week that conditions in southern Mozambique were deteriorating rapidly and that people

were being terrorised by bands of men moving further and further south.

They said the bands were MNR rebels, who looted and burnt villages, killed and raped at random and forced men to join their ranks at gunpoint.

All those interviewed said they had lost family members and were fleeing for their lives. Many had crossed into South Africa before but had been sent back as they are allowed to stay only in Gazankulu and kaNgwane.

There had been a steady flow since April and Operation Hunger was inundated daily with further calls for help. Residents said this week there had been a further influx in recent months.

Of the total number being fed in the South African homelands, more than half were in the southern section of Gazankulu, with about 5 000 more in camps in the northern Giyani district, Mrs Perlman said.

Near Phalaborwa an additional 1 400 were being fed, while 5 000 more were at Shongwe in kaNgwane.

Of those being fed in South Africa, more than 62 percent were children and 30 percent women. Most of the remaining men were elderly.

Mozambique's civil war threatens

CP Correspondent

IN a small Ministry of Agriculture office in Mozambique's Heroes Square in Maputo Roberto Zolho and Sanso Bonito, try to follow what is happening to Mozambique's wildlife in the midst of a war that spares neither man nor beast.

Zolho, head of the Ministry's Wildlife Conservation Department, declares categorically "we have no control over the areas set aside for wildlife".

He blames the Department's lack of control on MNR bandits and recognises sadly that he and his colleague can only operate with vague estimates and unconfirmed information.

Currently, the Department is limited to issuing quotas of animals that can be killed annually in each province, in an attempt to bring order to a chaotic situation.

The Department should also complete information on the numbers of rare or endangered species in Mozambique.

This would be a difficult task even under peaceful conditions, since wildlife areas in the country are vast, covering some 96 700 sqkm - about 12 percent of

MNR bandits roam protected sanctuaries slaughtering animals for hides and tusks

Mozambique's total land surface.

But most parks and reserves can no longer function because of the war.

The MNR roams through areas set aside for wildlife, and slaughters creatures such as elephants and zebras - the former for their ivory, the latter for their skins.

Zolho estimates the total elephant population in Mozambique at 16 000, which represents a decline of about 70 percent in less than a decade. In 1979, the number was calculated at 54 800.

But there are still a fair number of elephants left in Mozambique - while other species are on the way to extinction.

It is increasingly rare for the Wildlife Conservation Department to receive information on cheetahs, ostriches or black rhino - not only because of poaching - but because of the destruction of their habitat.

A small number of white rhino used

to live in the Maputo Game Reserve near Mozambique's border with Natal, but the species has now been hunted to extinction in Mozambique. The last time one was sighted was in 1985.

It is not only the MNR which illegally hunt Mozambique's wildlife. In the north and northwest of the country, poachers come across the border to hunt Mozambican wildlife.

Zolho says in the north western province of Tete, four Zimbabwean poachers were recently arrested.

In this part of the country, Zimbabwean and Zambian poachers go to extreme lengths, even poisoning waterholes, to kill the animals they want.

Tanzanian and Somali poachers cross the river Rovuma to enter the northern Mozambican province which contains the largest game reserve in the country.

Zolho says in this region, poachers

co-opt local people with promises of consumer goods in exchange for trophies, skins and ivory.

He denies there are Mozambicans involved in commercial smuggling.

Zolho argues that, in general, Mozambican peasants only hunt wildlife for their own consumption, or to protect their homes and crops.

Understandably, peasant farmers think elephants rampaging in their maize fields are oversize vermin.

Mozambique has four national parks. The most famous is Gorongosa in the central province of Sofala, that covers 3 770 sqkm.

The Zinave and Banhine parks - in the southern province of Inhambane and Gaza - cover 5 000 and 7 000 sqkm.

At the moment, it is out of the question to visit any of these parks because of MNR banditry, especially in the Gorongosa area.

The fourth national park has been

untouched by the war. This is the Barazuto Archipelago, off the Inhambane coast, which covers 80 sqkm. The main purpose of this marine park is for the protection of turtles.

Five other game reserves are scattered across the country and cover a total of 19 700 sqkm. Limited hunting areas cover 56 600 sqkm. Although it has a vast area under its responsibility, the Wildlife Conservation Department only has 60 staff members, most of whom are untrained and entered the sector after Mozambique's independence in 1975. Many of those who worked with wildlife during the colonial period, left the country at independence. Currently, the Mozambican wildlife authorities are trying to benefit from the experience of neighbouring countries like Tanzania and Zimbabwe. This includes a study of their wildlife. Mozambique's wildlife could be a valuable source of foreign exchange, if used properly for tourist purposes. But ordinary wildlife viewing was stopped in 1981 and safari hunting in 1983, due to the military situation.

- Ano

Wildlife

218
CP
17/11/87

'SA agents' (218)

Star 18/1/88

total 22 after

Maputo arrest

By Lloyd Coutts

The arrest of two South African students in Mozambique last week brings to 22 the number of suspected South African agents held in neighbouring states in recent months.

Mr Giles Embleton (20), of Sandton, and Mr Herman Burger (22), of Bloemfontein, were arrested by Mozambican security forces on Thursday.

Mr Embleton, a BA student at the University of Cape Town, and Mr Burger, a theology student at Stellenbosch University, were in Mozambique to deliver bibles, medicine and "humanitarian aid" on behalf of a missionary society.

It was still not clear last night why the two were arrested, but it is believed Mr Embleton may have been taking pictures in Maputo at the time of their arrest.

South Africa's trade representative in Maputo has approached the Mozambican authorities, but it is understood he is powerless to do anything until the head of the prison returns to work this morning.

The representative, Mr David Laubscher, visited the Maputo prison where the two are being held but was unable to see them. However, he sent them a slip of paper, which was returned with their names on it.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said Mr Laubscher was trying to establish if the students would face any charges.

The Mozambique authorities remain silent on the issue.

Mr Nick Embleton, Giles's father, said the two left for Mozambique from Johannesburg on Tuesday, using his bakkie.

They failed to appear at a friend's house on Thursday night and the alarm was raised.

Mozambique at first denied knowledge of their whereabouts, but later confirmed they were being held in a Maputo jail. Their vehicle was delivered to the trade mission for safekeeping.

The Rev Dr F Burger, Herman's father, said yesterday he had been told by the Department of Foreign Affairs that negotiations would start today.

The 22 being held in neighbouring states on suspicion of security-related offences include 18 whites, six of them South African citizens.

It is believed to be the largest number of such people ever held at one time.

Most of them could face the death penalty if convicted.

SA's rep in Maputo sees jailed students

By Lloyd Coutts and Paula Fray

South Africa's trade representative in Maputo has been granted access to two South African students imprisoned by Mozambican authorities, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

Mr Botha said the representative, Mr David Loubsher, had given food to Mr Giles Embleton (20) and Mr Herman Burger (22) of Bloemfontein.

INQUIRIES

He was trying to establish the nature of their alleged offence and making representations for their release, Mr Botha said.

Mr Embleton, a BA student at the University of Cape Town, and Mr Burger, a theology student at Stellenbosch University, were arrested in the Mozambican capital on Thursday.

They were there to deliver bibles, medicine and humanitarian aid on behalf of a missionary society.

It is believed Mr Embleton may have been taking pictures in Maputo at the time.

NO ACCESS

Mr Laubscher had previously visited the Maputo prison where the two were held but was unable to see them.

Mr Embleton's father said the students had taken elaborate precautions to avoid being suspected of being South African agents and had not cut their hair or taken any military-style clothing along.

● Twenty-two South Africans are now being held in neighbouring states on suspicion of security-related offences.

Maputo admits help

The Star's Africa
News Service

218

SKV 18/7/88
General Chipande said the help had been provided following a summit meeting of the Frontline states in 1986 when the then "critical military situation" had been analysed.

MAPUTO — Botswana, Angola and Zambia have been giving the Mozambican government military help, Defence Minister General Alberto Chipande has revealed.

He said Angola had supplied Mozambique with military equipment and fuel, while Botswana had given rations and uniforms for the troops and Zambia had supplied Mozambique with ammu-

He said the critical situation that the country was in at that time was due to a South African plan to divide Mozambique in two.

"Today, there is no way that they can divide the country," he said.

POINT OF SALE SYSTEM

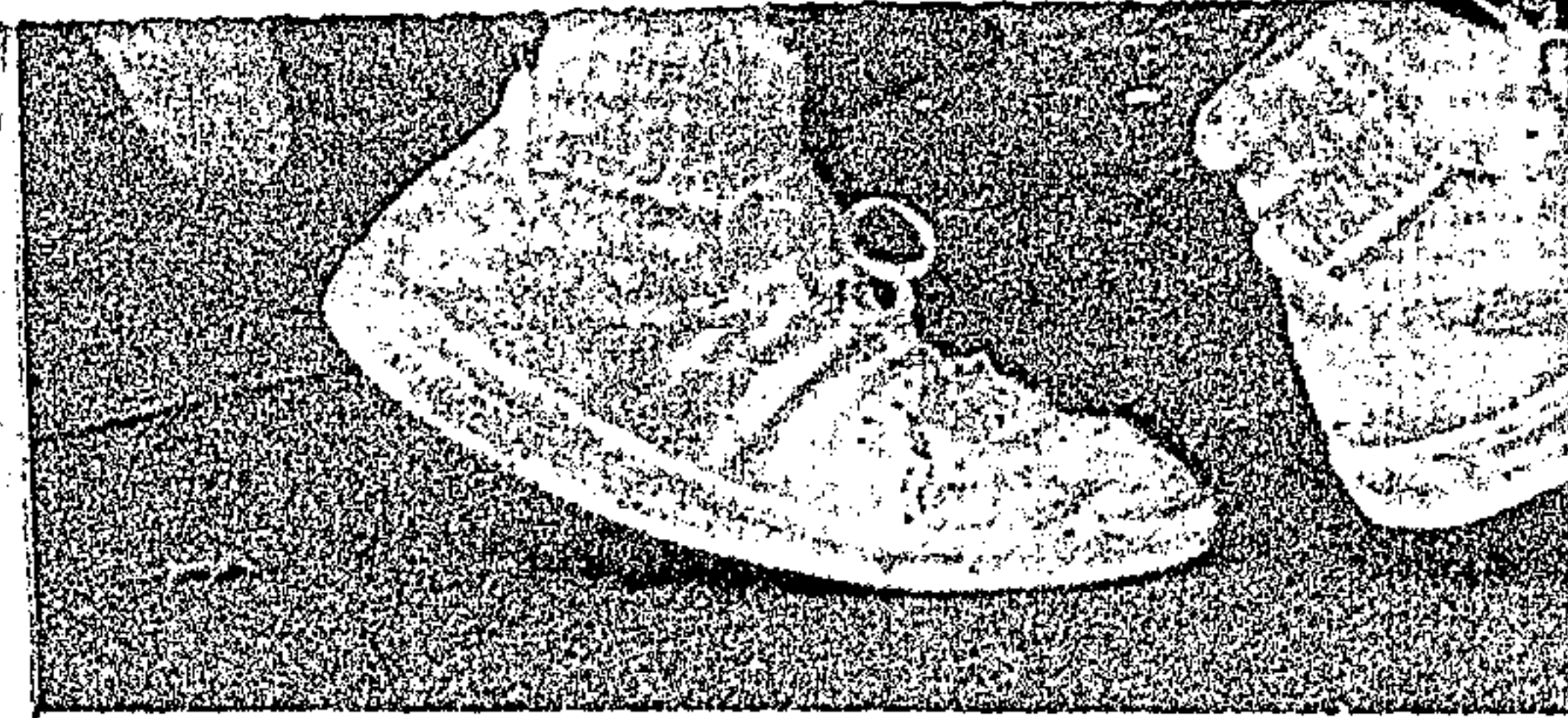


Cash register to computer link.
Bottle stores, bars and restaurants

COMPU

Phone Glen on 802-4019

Computer Peo



...et the "Joggerbike", which took inventor Volkmar Ko...
...his spare time to build. The wonderful heelmobile gav...
...levision programme, but now he's afraid his clever idea...
...a butt of much local humour. g!! well, below the ankle

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA has made representations to the Mozambican authorities for the release of two Western Cape university students imprisoned in Maputo since last Thursday.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that South Africa's trade representative in Maputo, Mr Dawie Loubser, had obtained access to the jailed South Africans — Mr Giles Embleton, a 20-year-old BA student at UCT, and Mr Herman Burger, a 22-year-old theology student at the University of Stellenbosch.

The two students, who arrived in Mozambique on Tuesday with a truckload of Bibles, medicines, clothes and food, were apparently arrested by the Frelimo authorities after photographs taken of the Mozambican capital aroused official suspicion.

Mr Botha said last night that Mr Loubser was in contact with the Mozambican authorities over their imprisonment and was "endeavouring to ascertain what the nature of their offence is alleged to be".

The South African trade representative had provided the students with foodstuffs and had been in contact with their parents, Mr Botha said.

SA tries for ^{2/8} release of men ^{Call Times 18/7/88} in Maputo jail

Mystery surrounds the circumstances of the arrest of the students and the identity of the organization they were representing during their visit. Family members said the two students left Johannesburg on Monday last week in a light delivery vehicle crammed with Bibles, food, clothes and medicine.

Dr Francis Burger, father of Mr Herman Burger, said that as far as he knew his son and Mr Embleton had been distributing food and Bibles for an organization called Frontline Fellowship, which was involved in missionary work on the country's borders. However, Mr Embleton said he thought his son was distributing the goods on behalf of the NGK Mission.

The Rev Pieter Botha, of the NGK mission in Maputo, said from Stellenbosch yesterday that he knew nothing of the visit or the two students.

SA 'sponsoring criminal war' 218

CAL 7/18/88

CHIMOIO. — British opposition leader Mr Neil Kinnock toured parts of war-ravaged Mozambique yesterday and blamed neighbouring South Africa for the country's 11-year-old conflict.

Mr Kinnock, head of the liberal Labour Party, is on the final leg of a four-nation Southern Africa tour.

He visited the isolated town of Inhaminga, which has been hit repeatedly by guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). He later stopped in Chimoio, another small town in central Mozambique, and toured a hospital where victims of the war were being treated.

Mr Kinnock alleged that South Africa was "engaged in the sponsoring of a criminal war".

Speaking of the 1984 South Africa-Mozambique treaty, he said: "There has never been any evidence that when the South Africans make any agreement of any kind that it's been honoured."

He reiterated his call for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa and criticized British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher for her refusal to support such measures.

Mr Kinnock has already visited Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana. — Sapa-AP

Refugees find food and comfort at Phalalani

By Clyde Johnson, 18/7/88
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Cold, tired and hungry after their six-day walk from Maputo, a group of Mozambicans arrived at the Phalalani camp in Gazankulu recently.

The group, comprising a man, four women — one of them elderly — and five children, entered South Africa via the Kruger National Park.

On their way to Gazankulu, which adjoins the reserve, they braved wild animals, slept in the veld, ate wild berries and drank river water.

But all agreed the risks were well worth it to get away from war-torn Mozambique.

"In Mozambique we lived in constant danger of being killed, there is no work, no food, no money and people are dying like flies from disease. Please God, I hope we never have to return," group leader Mr Armando Ndlovu said.

For tens of thousands of refugees the Phalalani relief camp is their only home.

Since permission was granted for the establishment of a squatters' area at Lilydale during 1985, more than 25 000 fleeing Mozambicans have "legally" settled there.

Many, however, have not registered and the number of squatters may well exceed



A group arrives at the Phalalani refugee camp in Gazankulu after a six-day walk from Maputo through the Kruger National Park.

40 000.
Heartbroken by the plight of illegal Mozambican immigrants who, having risked their lives to reach South Africa, were immediately repatriated — the Phalalani Relief Committee was started by 54-year-old businessman, Mr Sam Nzima.

After negotiating with a number of churches and welfare organisations such as World Vision and Operation Hunger for

food and other supplies, Mr Nzima gained permission from Gazankulu chiefs to allow the refugees to settle at Phalalani.

The Gazankulu Government also gave the project their blessing provided permits — renewable every six months — were issued to the refugees.

News of Phalalani (which means "come to aid" in Shangaan) soon spread and in the beginning as many as 200 refu-

gees a day poured into the camp.

On arrival, the refugees are first taken to the transit camp, where after registration, they are issued with a card.

The card entitles them to a plate of hot soup, blankets, some clothing and a supply of maize meal.

Once settled the newcomers set about building their own primitive huts.

Maputo mum on detentions

The Star's Africa News Service

218

MAPUTO — South Africa's trade representative in Maputo, Mr David Laubscher, has still not received any explanation by the Mozambican authorities for the detention of two South African students.

The two, Mr Herman Burger and Mr Giles Embleton, were detained on Thursday in Maputo.

Mr Laubscher said he had already been twice to the place where the two South Africans are being detained and was told that the person in charge of the case was away.

SHV 1917185
The two South Africans entered Mozambique on a tourism visa and were allegedly carrying medicines, food and Bibles.

Initially it was reported that the two belonged to a Cape Town based organisation Frontline Fellowship, which is regarded with suspicion in some Frontline states because of its connections with right-wing organisations.

However, yesterday Dr Franz Burger, Herman's father, denied that his son was a member of Frontline Fellowship.

Mozambique's Ministry of Security has refused to comment on the affair.

Trade mission

Construction of the Trade Mission complex in Maputo, Mozambique for South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs is progressing well.

The project, which forms part of an overall contract valued at about R18 million, is being carried out by Ribco, a Wadville-based company in the Murray & Roberts stable.

218 SJW
19/7/88

Concern grows over students in Maputo jail

The Argus Correspondent *Argus 19/7/88 218*
JOHANNESBURG. — Concern is growing for the two South African students who have been in a Maputo jail for five days.

Mr Giles Embleton, 20, a BA student at the University of Cape Town, and Mr Hermann Burger, 22, a theology student at Stellenbosch University, were arrested in Maputo on Thursday. All efforts by the South African Trade Mission representative, Mr David Laubscher, to see them, have been in vain.

Yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said Mr Laubscher had been granted access to the students. It appears that this was only through the prison authorities and was not a personal meeting.

There has been no official comment from the Mozambican Government.

SENT FOOD

The Rev F Burger, Hermann's father, said today: "It bothers me that no-one has actually seen them. Mr Laubscher has sent them food... I'm not sure they received it. I know they are there as the key for the bakkie was sent to the trade mission".

The students' parents have praised Mr Laubscher's efforts. Although he visited the prison twice yesterday, he was not allowed to see them.

Mr Nick Embleton said he had heard nothing new about his son: "At this stage we are in the hands of the South African Trade Mission."

CHARGES

Dr Burger said Mr Laubscher phoned to say he had tried to speak to the Minister and the man in charge of the prison.

"He has still not had any answer as to what the charges are or when they will be released," Dr Burger said.

Mr Embleton and Mr Burger were possibly arrested because Mr Embleton took pictures in the capital. They were distributing medicine and Bibles in Mozambique.

Dr Burger said he would not go to Maputo as he would have to wait for a visa.



EVIDENCE IN CAMERA: D Grahn takes fingerprints after into a city camera shop tod equipment worth thousands of stolen equipment has not yet b old Shap, owner of the shop precise figure on the loss. Mr S went off about 6am at the sh market and L

Court hears o

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — Youngsters were fo their own blood and the blood of sl tantic" child sex ring, it has been i

Others aged up to 12 were force with adults at parties as people wa claimed.

Yesterday three judges, headed phen Brown, president of the High ily Division, paved the way for the

Maputo still silent on SA students

Sowetan 19/7/84

218

Sowetan African
News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities were yesterday still silent about the arrest of two South African students in Mozambique last Thursday.

No official comment on the arrests could be obtained during the weekend or early yesterday morning.

The two, Mr Giles Embleton (20) and Mr Herman Burger (22) of Bloemfontein, were said to be on a missionary mission to Mozambique, and some reports say they belonged to a Cape Town-based organisation, Frontline Fellowship, which is regarded with suspicion by some of the Frontline states.

Last year Frontline Fellowship director Mr Peter Hammond, and three other members, Mr William Brown, Mr John Pocock and Mr Christopher Lyndon were de-

tained for about three weeks in Zambia while on their way to Malawi.

The four said they were going to visit Mozambican refugee camps in Malawi to do missionary work there.

Frontline Fellowship is not listed in the Cape Town telephone book and Mr Peter Hammond was not available yesterday morning to confirm if the two men detained in Mozambique were members of his organisation.

His brother, Derek, said in Johannesburg, however, that he did not think the two students were members of Frontline Fellowship.

Members

"I know they have met and have discussed their work but I don't think they are members of the organisation," he said.

Frontline Fellowship described itself as an "interdenominational faith mission" and is reported to be affiliated to the United Christian Action (UCA).

Last year it was reported that among the UCA affiliates were the Aida Parker newsletter, Victims Against Terrorism and the South African Catholic Defence League.

Frontline Fellowship has been reported to have been engaged in ministering to the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) and the Angolan rebel group Unita.

SA students thrown into Maputo jail 'for taking pictures'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The two South African students held for nearly six days in a Maputo prison say they were arrested for taking pictures of the Mozambican capital's beachfront from a high-rise building.

Giles Embleton, 20, of Sandown, and Hermann Burger, 22, of Bloemfontein, were released at 9.30am yesterday.

A Mozambican Government official told Argus Africa News Service that the two were arrested because their visas had expired. After investigations they had been released.

Mr Embleton and Mr Burger said that on Thursday morning they had gone to the top of the building where they had spent Wednesday night, and taken pictures of the beachfront.

When they came down they were confronted by about 10 members of Mozambique's defence force.

Military officers verbally abused them and accused them of being South African soldiers. There was no physical abuse, they said.

In jail they were not ill-treated, and made friends with the other inmates, some of whom were Tanzanians and Kenyans. Two spoke broken English. Most of them said they did not know why they were being held.

Their diet consisted of fish heads and rice — "sometimes fish bones" — twice a day.

Mr Embleton, a University of Cape Town BA student, said

they had gone to Mozambique on their own initiative to find out how missionary work was progressing in that country and to deliver Bibles.

He and Mr Burger, a fourth-year theology student at the University of Stellenbosch, were associated with Frontline Fellowship.

This organisation is viewed with suspicion by the frontline states, and some of its missionaries have been arrested in Southern Africa. Mr Burger said they were not questioned about their relationship with the group.

Initially they were confident they would be released soon. Later they were told some of their cell-mates had been in there for several months without being charged.

"We trusted and hoped. We knew there were people here who would become worried and would inquire about us," Mr Burger said.

The students nearly did not make it out of Maputo at all.

Mr Embleton said they were removed from their cell and driven around Maputo until they were taken to the Department of Immigration yesterday. Officials there were uncertain of what to do with the pair and wanted to send them back to their cell.

"I put up a big fuss and refused to move and eventually they took us to the South African consulate (trade mission)," he said.



Mr Giles Embleton, left, and Mr Hermann Burger, hours after their release from a Maputo prison.

e
n
t-
t-
is
h

il
is
in

o-
it
i-
in
r-
u-

These differences and others

SA students thrown into Maputo jail 'for taking pictures'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The two South African students held for nearly six days in a Maputo prison say they were arrested for taking pictures of the Mozambican capital's beachfront from a high-rise building.

Giles Embleton, 20, of Sandown, and Hermann Burger, 22, of Bloemfontein, were released at 9.30am yesterday.

A Mozambican Government official told Argus Africa News Service that the two were arrested because their visas had expired. After investigations they had been released.

Mr Embleton and Mr Burger said that on Thursday morning they had gone to the top of the building where they had spent Wednesday night, and taken pictures of the beachfront.

When they came down they were confronted by about 10 members of Mozambique's defence force.

Military officers verbally abused them and accused them of being South African soldiers. There was no physical abuse, they said.

In jail they were not ill-treated, and made friends with the other inmates, some of whom were Tanzanians and Kenyans. Two spoke broken English. Most of them said they did not know why they were being held.

Their diet consisted of fish heads and rice — "sometimes fish bones" — twice a day.

Mr Embleton, a University of Cape Town BA student, said

they had gone to Mozambique on their own initiative to find out how missionary work was progressing in that country and to deliver Bibles.

He and Mr Burger, a fourth-year theology student at the University of Stellenbosch, were associated with Frontline Fellowship.

This organisation is viewed with suspicion by the frontline states, and some of its missionaries have been arrested in Southern Africa. Mr Burger said they were not questioned about their relationship with the group.

Initially they were confident they would be released soon. Later they were told some of their cell-mates had been in there for several months without being charged.

"We trusted and hoped. We knew there were people here who would become worried and would inquire about us," Mr Burger said.

The students nearly did not make it out of Maputo at all.

Mr Embleton said they were removed from their cell and driven around Maputo until they were taken to the Department of Immigration yesterday. Officials there were uncertain of what to do with the pair and wanted to send them back to their cell.

"I put up a big fuss and refused to move and eventually they took us to the South African consulate (trade mission)," he said.



Mr Giles Embleton, left, and Mr Hermann Burger, hours after their release from a Maputo prison.

Mozambique frees two SA students

Cap 7 inf
20/7/88
218

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The two South African students arrested in Maputo on Friday were released yesterday morning.

I
a
e
Mr Giles Embleton, 20, and Mr Herman Burger, 22, were expected in Johannesburg late last night, according to the South African trade representative in Maputo, Mr Dawid Laubscher.

so
Mr Laubscher said no official reasons for the pair's arrest or release had been given by Mozambican authorities.

s-
or
he
Mr Nick Embleton, the father of Giles, said one of the two of students had accidentally taken a photograph of a house at which an African president was expected to stay while attending the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference.

Star 2117188

218

Terrified mother who lost everything

Reports and pictures by Dawn Barkhuizen, who visited refugees in the Eastern Transvaal.



Separated from her children by sheer fear, Mrs Maria Nubanga at the Kildare refugee camp.

What makes a mother leave four tiny children without food in a war zone and flee through the bush like an animal?

Today Mrs Maria Nubanga doesn't know where her four children are or whether they are alive.

She left them behind in southern Mozambique three weeks ago when a group of men barged into her home town of Matukwanya, pulled her husband from his bed in the middle of the night and shot him against the wall.

Mrs Nubanga ran into the bush, terrified that the men, who wore no uniforms and whom she described as "MNR", would catch her and kill her, too.

She ran and kept on running, with guns blazing behind her through the bush, through the Kruger National Park for three days, towards Gazankulu, where she is today.

She cannot fathom why her husband, an unemployed man, was killed.

At the Kildare refugee camp she sits in the dust among the other women and children, turning her head away from everybody, too afraid to return to southern Mozambique to look for her children.

A relative at the camp gave her a roof over her head, but she is without money, food, or plans for the future.

For the moment she sits in the dust and waits.



There is no respect for age in the killing fields

Mr Phineas Mongwe (left) and Mr Simon Mahlanga — too old to be recruited into the warring factions in Mozambique — are among the thousands of men, women and children at the Welverdiend refugee camp in Gazankulu.

Mr Mongwe is collecting his rations for the first time from the refugee camp.

He's been across the border from Mozambique before, but everytime the South African authorities have caught him collecting rations they have sent him home.

This time he made it, he has been in South Africa a month, but he is lucky to be alive, he tells an interpreter.

Other people who get caught and sent back are often killed by Frelimo soldiers, he says.

"They tell us if we want to run away they will help us run away for good and then they shoot us," he says.

Mr Mongwe is too old to be of use to Frelimo or the MNR, both of whom force young men to join their ranks at gunpoint.

His age, however, did not stop the MNR from trying to kill him when they arrived in his village a month ago.

His three-day flight across the Kruger National Park started in a hail of gunfire.

Future for children who fled MNR seems bleak

Akima Mdlovo and his two smaller brothers (right) back away when anyone approaches.

They sit in the dust at the Hlubukani refugee camp in the Mahla district of Gazankulu and stare at the ground.

They stare with huge flat eyes, don't play with the other boys and never smile.

Until two weeks ago there was still a semblance of family life for the three boys, aged about eight, nine and 11, but then all hell broke loose in their tiny village near Mapulanguene in southern Mozambique.

"MNR was coming. We had to run away. My mother told us that Renamo kills and it doesn't choose who it kills," says Akimo.

He ran away in time — through the Kruger National Park with his two little brothers and a handful of other villagers — leaving behind him his mother and father.

The future of the three boys looks bleak.

Food is from Operation Hunger and some church missions. Their clothes are welfare handouts. Schooling is limited as the impoverished State schools overflow with refugee children.



City of Maputo. — Sapa-Reuters

CAPC TIMES 22/7/88

Frelimo takes MNR town ⁽²⁸⁾

MAPUTO. — Mozambican forces have recaptured the town of Gile in north-central Zambezia province, held by rebels for almost two years, according to official media reports. Gile was the only town in Zambezia province still in the hands of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebel group. Last month, Mozambique said it had retaken Mulange town from the MNR.

ANC loses out on Angola agreement

218

Stev 23/7/88

THE African National Congress would be the big loser if the set of principles agreed by South Africa, Angola and Cuba was ever translated into practical agreements, experts said this week.

The ANC would not only lose its training camps in Angola but an independent Namibia would not be allowed to shelter the ANC, they said.

In exchange South Africa will have to stop supporting the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, and agree to an independent Namibia.

Article E of the set of principles announced this week says that signatories acknowledge the principle of "non-interference in the internal affairs of states" while article G says the signatories accept "the responsibility of states not to allow their territory to be used for acts of war, aggression, or vio-

JOAO SANTA RITA
Africa News Service

lence against other states".

Professor John Barratt, of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said there could be no doubt that the wording of this article was remarkably similar to that of the Nkomati Accord.

Under the Nkomati Accord, Mozambique expelled ANC members and closed their bases in Mozambique in exchange for an end of South African support to the MNR.

"That principle has very wide implications," said Professor Barratt.

"If applied it means an end of South African support for Unita and an end to the ANC bases in Angola," he added.

Professor Barratt said South Africa was known to be keen on reaching Nkomati-type security agreements with its neighbours, and this had been included on the agreement of principles now

reached with Angola.

Professor Mike Hough, of the Pretoria-based Institute for Strategic Studies, agreed article G had wide implications for Unita and the ANC.

"Of course now the real difficulties start, because the question of interpretation of what the agreement on principles really means will have to be tackled," he said.

Professor Hough pointed out the agreement announced this week specifically said "each of the principles is indispensable to a comprehensive settlement".

This meant if Namibia became independent, whoever became the government in that country would have to sign similar non-aggression or security treaties.

The ANC would therefore not be allowed to be based in Namibia.

Other analysts point out the provision has also been made for verification that no country is violating the agreements reached, something that was not

included in the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique.

Article I states that the signatories agreed on "verification and monitoring of compliance with the obligations undertaken in the agreement that may be established, and to resolve the differences via negotiations".

The Nkomati Accord provides for a Joint Security Commission to analyse security problems between Mozambique and South Africa, but no provision is made for on-site verification that the clauses of the pact are being obeyed.

Cuba's main African negotiator, Mr Jorge Risquet, said last week in Harare that the question of the ANC bases in Angola had not been raised at the talks.

He added, however, that it was not a Cuban issue but one for the sovereign government of Angola to address.

Some observers believe the question has already been discussed in separate Angola/US and Angola/South Africa talks.

Current Programmes:

Teaching skills in complaints;
Compensation Act and accidents;
insurance; Self-education.

Seminars on the Workmen's
Project on unemployment

Mozambican army rapped by Frelimo

218 ^{SFA 25/7/88}
The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — A session of the Frelimo Party annual conference being held in Maputo has strongly criticised the Mozambican army and called for its rapid re-organisation.

A large number of delegates stood up to criticise various actions of the army, including its continued practice of swooping on cinema queues and other places in order to recruit youths.

Delegates also argued strongly for the increased recruitment of women into the army.

Another point raised was that of self-defence schemes for peasant communities.

The recent wave of price increases, resulting from scrapping of government subsidies, also came under attack, as did the recruitment of foreign technicians.

MNR (218)
CMT-1105 25/7/88

'looting to trade with SA'

MAPUTO. — Mozambican National Resistance guerillas have looted Mozambique of large quantities of ivory, hardwoods and precious stones, smuggling them to South Africa in trade for supplies, two rebels were quoted as saying on Saturday.

The daily newspaper Noticias quoted the two — identified as former bodyguards of Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the MNR — as saying South African planes landed near their bases in Gorongosa district, unloaded weaponry and uniforms and returned to South Africa with ivory, precious stones and hardwood timber.

Retaken town

In the capital, delegates to the governing Frelimo Party consultative conference — part of the preparation for the Frelimo Party's fifth congress in 1989 — on Saturday called for reorganization of the army, recruitment of more women and an end to recruiting through "arbitrary swoops on cinema queues and other places", the national news agency AIM said.

The Mozambican army announced last week that they had retaken the town of Gile, in the central province of Zambezia, on July 10. Gile was the last town remaining in guerilla hands in that province.

CARE TRIPS 26/7/88 218

Frelimo rescues SA man

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Johannesburg truck driver Mr Lance Robinson was given shelter, food, cigarettes and beer for two nights by a Frelimo patrol after his truck got stuck in soft sand along the Komatipoort-Maputo road last week.

Mr Robinson was on business for his employers, export company Quintex International, when the incident occurred.

According to his employer, Mr Monty Krazin, the Frelimo patrol found Mr Robinson after the convoy he was travelling in left him with his truck in an area known to be dangerous because of rebel activity.

Mr Krazin said members of the convoy

assisted Mr Robinson the first time his truck got stuck but were too nervous to do so the second time because it was close to dusk.

"He is a jogger," Mr Krazin said, "and after the convoy left him he started jogging towards Maputo about 70km away.

"He ran into a military patrol. They wanted to know what he was doing there and then invited him to spend the night with them.

"They fed him well," Mr Krazin said, "and gave him beer, coke and cigarettes.

Mr Krazin said the next morning when Mr Robinson said he wanted to go and fetch his truck, members of the patrol told him

he had to go with them to their headquarters at Moambo.

"There they questioned him and again invited him to spend the night. He was given a room and bed with sheets and good food."

The next morning the patrol took Mr Robinson back to his truck and helped him retrieve it from the soft sand.

They then escorted him to Maputo.

Mr Krazin praised Frelimo for treating Mr Robinson well and said he was grateful for their assistance.

Mr Robinson was still on business in Mozambique yesterday but is expected back today.

29 killed in / 88
29/7/88
**Renamo attack
on border post** *218*

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — An attack on the Namaacha border post between Swaziland and Mozambique by Renamo has left 29 people dead, most of them rebels, according to a report by Mozambican radio.

The report said the attack was on Sunday night and lasted more than three hours.

The rebels met with "stiff resistance" from a detachment of Mozambican frontier guards who killed 25 of the attackers, the report said.

It added that four civilians had been killed by the rebels who looted several shops and destroyed five vehicles. :

(218) Stay
1/8/00

Rebels accept Maputo amnesty

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Minister of Justice, Mr Ossumane Ali Dauto, said on Saturday that 1 600 right-wing rebels had surrendered so far under a seven-month-old amnesty.

"The results are positive and encouraging."

He said that all those who had given themselves up were active members of the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), which has fought a guerilla war against Mozambique's socialist government for more than a decade.

"These were active elements, military men," Mr Ali Dauto said.

STRENGTH

There are no exact figures for MNR's total strength, but military analysts estimate the movement may have up to 5 000 trained guerillas and at least as many irregular soldiers.

They are fighting against government regular and militia forces totalling more than 20 000 and supported by 10 000 Zimbabwean and several thousand Tanzanian soldiers.

The largest number of rebels had surrendered in the central provinces of Manica and Zambezia, scene of some of the heaviest fighting between the MNR and government forces.

Mr Ali Dauto said the government was continuing its efforts to spread news of the amnesty, which was introduced in December. — Reuter.

Porters, pin-stripes in the bush

218

By NEIL LURSEN,
The Star Bureau

The MNR recently invited a group of foreign correspondents to a secret meeting at a rebel base in an attempt to improve its image tarnished by a US State Department report.

WASHINGTON — The Mozambican rebel movement the MNR, feels betrayed by the Reagan Administration but is determined to continue with its guerilla campaign, according to foreign correspondents who made a secret visit to a rebel base in the Gorongosa district.

President Reagan had promised he would support all anti-communist movements, but he was not doing this in Mozambique, MNR's 35-year-old leader, Mr Afonso Marceta Dhlakama, told his visitors — who arrived at the base in central Mozambique after a hazardous flight at tree-top level to avoid detection.

In an apparent effort to improve its international image — severely tarnished in recent months, notably by a US State Department report that named the MNR as one of the world's most vicious guerilla movements — the MNR allowed four foreign correspondents to visit the camp and to speak to officials.

A condition of their four-day visit was that they should not disclose the name of the southern Africa state from which they departed before crossing into Mozambique without government permission.

The *Washington Post* and the *New York Times* were among the news organisations represented on the trip — and both published long reports on the event in their Sunday editions.

Leaders deny torture allegations

While their reports probably will not remove the widespread perception in the US that the MNR is a band of unprincipled cut-throats supported by international rightwingers and elements of the SA Government, they did give MNR leaders an opportunity to deny allegations that the guerillas have embarked on a ruthless course of rape, murder and torture in rural areas.

"We do hear of these allegations of atrocities," Mr Vincente Zacarias Ululu, described as the MNR's home affairs minister, told the *Washington Post*.

"What happens is that the enemy launches his agents in our zones, and they commit these atrocities so that they can blame the MNR and turn the people against the MNR."

The rebel leader, Mr Dhlakama, insisted that the MNR controlled 85 percent of the country and had won the support of the vast majority of the people, leaving the Frelimo government holding "small islands" in the cities and major towns.

While the Reagan Administration does not send military aid to Frelimo, its policy is to support the government in an effort to wean it away from the Soviet sphere of influence and to encourage the development of a open economic system.

Mr Dhlakama expressed his anger about this policy to the *Post's* William Claiborne, naming Mr Reagan's chief Africa official, Dr Chester Crocker.

"Crocker is compromising with Frelimo," Mr Dhlakama said. "He is playing a very dirty game



Mozambican National Resistance rebel leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, addresses foreign journalists whose clandestine trip into rebel-held territory last week has raised strong protest from the Frelimo government. © Picture by Mark Peters, Newsweek.



BY CLARE HARPER

The way in which former Rhodes student Miss Olivia Forsyth left the country in 1986 sparked rumours that she was a South African spy, say friends.

Rumours that former Rhodes University student Miss Olivia Forsyth



Leaders deny torture allegations

While their reports probably will not remove the widespread perception in the US that the MNR is a band of unprincipled cut-throats supported by international rightwingers and elements of the SA Government, they did give MNR leaders an opportunity to deny allegations that the guerillas have embarked on a ruthless course of rape, murder and torture in rural areas.

"We to, hear of these allegations of atrocities," Mr Vincente Zacarias Ululu, described as the MNR's home affairs minister, told the *Washington Post*.

"What happens is that the enemy launches his agents in our zones, and they commit these atrocities so that they can blame the MNR and turn the people against the MNR."

The rebel leader, Mr Dhlakama, insisted that the MNR controlled 85 percent of the country and had won the support of the vast majority of the people, leaving the Frelimo government holding "small islands" in the cities and major towns.

While the Reagan Administration does not send military aid to Frelimo, its policy is to support the government in an effort to wean it away from the Soviet sphere of influence and to encourage the development of a open economic system.

Mr Dhlakama expressed his anger about this policy to the *Post's* William Claiborne, naming Mr Reagan's chief Africa official, Dr Chester Crocker.

"Crocker is compromising with Frelimo," Mr Dhlakama said. "He is playing a very dirty game, and Reagan is getting the wrong information."

"We feel betrayed by Reagan. What he has declared does not rhyme with his deeds."

'Our strength lies in the people'

Mr Dhlakama was asked about reports that South Africa — which claims it has not aided the MNR since 1984 — was planning to train and equip a special Mozambique government unit to help protect the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project from the MNR.

He responded to John Battersby of the *New York Times*: "Let them come. We do not fear any force because our strength lies in the people and the people never lose."

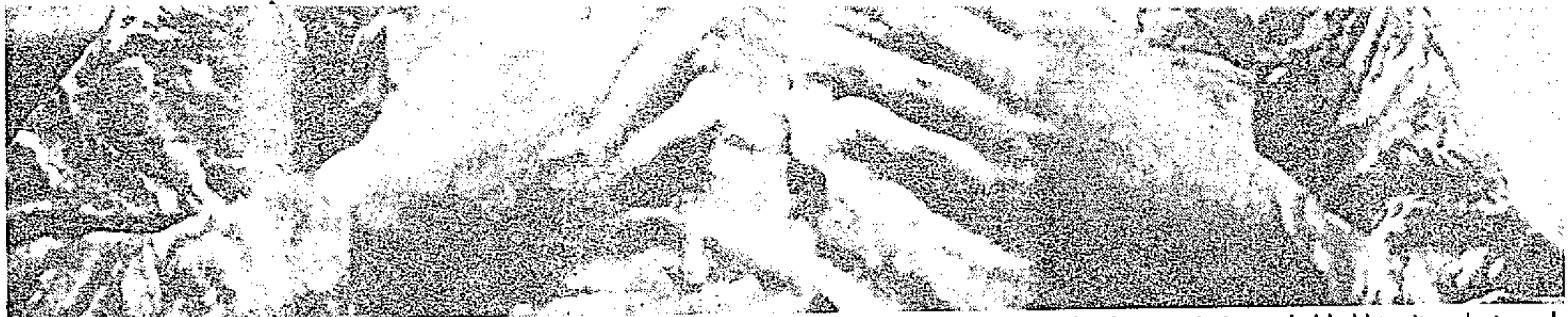
The *Post's* William Claiborne reported that he came away with a picture that did not conform precisely to the Mozambique government's simplistic portrayal of the MNR to the outside world.

"That portrayal depicts the MNR as a small band of disorganised and undisciplined bandits, or bandits, roaming the countryside and attacking and looting only helpless civilians while on the verge of falling apart because of lack of popular support," Claiborne wrote.

"At (the) headquarters camp, at least, the scene appeared much more organised and disciplined, with occasional flashes of urbanity that were strangely incongruous with the raw wilderness of central Mozambique."

Some of the MNR's ministers were wearing three-piece pin-striped suits when they joined their guests in a thatched mess hall for dinner of stewed antelope and boiled rice.

"Military aides bearing messages strutted smartly into the room, stomping their feet and spinning on their heels as if they were at a British military academy, as waitresses served South African wine carried in from Malawi on the heads of porters."



Mozambican National Resistance rebel leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, addresses foreign journalists whose clandestine trip into rebel-held territory last week has raised strong protest from the Frelimo government. © Picture by Mark Peters, Newsweek.



Callous killers or heroes of the people? In this case, it is a happy occasion as a rebel soldier greets a youngster in a Mozambican village. © Picture by Mark Peters, Newsweek.

BY CLARE HARPER

The way in which former Rhodes student Miss Olivia Forsyth left the country in 1986 sparked rumours that she was a South African spy, say friends.

Rumours that former Rhodes University student Miss Olivia Forsyth had fallen foul of the African National Congress began circulating in left-wing student circles soon after she left the country in June 1986.

Miss Forsyth (27) from Pietersburg is the daughter of a former Roman Catholic nun, Mrs Joan Brune, and is fluent in English and Afrikaans.

A former friend said Miss Forsyth found a job in Johannesburg very soon after leaving university at the end of 1985 with John Fitzgerald and Associates, a Third World research service.

Another friend, who knew her well, said "suspicious and rumours" about Miss Forsyth being a spy started after the "mysterious way in which she left Grahams-town towards the end of 1985".

Mrs Brune and Miss Forsyth's sister, Miss Tina Forsyth, said it was "impossible" that Olivia was a spy.

Mrs Brune said her daughter's left-wing politics frequently caused family upsets and said she was "devoted to her friends".

Miss Forsyth's business card gives her job description as a researcher for the southern Africa division of the company, operating in Mozambique,



Miss Olivia Forsyth, as part national Nusas conference and ex-SRC member

Rumour rife at

WASHINGTON — The Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo, feels betrayed by the Reagan Administration but is determined to continue with its guerilla campaign, according to foreign correspondents who made a secret visit to a rebel base in Gorongosa district.

President Reagan had promised that he would support all anti-communist movements, but he was not doing this in Mozambique, Renamo's 35-year-old leader, Afonso Marceta Dhlakama, told his visitors — who arrived at the base in central Mozambique after a hazardous flight at tree-top level to avoid detection.

In an apparent effort to improve its international image — severely tarnished in recent months, notably by a US State Department report that named Renamo as one of the world's most vicious guerilla movements — Renamo allowed four foreign correspondents to visit the camp and to speak to officials.

A condition of their four-day visit was that they should not disclose the name of the Southern Africa state from which they departed before crossing into Mozambique without government permission.

The *Washington Post* and the *New York Times* were among the news organisations represented on the trip — and both published long reports on the event in their Sunday editions.

While their reports probably will not remove the wide-spread perception in the US that Renamo is a band of unprincipled cut-throats supported by international rightwingers and elements of the South African Government, they did give Renamo leaders an opportunity to deny allegations that the guerillas have embarked on a ruthless course of rape, murder and torture in rural areas.

"We do hear of these allegations of atrocities," Vincente Zacarias Ululu,

Rebels claim the US has not kept its word

'WAR' AGAINST BAD IMAGE

FOCUS

described as Renamo's home affairs minister, told the *Washington Post*. "What happens is that the enemy launches his agents in our zones, and they commit these atrocities so that they can blame Renamo and turn the people against Renamo."

The rebel leader, Mr Dhlakama, insisted that Renamo controlled 85 percent of the country and had won the support of the vast majority of the



ORLANDO Macano... one of the military leaders of Renamo.

people, leaving the Frelimo government holding "small islands" in the cities and major towns.

While the Reagan Administration does not send military aid to Frelimo, its policy is to support the government in an effort to wean it away from the Soviet sphere of influence and to encourage the development of an open economic system.

Anger

Mr Dhlakama expressed his anger about this policy to the *Post's* William Clairborne, naming President Reagan's chief Africa official, Dr Chester Crocker.

"Crocker is compromising with Frelimo," Mr Dhlakama said. "He is playing a very dirty game, and Reagan is getting the wrong information."

"We feel betrayed by Reagan. What he has declared does not rhyme

SOWETAN FOREIGN SERVICE

with his deeds." Mr Dhlakama was asked about reports that South Africa — which claims it has not aided Renamo since 1984 — was planning to train and equip a special Mozambique government unit to help protect the Cahorra Bassa hydro-electric project from Renamo.

He responded to John Battersby of the *New York Times*: "Let them come. We do not fear any force because our strength lies in the people and the people never lose."

At the base camp visited by the journalists after a six-hour hike from the airstrip was Nicholas de la Casa, a British television freelancer held captive by Renamo for just over a year. He was seized after crossing into Mozambique alone from Malawi.

Mr de la Casa, who

was working in South Africa, was accused of being British intelligence agent working for Mozambique — a charge he rejected as ridiculous. He told his colleagues that he was kept under constant guard but was being well treated.

The *Post's* William Clairborne reported that he came away with a picture that did not conform precisely to the Mozambique government's simplistic portrayal of Renamo to the outside world.

"That portrayal depicts Renamo as a small band of disorganised and undisciplined bandits, or bandits, roaming the countryside and attacking and looting only helpless civilians while on the verge of falling apart because of lack of popular support", Clairborne wrote.

"At (the) headquarters camp, at least, the scene appeared much more organised and disciplined, with occasional flashes of urbanity that were strangely incongruous with the raw wilderness of central Mozambique."

Some of Renamo's ministers were wearing three-piece pin-striped suits when they joined their guests in a thatched mess hall for dinner of stewed antelope and boiled rice.

"Military aides bearing messages strutted smartly into the room, stomping their feet and spinning on their heels as if they were at a British military academy, as waitresses served South African wine carried in from Malawi on the heads of porters."



Newsmen flown to a secret base

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thlolo. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic, is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6063, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

‘No chance’
of short-term
wind-down ²¹⁸

Handwritten: 218 3/8/88

I SUPPOSE it was inevitable, but this weekend past I noticed that in the Sunday press there was some discussion about how defence funding might be significantly reduced if and when peace finally returns to Southern Africa.

Well, peace is some way away, and frankly I doubt if there is a chance of an extensive defence wind-down in the short term, if only because of the growing waves of refugees fleeing Aids and starvation in chaotic Mozambique.

One can argue about who caused it, but the fact remains that the situation exists, and because South Africa is a neighbour we shall sooner or later have to institute strict, manpower-intensive border patrols to control it.

However, this is by the way. We are talking about the philosophy of large cuts in defence spending when the country is not actively at war, which some observers regard as rather questionable and possibly self-defeating.

Their point is that if spending is to achieve the desired effect it must be fairly consistent over a long period so that the defence machine can be maintained in a good state; conversely, drastic cuts always blunt the edge.

The best people leave because of poor pay, new ones cannot be recruited for the same reason, research and development programmes are dropped, obsolete equipment cannot be replaced or updated and deficiencies cannot be made good.

If the country in question then has to mobilize and send forces into battle it might well have to pit them against larger, better-armed and better-equipped forces, which is not far short of murder by negligence.

Ask any old soldier of 1939 how it felt to face German tanks with two-pounder popguns which would not penetrate their armour, and then think again.

Yet it has happened again and again. Politicians never learn, it seems.

Some observers, like H R Heitman, South African correspondent of Jane's Defence Weekly, believe that for many years South Africa has spent too little on defence, not too much. Mr Heitman believes the RSA should be bestowing an even five percent of the GDP, an acceptable figure by international standards.

The point can be made that the government has not spent unduly large amounts on defence *per se*; it is the immense amounts of treasure diverted to other fields of expenditure that are draining the public coffers.

Then again, there can be no doubt about the fact that the protracted Angola-border affair has left the SADF structurally distorted and therefore unbalanced, and these distortions must be ironed out.

For example, the Navy could do with more hulls in (and under) the water, since it has extensive coastal surveillance — and, properly speaking, fisheries control — tasks which must be carried out in peace as well as in war.

For some years now it has been frugally funded because of the large amounts needed elsewhere. Given a de-escalation, however, any funds thus released could be used to correct the imbalance.

Simply to take those funds away would leave the Navy ill-equipped for its responsibilities — and as the Chief of the Navy recently pointed out, as far as imports and exports are concerned South Africa is an island.

ECC Booklet

I HAVE read with interest the End Conscription Campaign's new booklet, entitled "Know Your Rights in the SADF". The introduction plugs the ECC philosophy, but the rest appears factual and non-partisan — in fact, in one section where former servicemen are quoted, both positive and negative comments appear.

The booklet contains considerable useful information; I have been calling for years for just such a compendium of facts, and it is ironical that the ECC should have produced such a booklet instead of the SADF itself.

The booklet is further evidence of the new ECC approach, which, as I noted last week, provides nuts-and-bolts advice as well as mere rhetoric — certainly a much better way of projecting its political message to a broader audience.

● Willem Steenkamp is a reservist of the Citizen Force.



SA not involved in Press trip to rebels

Mans 3/1/88 218

By SUE OLSWANG

FOREIGN journalists who flew to Mozambique last week to interview rebel leaders denied that the South African Government had been involved in the trip.

Yesterday, the Mozambican news agency, AIM, claimed South Africa had secretly flown four SA-based foreign journalists into Mozambique. The news agency said this was a violation of the Nkomati security pact between the two countries.

"We did visit rebel-held areas in Mozambique last week, but our trip had nothing to do with the South African Government," Spencer Reiss, *Newsweek's* bureau chief for Southern Africa, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

A British mother's anxiety about her captured son was recently relieved when a member of the foreign press was the first to confirm he had seen Mr Nicholas Dela Casa when a Johannesburg-based *Newsweek* photographer telephoned her with the good news.

Mr Dela Casa, 28, was captured by MNR rebels last October.

In a statement issued in Lisbon shortly after his capture, the right-wing rebel group claimed that Mr Dela Casa "confessed he was in the service of the Zimbabwe Army with the connivance of the British secret services."

The statement, signed by MNR Lisbon spokesman Mr Manuel Frank, claimed that Mr Dela Casa entered Mozambique from neighbouring Malawi "disguised as a reporter for a well-known television network."

It said Mr Dela Casa entered Mozambique "with the mission of reconnoitring MNR bases, the positions of which he would then pass on to the Zimbabwe Army and Mozambican government forces."

"Renamo now goes public in stating that it is willing to negotiate the release of this (British) spy with Her Majesty's government — which must assume its responsibilities arising from its military involvement in Mozambique and Zimbabwe."

However, Mr Dela Casa recently told a group of visiting foreign journalists — the first foreigners to see him since his capture — that the British government had not acknowledged his existence.

Mr Dela Casa said he suspected the MNR were "using" him as a lever for recognition from the British government, but claimed the British had not done anything to negotiate his release.



Picture: Mark Peters of *Newsweek*.

FIRST TIME: This is the first picture of Briton Mr Nicholas Dela Casa, 28, since he was captured by the MNR last year.

"I entered Mozambique from Malawi but was picked up by MNR within two hours of entering the country," Mr Dela Casa told the group of four foreign journalists.

Mr Dela Casa confirmed he was in good health and was being well looked after by the rebels.

One of the groups of foreign journalists claims that rebel leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, told him Mr Dela Casa would be released in the "near future."

However, Mr Dela Casa said he would much rather do the "Renamo story" than be released.

"I still want to do the job I came here for — a story on Renamo."

Renamo 'cut highway, seized army garrisons'

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON. — Renamo guerrillas claim to have cut Mozambique's main north-south highway at four points along its southern sector in recent attacks that killed 17 soldiers, including three Zimbabweans.

In a communique released here, Renamo said its forces had seized two army garrisons, sabotaged the Rupembe River bridge and occupied the north bank of the Save River during the last two weeks of July.

The operations in central Sofala and southern Inhambane provinces "severed the road links between the north and south" along Mozambique's na-

tional highway, the communique said.

There was no independent confirmation or comment from Maputo on the claims by the guerrillas who acknowledged they had lost three dead and several wounded.

Renamo said it had seized the Sofala garrison town of Mexungue in the biggest attack on July 30, after killing seven Mozambican and three Zimbabwean soldiers and "routing" four battalions.

In another strike, the rebels said they overran the Morrumbene garrison in Inhambane, killing seven soldiers, including battalion commander Lieutenant-Colonel Pedro Chicuare.

ORA Tmp/218

August 5, 1988 9

'MNR aided by US business'

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Conservative US business and evangelical groups have helped MNR obtain sophisticated radio gear, according to three US reporters who were taken to the rebel base camp in Gorongosa National Park last week.

The equipment, which is readily available from US ham radio catalogues, appeared to be reducing MNR's dependence on a relay station at Phalaborwa for its communications with the outside world.

Washington Post correspondent William Claiborne identified the source of the equipment as "a small group of wealthy American businessmen and evangelical Christians" and said "other supporters" of the MNR included the Heritage Foundation in Washington, Free the Eagle Inc, and the Freedom Research Foundation in La Jolla, California.

arms. The case was adjourned till August 19.

COPY FILED 10/18/81 218

Doctors probe Renamo

MAPUTO. — An American delegation arrived here yesterday to gather information on Renamo's violation of human rights. The 15-member delegation, which comprises doctors from Indiana, Massachusetts and Washington, is expected to be in Mozambique for two weeks.

MNR claim 41 killed in attacks on towns

CRK
Trucks
11/8/88
218

MAPUTO. — Guerillas killed a total of 41 people in three attacks this week, reports said yesterday.

The national news agency AIM reported that the Mozambique National Resistance killed 21 people in a pre-dawn attack on Tuesday on a town 75km north of Maputo.

AIM said about 300 guerillas of attacked the town of Maragra, burning huts, stealing goods and shooting residents.

It said about 30 people were injured in the attack.

From Lisbon, an MNR statement said the guerillas killed 20 government soldiers, destroyed five patrol boats and cut an oil pipeline in attacks on Monday.

The statement said the soldiers were killed when rebels raided the port of Mecufi in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. It said the guerillas blew up five coastal patrol boats and three trucks.

Most of the province, it added, is now in rebel hands.

On the same day MNR commandos blew up a section of a pipeline which carries oil from the Indian Ocean port of Beira to Zimbabwe, the statement said.

"The section outside the town of Muda was blown up and the spilled oil is still burning," the statement said, giving no details.

The guerillas have been waging hit-and-run insurgency against the Marxist government since 1977, two years after Mozambique gained independence from Portugal.

Western diplomats and relief workers have supported government allegations that the guerillas are responsible for numerous massacres and other atrocities. — Sapa-AP-Reuter

BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, August 11 1988

218

Renamo 'kills 20 soldiers' in attack

LISBON — Renamo claims to have killed 20 government soldiers, destroyed five patrol boats and cut an oil pipeline in attacks on Monday.

A spokesman added yesterday that the soldiers were killed when rebels raided the port of Mecufi in the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

The rebels blew up five patrol boats and three trucks, he said, and most of the province was now in Renamo hands.

On the same day rebel commandos blew up a section of an oil pipeline between the port of Beira and Zimbabwe.

The spokesman added: "The section outside the town of Muda was blown up and the spilled oil is still burning."

□ In Maputo, Mozambique government officials said yesterday Renamo rebels had killed 21 people in a pre-dawn attack on a town 75km to the north of Maputo.

They said about 300 of them attacked the town of Maragra early on Tuesday and burned huts, stole goods and shot residents.

Another 22 people were injured in the attack.

Renamo has been fighting the Maputo government since 1977. Western diplomats and relief workers have supported government allegations that it is responsible for numerous massacres. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

Renamo steps up

NAMPULA, Mozambique. — Government offensives in central Mozambique have pushed right-wing Renamo rebels into the rich northern province of Nampula where they are stepping up attacks against civilian settlements and economic targets, government officials say.

"The rebels lost Zambezia, now they are trying to win Nampula," provincial governor Mr Jacobe Nyambiry said in an interview in Nampula, Mozambique's third-largest city and the commercial centre of the north.

Travel outside Nampula city is impossible without a military escort. Sabotage has caused the suspension of repairs on the Nacala railway linking landlocked Malawi with the coast. There are almost daily rebel raids on rural districts.

This shift in the fighting is the latest chapter in the nationwide bush war fought between rebels of the Mozambi-

can National Resistance (Renamo) and the government almost since Mozambique gained independence from Portugal in 1975.

Government forces backed by Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops have swept through the central Zambezi river valley in a series of offensives which began in late 1986, destroying Renamo bases and driving the rebels northwards out of Zambezia province.

But the result has been an upsurge of Renamo activity in Nampula which is rich in timber, ivory, precious stones and cash crops such as cotton and cashew nuts and, after Zambezia, Mozambique's most heavily populated province.

"The main target is the railway but they also carry out acts of banditry to stop economic development," Mr Nyambiry said.

Nearly all the towns in Nampula district have suffered raids in which rebels usually attack, occupy, loot, destroy and leave.

Government and international workers say that more than 100,000 people have suffered the effects of the fighting in Nampula province — many refugees from earlier fighting in the south.

In a hide-and-seek war, the government has the advantage of mobility, keeping one step ahead of government forces who travel by vehicle, largely confined to the roads.

Three or four lightly armed men guarding an isolated administrative post are no match for the bands of Renamo rebels who can suddenly strike in strengths of 500 or more.

"We can't be everywhere," Mr Nyambiry said.

8

Cape Times

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1988

Breaking the stalemate

THE ANC's new constitutional guidelines, calling for a non-racial, multi-party democracy, with a mixed economy and an entrenched bill of individual rights, are rather more moderate and conciliatory than many people might have expected.

Yet some reservations are indicated. The document is written in general terms. It is open to divergent interpretation, rather like the Freedom Charter of 1955, because the ANC is anxious not to scare away potential support in all groups. The organization also takes the view, we

Opinion

ONE cannot see a range of strategic terms, not crippling,

The most of found in the moral protest

The protago make the ass African Govern rupt or at least white domina obvious illegi

This immoral tained moral stated as clear as possible.

Yet, if the G deficient as i hortation can little or no e acquired eler charade.

The impres of South Af foreign comm

Survey criticises SA's role in Mozambique

The Star Bureau

218
LONDON — The late President Samora Machel's reluctant decision to distance himself from the African National Congress proved critical in Mozambique's campaign to win Western economic, humanitarian and military aid.

An article in a *Financial Times* survey on the country claims that South Africa's subsequent failure to stop support for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), together with Mozambique's readiness to adopt economic reforms, has been critical in shaping Western policy towards Maputo.

Under Mr Machel's successor, President Joaquim Chissano, United States support for the Mozambique government has, if anything, become even firmer.

Real peace and progress will not be achieved while South African support for the MNR continues, the report adds. The paper praises Mozambique's reaction to adversity, adding: "Few states in Africa have battled with such tenacity against disaster."

While coping with alternating drought and floods, "it is fighting rebels who are responsible for, in the words of a senior US official, one of the most brutal holocausts since World War 2, is changing its economic policies, and is winning increasing support for its efforts to provide black southern Africa with trade outlets which would end their dependence on routes through South Africa".

PICTURES OF

Photos tell a thousand words . . .

THE bitter fruits of war and suffering, deprivation and death. For the thousands of men, women and children fleeing war-torn Mozambique, this is a daily reality. Their plight is recorded by the world's media on a daily basis.

These photographs tell the story of their plight.

The loneliness . . .



The burden



The children



SUFFERING . . .

The togetherness . . .



The toil . . .



The determination . . .



NOW YOU CAN BE A BETTER MANAGER

LEARN TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS THE AMERICAN WAY WITH THE N.C.R. COURSE IN MANAGEMENT MARKETING & MERCHANDISING

NCR

'MANAGEMENT MERCHANDISING MARKETING'

GAIN YOUR BUSINESS DIPLOMA IN ONLY 5 DAYS FOR JUST R70,00 (ADVANCED DIPLOMA TAKES 2 WEEKS AND COSTS R110,00)

The Management Marketing & Merchandising course is:

- Promoted by the Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries
- Backed by top US Corporation N.C.R.
- Presented by Leading Management Marketing & Merchandising Specialists
- A great success throughout the world

IF: You are running your own business — you will see better profits, gain more customers and get more work done.

IF: You work for a company — you will improve your chances of promotion and salary increases.

YOUR NEW SKILLS AND YOUR MANAGEMENT DIPLOMA WILL EARN YOU RESPECT FROM OTHER BUSINESSMEN.

Note: This is a special offer. The normal price for this course is R750,00 — R1 500,00 for two weeks. Bursaries are available. Fee includes Files, Notes and Meals.

- After taking this course you will be able to:
- Increase your sales
 - Manage Finance better
 - Solve business problems
 - Communicate more effectively

FREE! A full 2 week course for the first Applicant to phone.

COURSE STARTS AUGUST 22, 1988 - LIMITED PLACES AVAILABLE. PHONE NOW TO BOOK YOUR PLACE - WAHEEDA SAHID - N.C.R. 493-2900 EXT 476

ALLAN EDWARDS

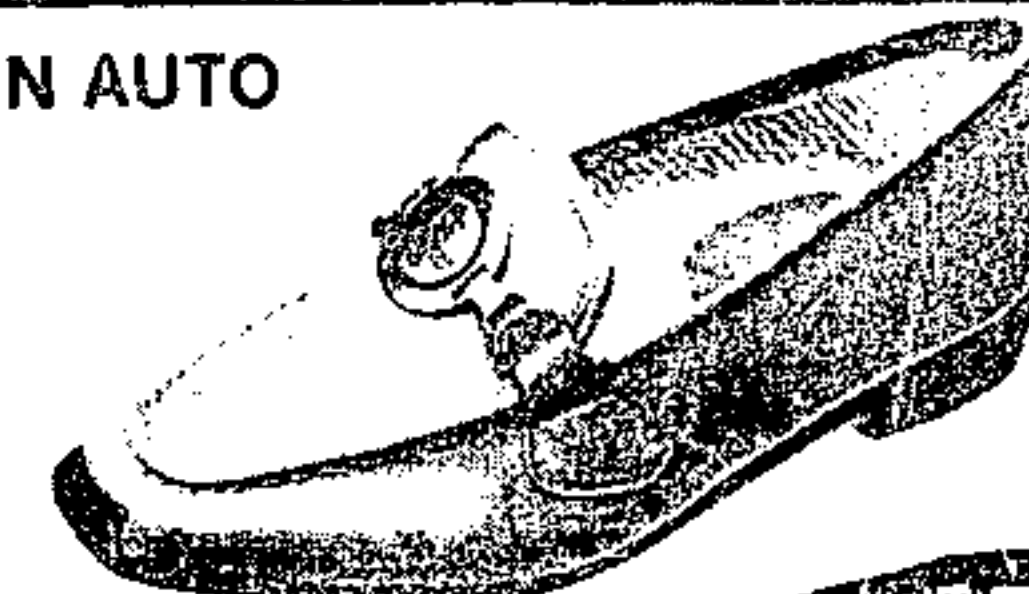
177 BREE STREET, JOHANNESBURG. TEL. 834-2775

JUST UNPACKED CHILDREN'S SHOES

GIRLS' COIN AUTO MOC.

R49⁹⁹

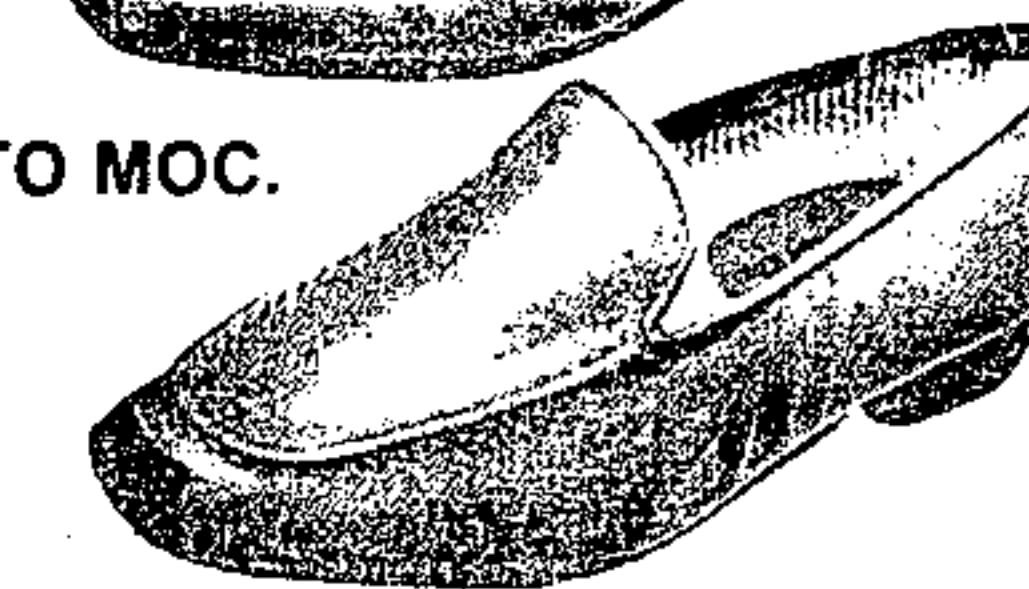
RISE PER SIZE From small size 6 REF. GS 125 Colour: RED, PATENT, BLACK, FAWN



BOYS' AUTO MOC.

R47⁹⁹

RISE PER SIZE From small size 7 REF. BSA 46 Colour: RED, NAVY, FAWN



JUST UNPACKED FOR YOUNG GIRLS Latest fashion dresses from **pierre cardin** *Carducci* LAYBYE NOW FOR CHRISTMAS

Refugees revive the old Swazi land row

218

ARGES 12/8/88

3/2/88

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE. — A refugee crisis in Swaziland has put fresh strain on relations between that country's government and South Africa.

It has raised again the controversy over the "disputed territories" which Swaziland has tried to reclaim from South Africa.

These include the homeland of KaNgwane and the Ngwavuma area of KwaZulu.

Swaziland's dilemma is a dire land shortage, aggravated by many thousands of Mozambicans who have streamed across the border in the past few years to escape the ravages of war and drought.

Latest estimate is that there are now 40 000 refugees in Swaziland — equal to almost six per cent of the country's indigenous population of 700 000.

Overcrowded

Of these, 7 000 are refugees from northern Natal. They began arriving in Swaziland in the 1970s, fleeing what they claimed was persecution by Zulus who objected to their allegiance to the Swazi monarchy.

The South Africans were allotted 6 000 hectares of land bought by the Swazi authorities at Ndzevane in the south east. Many arrived with their cattle and goods and the settlement gradually became self-sufficient.

But now, with more than 6 000 Mozambican refugees having



REFUGEES: Women collect water at the Ndzevane settlement centre in south-eastern Swaziland.

poured into the Ndzevane area, the land is in danger of becoming overcrowded and overworked.

The Mozambicans are the real problem. At least 12 000 more have settled spontaneously in an area further north, along the Swazi-Mozambique frontier.

Interior Minister Senzenjani Tshabalala has warned that the country might be forced to turn away refugees from Mozambique if the rate of influx continued.

It must be considered an empty threat. Swaziland is one of 104 states party to either the 1952 Refugees Convention or the 1967 Protocol on Refugees, or both.

If it tried to refuse entry to Mozambicans, there would be

considerable protest — particularly from the Organisation for African Unity.

And that prospect can only have heightened Swaziland's frustration with South Africa over KaNgwane and Ngwavuma which have been the subject of bitter contention since 1982, when the South African government officially announced the areas would be ceded to and reunified with Swaziland.

The announcement caused an outcry in the two homelands and the government eventually declared that Swaziland should enter into direct discussions with the leaders of KwaZulu and KaNgwane. The issue has been stalemated ever since.

It's High Noon

for Renamo

★ SUNDAY TIME

2/18/88 STimes (2/18)

A CIVILIAN bloodbath is looming in central Mozambique where a strong Frelimo force, backed by troops from neighbouring states, is advancing on Renamo's stronghold in the Gorongosa region.

Observers fear that civilians will be massacred in the crossfire when the advancing troops reach their target points within two weeks and start a "seek and destroy" mission to wipe out the Renamo leadership.

The combined forces of more than 7 500 soldiers from Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Mozambique are backed up by air support and armoured units.

Informed sources say the first information about the offensive became known when the forces started mobilising at the end of last month.

This happened after defence ministers from Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe met at Quelimane in June and planned the attack on Renamo.

In an effort to surround Renamo, troops are advancing on four attack routes:

- From Beira to Muanza via Dondo in a northerly direction with Inhamitanga as the target area.

- From Chimoio (where a strong Zimbabwean Air Force contingent is based on the Beira Corridor) to Vila Paiva in the Gorongosa region.

- From Chimoio via Cantandica to Macossa with Maringue and Canxixe as the final target areas.

- From Tete, the fourth group advances southwards to Tambira with Chemba as the target area.

Each advance force consists of 1 500 to 2 000 troops.

The Zimbabwe Defence Force dropped paratroopers at Maringue earlier this month and part of the Tete force is already at Chemba. Part of the Beira force has reached Muanza.

Informed sources confirm that Renamo has started attacking convoys on their way from Macossa to Mar-

Slaughter of civilians feared as big Frelimo push starts

By DE WET POTGIETER

gue to disrupt the orchestrated advance.

Because of the density of the bush in the region, it is almost impossible for Zimbabwean air force pilots to identify Renamo bases from the air.

If the offensive erupts into major battles with Renamo, it is feared that hundreds of civilians may be massacred.

Because it is almost impossible to differentiate between civilians and Ren-

amo soldiers in these areas, everybody is regarded as the enemy by the advancing forces and treated as such.

Most Renamo soldiers wear civilian clothes and mingle freely with the local population.

Animosity between Zimbabwean soldiers and Frelimo could jeopardise the success of the current offensive.

Sources say the Zimbabweans mistrust Frelimo

because Renamo has successfully infiltrated its ranks.

And Zimbabwean soldiers abuse Mozambican women while police are not allowed to act against them.

A foreign force of about 14 000 Zimbabweans, 13 000 Tanzanians and 1 000 Malawian soldiers is deployed in Mozambique against Renamo. Zambia supplies instructors and soldiers for training and logistical support.

Since June last year, Renamo has launched dozens of attacks in Zimbabwe's eastern provinces in an attempt to restrict Zimbabwe's ability to deploy more forces inside Mozambique.

Refugees

In April this year, 400 civilians died when a smaller operation was launched against Renamo bases near Migange in Gaza province.

During a bombardment of Renamo in June this year the village Mulanje, across the border in Malawi, was accidentally hit. About 1 000 people took refuge in Malawi during the operation.

Renamo has an estimated strength of 6 000 trained soldiers in the bush in central Mozambique.

CM Tunk (308)
August 24, 1988 308

Zimbabwe moves in on MNR bandits

HARARE. — Zimbabwean troops have mounted sweeping operations against Renamo bandits along the border with Mozambique, Zimbabwe defence minister Mr Enos Nkala said yesterday.

He said in parliament that though the operations would cause temporary inconvenience to people living along the border, the onslaught was beginning to produce the desired effect.

"Because of our operation successes against the South African-sponsored Renamo bandits, gangs of these bandits have started a campaign of terror, murder, robbery, arson and rape against Zimbabweans living along our common border with Mozambique.

"I wish to assure this house that our commanders are quite aware of the nature of the enemy tactics and have mounted more sweeping operations to clear the bandits from our border areas," he said.

"We are encouraged in our efforts by our belief that while this discomfort will be temporary, the peace and stability we want to bring to our people will be lasting."

He appealed to people to co-operate with the security forces, saying that through sharing information there could be no enemy that could not be eliminated. — Sapa

(ii) DISCOUNT

From the prices listed in (i) above, the following may be deducted:

- (a) Up to 65% discount for any actual structural damage to the particular house.
- (b) After the discount in (a) has been deducted, the following further discount can be subtracted:
- (i) 25% for cash sales. In the case of houses with a gross price of R2 500 or less, a discount of 30% is granted.
- (ii) 5% in the case of a purchaser who has rented the house for 5 years or longer.
- (iii) 5% in the case of purchasers who buy within the special sales period that ends at 31 December 1988.

(iii) FURTHER INCENTIVES

The following further incentives are applicable:

- (a) To the loan for the purchase of a house can be added any arrear rent which is applicable to the site and construction cost of the house.
- (b) Transfer costs and other purchase costs can be added to the loan amount in deserving cases.

(iv) CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

(a) Deposit

- (i) A minimum deposit of 5% of the net calculated purchase price is payable. In the case of a house which is sold on the 99-year right of leasehold the minimum deposit is R300,00.
- (ii) A lessee who has paid rent regularly over at least the last 3 years can purchase without payment of a deposit. Where regular payment of rent was not possible due to circumstances beyond the control of the

occupant, the town council or town manager may approve that the purchase can be effected without a deposit.

(b) Instalments

Where the purchase price cannot be paid in cash the balance of the purchase may be paid as follows:

(i) Soshanguve, Umlazi, Ntuzuma and KwaMashu	4,5% of the purchase price per annum
(ii) All other towns	3,5% of the purchase price per annum

(d) Up to 30 June 1988.

SAP: salary increases

1348. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any salary increases, other than notch and merit increases, were granted to (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black members of the South African Police within the past six months; if so, (i) what increases, (ii) when, and (iii) why, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1p;2q(a) to (d)

No, but disparity in the salaries of Black, Coloured and Indian members of the Force was eliminated with effect from 1 March 1988, in accordance with a Cabinet decision.

Mozambique: loans by South African Government

1349. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether he will furnish information on loans made to Mozambique by the South African Government; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many such loans were made to the (i) Government of, and (ii) each specified organization in Mozambique during each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (b) what was the amount of each loan and (c) for what purpose was it provided in each case?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Yes.

- (a) (i) One in 1987.
(ii) None.
- (b) R3 million.
- (c) For the first phase of the rehabilitation and development of that section of Maputo harbour which handles South African trade *inter alia*.

(2) whether any measures are being taken to prevent occurrences of this nature; if so, (a) what measures and (b) by whom?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
(a) 3 (Three) in 1986.
(b) 1 (One) on 18 May 1987.
- (2) Yes.

Pupils murdered whilst attending school

1353. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any pupils of schools falling under his jurisdiction were murdered whilst attending school during the latest specified period of five years for which information is available; if so, how many in each of these years;

(a) The general application of discipline and supervision of children on the schoolgrounds by personnel.

The presence of security forces is requested timeously when it is obvious that people's lives are endangered.

(b) By security forces at the request of a principal of a school and/or a Regional Director.

Increase in *Star* Maputo crime

MAPUTO — The crime rate in Maputo has increased in a shocking manner, Mozambique's Interior Minister Mr. Manuel Antonio has said.

He said the crime rate in Maputo doubled in the first half of this year compared with the same period last year.

25/8/88 (2/8)

210 ches 28/8/88

MOZAMBIQUE SAFARI

No papal call for MNR talks expected by Frelimo govt



WHEN Pope John Paul II arrives in Zimbabwe on 10 September, he will travel in a special Popemobile that arrived in the country last Saturday.

Designed by Leyland in Britain, the 24-ton armoured vehicle will make the Pope visible to open-air crowds of up to a million.

The car is designed to travel at a very low speed, but can accelerate quickly if necessary.

It will be used to carry the Pope to the Borrowdale Race Course and from the Roman Catholic Cathedral to Glamis Stadium on September 11, and the next day in Bulawayo between Ascot Race Course and the Bishop's Residence, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral and the Anglican Cathedral. - Sapa

CP Correspondent

THE Mozambican Government does not expect the Pope to suggest negotiations with the MNR when he visits Mozambique next month.

Speaking at a news conference in Maputo, Foreign Minister Pasecoal Mocumbi said he thought no-one would suggest the Mozambican government "should talk with terrorists, with those who commit massacres, those who destroy lives and infrastructure, those who have been roundly condemned not only by Mozambique, but by the international community".

Last year Frelimo severely criticised Mozambican Catholic Bishops when they issued episcopal letters calling for negotiations between Frelimo and the MNR.

Mocumbi said that during the Papal visit, "we do not think that such ques-

tions will be raised". "It is clear that the terrorism of which we are victims is not an alternative to the Mozambican government or to Frelimo," he added.

The minister recalled that preparations for the visit went back to 1985 when the late President Samora Machel met the Pope in the Vatican. When his successor, Joaquim Chissano, visited Italy in 1987, he issued a formal invitation to the Pope.

Mocumbi said the government was "very satisfied" that the Pope was including Mozambique in his Southern African tour.

He would be greeted, not just by Catholics, but "by the entire Mozambican people".

The minister recalled that in 1970, while the colonial wars were still raging in Mozambique, Angola

and Guinea-Bissau, Pope Paul VI had granted an audience to the leader of the liberation movements. Marcelino Dos Santos, then deputy president of Frelimo, was the Mozambican representative at this meeting. That audience had been "a stimulus for our struggle" against Portuguese colonial rule, said Mocumbi.

Mocumbi described the Pope's decision to include South Africa in his tour as "a contribution of the peace process" in the region.

He revealed that invitations have been issued to the Christian community in South Africa to send representatives to Mozambique for the papal visit. The government, he said, would provide what facilities it could for those South Africans wishing to enter Mozambique to see the Pope.

Asked whether possible papal statements on birth control might endanger Mozambique's family planning programme, Mocumbi said he did not expect the question to be discussed.

The minister made it clear that the recent handing back of certain buildings to the Catholic Church and other religions did not imply any change in government policy.

He said that when health and education had been nationalised in 1975, there had been no intention to take places of worship away from the church - only the schools and clinics that they administered.

However, there had been mistakes in the implementation of the policy, and the government was returning "those buildings that had been unduly occupied".

When asked if relations

with the Vatican had now reached an "ideal state", Mocumbi described the visit as "a normal process".

As for establishing full diplomatic relations, he said that in May the government had informed the Vatican that it was prepared to sign an agreement to this effect.

This, however, was not linked to the Papal visit, and further moves would be up to the Vatican.

Asked about Catholic support for Mozambicans displaced by the war, Mocumbi said that more important than the Pope's visit in this context would be the United Nations' sponsored conference on refugees in Southern Africa taking place next week in Oslo.

Mocumbi is scheduled to leave Maputo this week to head the Mozambican delegation to this conference. - Ano

Mozambique
services ^{ARGUS}
to cost more ^{2/8 31/8/88}

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican government is to increase charges for social services, Prime Minister Mario Machungo told the People's Assembly here.

He said yesterday the health and education sectors were facing serious financial problems. Charges were much lower than the real costs.

Hospital and medical charges were introduced a few months ago as part of an economic reform programme backed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

SUBSIDIES

Health Minister Dr Leonardo Simao said drug prices in pharmacies amounted to only about 50 percent of the real cost.

Replying to claims that sick people were not buying prescribed medicines because they could not afford them, he said the solution lay not in cutting the prices but in establishing subsidies.

Swazis ^{ARGUS}
21/8/88
evict 277 to
Mozambique

Argus Africa
News Service

MBABANE. — Mozam-
bicans have been re-
turned to their country
in hordes by Swazi au-
thorities since police
staged a search for ille-
gal immigrants here last
week.

Confirming that the
tally now stands at 277,
a Swazi police spokes-
man said the expulsions
followed the rounding up
of almost 800 suspected
illegal immigrants, and
people in possession of
drugs or unlicensed
arms during the police
swoops on residential
areas and at roadblocks
two weeks ago.

LIB SM 11/9/88

German freighter crew captured MNR ready for talks on release of 'gun runners'

The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — MNR guerillas in Mozambique claim to have captured the captain and five crewmen of an East German freighter which allegedly made a clandestine gun run to rebels in Kenya.

In a communique distributed in Lisbon, the MNR said it seized the six men — three East Germans, two Kenyans and a Cape Verdean — on August 21 when they landed in a small boat on Mozambique's southern Inhambane coast.

"We are ready to negotiate their release with their respective governments," said MNR spokesman Mr Manuel Frank. He added that his movement was "more interested in pressing Maputo diplomatically than in any material gain".

There was no independent confirmation or comment from the Mozambican government.

Mr Frank said the captives were "uninjured, in good health" and being marched some 525 km north-west to MNR chief Mr Afonso Dhalakama's headquarters near the Gorongosa mountains in central Mozambique.

The communique quoted the ship's captain, identified as East German Mr Jurgen Haluk, as saying he was captured on returning from ferrying "a great quantity of weapons" to the Ukenya insurgent movement in Kenya.

Mr Haluk allegedly said Mozambique's Marxist government was supplying the Kenyan rebels with "guerilla training and war material" to oppose the pro-Western government of president Mr Daniel Arap Moi.

The MNR also said it seized the central-coast port of Maganja da Costa and the southern garrison of Mabuipanse last week, killing 30 soldiers, including five Tanzanians and six Zimbabweans.

Mozambique R300m loan: Brazil will be 'flexible'

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Brazil has promised to try to be "flexible" in renegotiating the debt of more than R300m which Mozambique owes that country.

The Brazilian Ambassador, Mr Luiz Fernando do Couto, told a Press conference in Maputo the amount Mozambique owed "could be transformed into risk capital".

Mr Couto said the visit by Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano to Brazil this year improved co-operation between the two countries. A Brazilian survey team was at present in Mozambique to study the prospects for mining coal at Moatize, in the north-western province of Tete.

Several Brazilian companies exhibited at the Maputo International Trade Fair, with the accent on agriculture.

Brazilian products were competitive because of their quality and price. However, Mr Couto said, the Brazilian firms were not only coming to Facim to promote their products but also to discuss the possibility of forming joint ventures with Mozambican companies.

Trade between Mozambique and Brazil reached R90m in 1982 but fell off to almost nothing in the next five years.

Covert Times 8/9/88 (28)

MNR boss thought to be in Europe for talks

LISBON. — The external leadership of Mozambique's right-wing guerilla movement held a pivotal secret meeting in West Germany, with MNR chief Mr Afonso Dhlakama probably attending, exiled Mozambican sources said yesterday.

The sources said the meeting, under way in Heidelberg since last weekend, was probably aimed at restructuring the MNR's faction-ridden external wing and formulating a peace proposal for Mozambique's bloody 11-year civil war.

The foreign affairs secretary for the MNR, Mr Artur Janeiro Fonseca, confirmed that the meeting was taking place but denied that Mr Dhlakama had left his bush headquarters in central Mozambique to attend.

If Mr Dhlakama is in fact in attendance, this will be his first trip abroad from his Gorongosa Mountain headquarters since 1983, except for unconfirmed brief forays to South Africa, which reportedly provides the MNR with covert aid. — UPI

PW to meet Chissano in Mozambique

218
SMK
10/9/88

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, is to hold summit meetings with President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique on Monday and with President Hastings Banda of Malawi on Tuesday.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and the Government of Mozambique last night announced simultaneously that Mr P W Botha, accompanied by Mr Pik Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, would meet President Chissano and senior members of the Mozambique Cabinet at the small town of Songo, near Cahora Bassa dam in northern Mozambique.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs announced Mr Botha would meet Dr Banda in Malawi on Tuesday.

The Monday meeting will be the first between the heads of state of South Africa and Mozambique. Mr Botha met President Samora Machel in April 1986 at the crowning of King Mswati III in Swaziland.

It is also Mr Botha's first official visit to an African state since he became State President in 1984.

DAVID BRAUN
Political
Correspondent

The one-day summit follows months of intensive behind-the-scenes negotiations which began when President Chissano sent a warm personal message to President Botha via a special emissary earlier this year.

There followed a friendly exchange of personal correspondence between the neighbouring heads of state and several meetings between officials.

At President Chissano's personal suggestion, the Joint Security Commission provided for in the 1984 Nkomati Accord in order to sort out the security differences between the two countries was then resuscitated.

It has met several times this year in what has been described by senior South African sources as an atmosphere of reconstruction and in the spirit of the Nkomati Accord.

Monday's meeting coming at a time when

PW's African safari

● FROM PAGE 1

there are major thrusts from various parts of the world to further isolate South Africa, is being regarded as decisive and of great importance for stability in the southern African region.

It is understood that the two presidents will discuss a wide range of topics. The ground work has been thoroughly done at ministerial and official levels.

High on the agenda will be President Chissano's request for economic assistance and South African investment in Mozambique.

Also to be discussed will be moves to enhance general peace and stability in the region.

Labour matters, and further development of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electricity scheme are likely to be raised.

Tuesday's meeting with Dr Banda is not the first between the South African and Malawi heads of government.

Malawi and South Africa have maintained cordial relations for many years and Dr Banda has paid a state visit to South Africa.

The meetings will be the first official visits to African states since Mr P W Botha became State President. His presence in Swaziland in 1986 was as one of many guests at the coronation ceremonies of King Mswati.

Mr Botha has also made a clandestine visit to Angola in order to visit South African troops on the Unita front.

The two visits are being seen as a major breakthrough for South African diplomacy, the focus of which in recent years has been on improving relations with Africa.

South Africa believes its way back into the world lies through Africa.

● TO PAGE 2

218 5 PM wes 11/6/88

State visits hailed as coup for SA

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

A WIDE range of issues will be tackled by President P W Botha and Mozambique's President Joachim Chissano when they meet tomorrow in the Marxist state.

If successful, the talks could lead to improved security and economic co-operation between the two countries.

Already South African diplomats are chalking up a major achievement in negotiating the meeting between the two heads of state.

Alongside the lessening of tensions in the Angolan conflict, the meeting is one of the most important breakthroughs in SA's relations in the region in more than a decade.

Followed on Tuesday by a meeting with President Hastings Banda in Malawi, the visits will be Mr Botha's first official receptions by African heads of state since he became President.

According to Government sources, the topics on the agenda for the Mozambique meeting hold significant promise of closer ties.

Security

The meeting will take place at Cahoro Bassa — the water-supply project symbolic of co-operation between the two states, now lying fallow.

Plans to restore the scheme will be discussed. SA is to participate with Italian resources in financing the scheme.

Also on the agenda will be general security issues, including a revival of the Nkomati Accord, which assures mutual non-aggression.

Final preparations will also be made for a meeting of the Joint Security Commission on September 21.

A related issue will be the reopening of the Komatil corridor between SA and Maputo.

SA diplomats are looking to establishing a crescent of improved relations in the region, involving Mozambique and Malawi — and taking into account a more conciliatory view of economic co-operation recently taken by President Kaunda of Zambia.

Property

Other aspects of economic development will include negotiations for the return of SA property in Mozambique, nationalised at independence.

SA will also use the opportunity to explore its interest in laying a foundation for reconciliation between the Frelimo Government and the Renamo rebels.

This factor links, with a complex, and secret, SA bid to involve African states in a similar national reconciliation exercise between the MPLA and Unita in Angola.

What SA stands to gain by improved Mozambique ties

ARGUS 12/9/88

218

By GERALD L'ANGE of the Argus Africa News Service

ONE of South Africa's leading Africanists has spelled out how South Africa stands to gain from improved relations with Mozambique.

Speaking before President Botha announced his African safari plans Dr Eric Leistner, director of the Africa Institute in Pretoria said it was in South Africa's own interests to achieve this aim.

"Improved relations with Mozambique could lay the groundwork for a regional pattern," he said. "The prevailing ideologically tinted perception (of Mozambique) tends to blunt accurate understanding of reality and does not serve South Africa's interests.

"Mozambique should be viewed in the first place as a black African state with all the attending problems, aspirations and sensitivities and only in the second place as a Marxist-Leninist regime with the corresponding worldview and sympathies."

In a paper delivered at an African Institute seminar in Johannesburg, Dr Leistner says official spokesmen should also distance South Africa from Renamo terrorism and publicly call for an end to the armed strife in Mozambique through talks between the rebels and the Frelimo government.

"Being afflicted by the terrorist methods of the ANC and PAC," he says, "South Africans have no reason to condone terror when it is practised in the name of anti-communism."

South Africa should publicly offer to help protect development schemes in which it is involved, such as the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project and Maputo harbour, against Renamo sabotage. It should also undertake to repair sabotaged infrastructures.

And South African news media and opinion leaders should "show a sense of compassion or revulsion, as the case may be, in reaction to the reports of massacres, atrocities, widespread hunger and other afflictions in Mozambique. This would give more credibility to South African assurances that this country no longer has a hand in perpetuating the disastrous conditions in Mozambique".

Dr Leistner says that in addition South Africa should encourage two-way trade between the two countries and the use of Maputo harbour by South African importers and exporters.

It may well be argued, he says, that Mozambique's antagonistic attitude does not warrant such an accommodating approach.

"The question to be answered, however, is how South Africa's national interest is served best.

"Little can be gained by retaliating in kind for the vituperations and wild assertions of an essentially powerless government, and South Africa should rather accord priority to the pursuit of its fundamental interest in regional prosperity and stability as well as in Western support for its role as a regional powerhouse and stabiliser."

Four arguments

Dr Leistner says that while South Africa can continue to live with "the present mode of coexistence, there are at least four arguments why the RSA should actively seek to promote a climate of good neighbourliness":

- Stronger economic ties with Mozambique will create opportunities for promoting South African business links with other member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

If South Africa is seen in the outside world to be striving to bring about development and stability in the region, this will give foreign investors greater confidence in the economic and political future of South Africa.

- Positive South African steps to improve relations with Mozambique will help change the Republic's image as a destabiliser in Southern Africa.

Racial conflict

- The belief in South African complicity with Renamo is fostered by those seeking to promote racial conflict in the Republic.

- Although it is the regional power, South Africa's attitude to its weaker neighbours is mainly reactive and defensive.

It would clearly be in South Africa's interests "to draw those neighbours closer by means of mutually beneficial commercial bonds rather than cowering them with armed strength or threats of economic coercion.

"Improved relations with Mozambique could help lay the groundwork for a new regional pattern."

Botha, Chissano hold talks today

Cape Times 12/9/88 218

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA takes its first official step back into African diplomacy today with the arrival in Mozambique of President P W Botha.

He and President Joaquim Chissano will meet later this morning deep in the Mozambican bush on the Cahora Bassa dam.

The visit, which will clearly centre on the revival of the Nkomati Accord, which Mr Botha signed with the late President Samora Machel, will be followed by a visit to Malawi.

SA journalists, apart from an SABC team, have been refused entry to Malawi to report on the visit.

The tour is President Botha's first official visit to a black African country. He has made an unofficial trip to Angola to address SA troops.

Mr Botha's trip could be the forerunner of a diplomatic breakthrough in Africa.

He was due to make a surprise visit to Brazzaville during the first round of Namibia-Angola peace talks there, but this was stopped when the Cubans

threatened to withdraw if the visit went ahead.

The Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Kobus Meiring, predicted recently at the Natal National Party congress that SA was on the brink of an important diplomatic breakthrough in Africa.

It is understood that the "aid programmes" SA has been conducting in different parts of Africa could soon lead to the opening of diplomatic ties with certain countries — first at trade representative level — and later at higher diplomatic levels.

Malawi is the only African country which has full diplomatic ties with SA.

Today's talks will take place far from any of Mozambique's recognized cities and in an area heavily infiltrated by Renamo rebels.

For Mr Botha and his party it will be a short hop from Mozambique to Lilongwe for his meeting with President Kamuzu Banda.

● A Vatican spokesman welcomed the meeting in Mozambique, calling it a development of an atmosphere of conciliation.

Suddenly we're talking again

BY GERALD L'ANGE
The Star's Africa News Service

(518) SPAL 12/9/88

Obviously both South Africa and Mozambique hope to gain something from today's Songo summit. South Africa, for its part, is clearly seeking to regain a measure of political respectability, whereas for Mozambique the possible economic returns constitute a vitally important consideration.

The summit meeting between the South African and Mozambican presidents at Songo today comes in the wake of a swift, almost dramatic, reversal in relations between the two countries. Just a year ago President Joaquim Chissano, in an address to the United Nations General Assembly, was blaming just about all of his country's troubles on an "undeclared war waged against us by South Africa". At the same time he obliquely accused South Africa of responsibility for the plane crash that killed his predecessor, President Samora Machel.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was so angry that he called the Mozambican president a liar.

Mr Botha's anger might have been exacerbated by the fact that President Chissano's statement came only a few weeks after an event that the South Africans had hoped would stem the downwards spiral in relations between the two countries.

This was the prisoner swop at Maputo airport in September 1987 in which Major Wynand du Toit, the SADF officer captured in Angola, was exchanged for captives held by South Africa and Unita.

DESTABILISATION

The previous month the two governments had agreed to set up a Joint Liaison Committee (JLC) in what was seen as a fresh bid to revive the Nkomati Accord.

The JLC made little progress, however, in the face of continuing Mozambican rhetoric.

Needless to say this did not prevent the Frelimo government from continuing to accept help from Pretoria, not only in rebuilding Maputo harbour but also other aid claimed by some authorities to have exceeded R100 million in the four years after Nkomati.

Economic pragmatism has increasingly influenced Maputo's attitudes to Pretoria and might turn out to have been the factor that saved the situation. By October last year, relations between the two governments had degenerated to the point where Defence Minister General Magnus Malan was warning President Chissano that unless he "pulled his weight" steps would be taken "to ensure that (ANC) terrorists in his country are effectively neutralised".

Quietly, however, the war of words was being bypassed by economic realities, chiefly taking the form of efforts to get power flowing again to South Africa from the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project. In January, South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal reached agree-

ment in Lisbon on measures to revive the project.

In the same month the JLC met in Pretoria. The efforts to restore relations were nearly derailed, however, when President Botha offered to negotiate a collective security pact with all countries in the region and President Chissano responded by saying there could be no such pact until South Africa had changed its policies.

Behind this tit-for-tat, the Cahora Bassa negotiations were quietly forging ahead and on February 27, after two days of talks at Songo, the three governments announced agreement on security measures to protect the powerline to South Africa.

This was followed on April 26 by a visit to Cape Town by a special envoy, General Jacinto Veloso, bringing a peace overture from President Chissano.

OPERATIVE ONCE AGAIN

He took back a warm response from President Botha and the following month South Africa agreed to re-schedule a R26 million debt owed by Mozambique.

Then the reconciliation gathered momentum. The same month South Africa and Mozambique agreed at a meeting in Maputo to revive the Joint Security Commission originally formed to monitor alleged violations of the Nkomati Accord, and the accord was unofficially but universally proclaimed to be operative once again.

Soon suggestions of a summit between the South African and Mozambican presidents began surfacing in Cape Town. But it was not until last week that the meeting materialised.

It came about despite two damning United States State Department reports, one declaring that South Africa was the "principle supporter of the MNR" and the other detailing MNR atrocities in a way that caused something of an international sensation.

Possibly a more telling development was one that got much smaller headlines: a disclosure that South Africa had lent Mozambique R3 million last year for the first phase of the Maputo harbour rebuilding scheme.

If the Nkomati Accord can be made to hold, Mozambique stands to gain considerably more South African aid and substantial private investment.

Capitalising on the accord — Mozambique in terms of economic returns and South Africa in terms of political respectability — appears to be what the Songo summit is mainly about.

native languages.

AP, Sapa-Reuter

care worker Mr Peter Johnson, who evangelical group.

Cahora Bassa power depends on defeat of Renamo

JOHANNESBURG. — When they ran out of explosives, the rebels in Mozambique dismantled the electricity pylons from the Cahora Bassa Dam bolt by bolt.

Putting the pylons back up along a 1 400-km power line across remote rebel terrain, is a huge problem which formed part of the discussions between President P W Botha and his Mozambican counterpart, President Joaquim Chissano, yesterday.

Diplomats and experts say that till Renamo rebels are defeated, power is unlikely to flow down the line and Africa's most ambitious development project — bigger than Egypt's Aswan Dam — will remain a white elephant.

Renamo's poorly armed bands now control much of the countryside and roam pockets of Tete province, site of the dam where the two presidents met yesterday.

Pulling down the pylons supporting the high-tension line has proved an easy way of waging economic sabotage and the rebels have ensured that not a kilowatt of electricity has been transmitted since October 1983.

The idea behind the Cahora Bassa hydro-electricity dam — initiated by the former Portuguese colonial government in 1957 — was to harness the waters



The Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique

of the Zambezi and sell the power to South Africa.

When construction work started in 1970, relations between the two countries were solid.

But by the time the project was completed in 1977, President Samora Machel was head of state in Maputo, and Pretoria's sympathies lay with the rebels.

Despite the mutual distrust, the power flowed until 1980, providing South Africa with up to 10% of its electricity needs and impoverished Mozambique

with crucial foreign exchange.

For the next three years, Eskom received only an intermittent supply and by 1983 rebel sabotage was so frequent that the contract was suspended.

Reviving the Cahora Bassa project is seen by both countries as a way of establishing a working relationship and providing Mozambique with desperately needed funds.

The two governments, SA and Portugal, which invested vast sums in building the dam, have held a series of meetings on reviving the project.

Eskom chief executive Mr Ian Macrae has championed the scheme, despite evidence that South Africa can now produce all the electricity it requires, cheaper than Cahora Bassa's.

Experts say an outright victory over the rebels is beyond the capability of the ramshackle Mozambican army. The idea of a multi-nation force to guard the pylons has been raised, but diplomats say it sounds wishful.

They also question whether, through its links with the rebels, South Africa has the clout to pressure the guerillas into a deal to leave the pylons alone.

"Somehow, in some way, a method has to be found to pay off the rebels," one South African involved in the project said. — Sapa-Reuter

Chissano agrees to SA summit

518 8/10/88
13/9/88

Presidents' pledge on peace pact

SONGO — At the end of two-hour talks yesterday, President P W Botha and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano pledged to revive the 1984 Nkomati Accord on non-aggression, to rebuild and defend the Cahora Bassa power lines and to step up economic co-operation.

Chissano told reporters: "SA gave us guarantees that they are not going to help Renamo."

He also confirmed he had accepted an invitation from Botha to a further summit in SA at a date to be agreed.

The talks, at the town of Songo near the Cahora Bassa Dam, were the two leaders' first face-to-face meeting and Botha's first meeting with an African leader beyond SA borders.

In a joint communiqué, in which they said the meeting ended on a note of hope and co-operation, they said matters discussed included:

- Re-activation and re-enforcement of the Nkomati Accord and the promotion of the spirit of the accord;
- Road and railway connections between SA and Mozambique;
- Upgrading of Maputo harbour;
- The Cahora Bassa scheme and provi-

sion of power to SA;

Questions of labour relations and the employment of Mozambican mineworkers in SA; and

The question of properties in Mozambique formerly owned by SA citizens.

Smaller expert commissions would be formed to deal with bilateral issues of fundamental importance such as labour, economic co-operation and trade.

Both presidents reaffirmed their commitment to peace, stability and co-operation."

Chissano said it would in future be possible to protect the Cahora Bassa power lines.

Asked how SA now viewed Renamo rebels, Botha said: "My opinion is that which I received from the elected head of state in Mozambique. He tells me that if they will accept his word under the law of amnesty, and come back, they can take part in free peaceful discussions with him. But they must not continue violence."

Asked whether he now trusted SA's word after accusing it of breaking faith for the past four years, Chissano said: "We are ready to take this process as far

● To Page 2 →

Presidents' pledge to revive peace pact

as possible. Confidence has to be built up and we are engaged in building more and more confidence."

Botha was accompanied at the talks by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan and SADF head Gen Jannie Geldenhuys.

From Songo, more than 1 000km north

← ● From Page 1

of SA's border, he was to travel to nearby Malawi — also on his first visit, although Malawi is the only black African state to have diplomatic ties with SA. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

● See Page 9

CAF-Trip 13/1/88 218

Chissano for

SA

SONGO, Mozambique. — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique will visit South Africa for another round of talks with President P W Botha — the first frontline leader to agree to travel to the republic.

Mr Chissano yesterday said he had accepted Mr Botha's invitation to a further meeting in South Africa at a date still to be announced.

Asked if he now trusted South Africa's word after accusing it of breaking faith for the past four years, Mr Chissano said: "We are ready to take this process as far as possible. Confidence has to be built up and we are engaged in building more and more confidence."

Mr Botha told reporters yesterday that he had invited Mr Chissano, but did not comment further.

'Wonderful view!'

The meeting was Mr Botha's first with an African leader outside South Africa and comes at a time of intense negotiations with another Marxist-ruled country, Angola, on a Cuban troop withdrawal in exchange for independence for Namibia.

Mr Botha flew into Songo, a small town set among dry granite hills in northern Mozambique, and toured the nearby Cahora Bassa Dam before his talks with Mr Chissano.

"These power lines which link us represent the future and let no one who has the interests of Southern Africa at heart disrupt them," Mr Botha declared.

As he stood on the 170-metre-high dam wall, Mr Botha exclaimed: "What a wonderful view!"

At the end of the talks, Mr Botha and Mr Chissano pledged to revive the Nkomati Accord; to rebuild and defend the Cahora Bassa power lines and to step up economic co-operation in other fields.

Mr Chissano told reporters that "South Africa gave us guarantees that they are not going to help

Renamo".
Asked after the talks how South Africa, which once aided Renamo, now viewed the rebels, Mr Botha replied: "My opinion is that which I received from the elected head of state in Mozambique. He tells me that if they (the rebels) will accept his word under the law... the law of amnesty, and come back, they can take part in free, peaceful discussions with him. But they must not continue violence."

Mr Botha also said: "I think we have decided certain practical steps which could lead not only to better relationships, but economic co-operation and practical steps to improve the conditions of people living both sides of the border."

Both sides expressed their determination to repair the 1400-km power line from Cahora Bassa to South Africa, which has been out of action since 1983.

The joint communique issued in Songo also said that South Africa and Mozambique would collaborate to improve Maputo port and road

To page 2

From page 1

and rail routes between the countries. 218

The two sides agreed to hold talks aimed at improving the conditions of Mozambique's 93 000 immigrant workers in South Africa, over half of whom work on the mines.

Senior South African officials said this implied that Pretoria was willing to allow more Mozambican migrant workers into SA.

Mr Chissano was accompanied by the army commander, Lt-Gen Tobias Dai, and the frontier guards commander, Maj-Gen Domingos Fondo. Mr Botha's delegation included the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the defence force chief, General Jannie Geldenhuys.

Today Mr Botha will travel to Malawi for talks with President Kamuzu Banda. — Sapa-AP-Reuters and UPI



The Mozambique and South African delegations at the Songo summit.

Chissano set to follow in the footsteps of Banda

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Songo, Mozambique

ARGUS 13/9/80

218

IF the proposed visit to South Africa by President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique materialises, he will become only the second head of a black African state to have made a formal visit to the Republic.

The first was President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi, who visited in 1971.

President Chissano confirmed in a Press interview after talks with the State President, Mr P W Botha, yesterday that he had accepted an invitation from Mr Botha to visit South Africa.

No date was announced for the proposed visit, which would represent a major breakthrough in South Africa's efforts to promote closer ties with African states.

In a historic meeting in this small town in the Zambezi River valley, the South African and Mozambican presidents pledged to promote peace and co-operation in the region.

The Songo summit is in itself regarded as a major advance in South Africa's search for new alliances in Africa.

With warm handshakes and the exchange of gifts, they signalled the restoration of good relations between their governments after several years of increasing friction.

Before their delegations began formal talks, the presidents met on their own for a private, informal meeting that lasted nearly two hours.

The summit meeting in an administration building of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project was said by participating officials to have been held in an extremely cordial atmosphere.

In a plenary meeting after the presidential talks it was agreed to set up expert commissions to deal with transport, labour, economic co-operation, trade and other bilateral issues.

A communique issued after the meeting said the presidents reaffirmed their commitment to peace, stability and co-operation.

One of several issues discussed was the question of property expropriated from South African owners in Mozambique.

Other issues included the restoration and reinforcement of the Nkomati Accord, development of road and railway links between the two coun-

tries, the upgrading of the Maputo harbour, the supply of power from the Cahora Bassa project, labour relations and the employment of Mozambican mineworkers.

At a news conference President Chissano said the important aspect of the talks was that they had created an atmosphere of co-operation and understanding. There was a new confidence and trust on both sides.

Asked whether he agreed with the view that apartheid in South Africa was the root cause of the region's troubles, President Chissano said it had been an obstacle to contact between South Africa and the other countries of the region.

"I can have harmony with President Botha but if there is not harmony in South Africa we have achieved very little," he said.

Questioned about apartheid, he said he recognised that important reforms had taken place in South Africa.

President Botha said the talks had "started again from where we could not go forward after the tragic death of President Machel".

He made a pointed reference to the sabotage of the Cahora Bassa power lines by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas, whom Mozambique has until recently accused South Africa of aiding.

"These power lines which link us represent the future and let no one who has the interests of Southern Africa at heart disrupt them," he said.

Both presidents expressed support for peace, goodwill, stability and development in Southern Africa.

President Chissano said the Cahora Bassa project was symbolic of what could be achieved in the region. President Botha agreed that it showed that "people who co-operate can achieve great heights".

South Africa was in favour of seeing her neighbours prosperous because if her neighbours were wealthy it meant things would go well for the Republic.

"If we in South Africa really concentrate on those matters where we can find common ground, we shall have success in building a Southern African sub-continent not only of goodwill but also of prosperity.

President Botha promised to be "honest and straightforward in tackling our problems".

Mr Botha later flew to Malawi for a meeting today with President Kamuzu Banda.

Chissano agrees to visit SA soon

PW jubilant at success of Africa mission

Star
13/9/88
218

By David Braun
and Gerald L'Ange

The State President, Mr P.W. Botha, met Malawi's life president, Dr Kamuzu Banda, for lengthy talks on the shores of Lake Malawi today.

Mr Botha, two of his senior Ministers and Government officials were jubilant following the success of their meeting with the president of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Chissano, near Cahora Bassa yesterday.

A source close to the party said in a telephone interview from Malawi that the South Africans were in jubilant mood at their dinner at the South African ambassador's residence in Lilongwe.

The Mozambique talks appear to have been more successful than expected. An immediate result of the meeting was an acceptance by Mr Chissano of an invitation from Mr Botha to meet in South Africa soon.

The talks between Mr Botha and Mr Chissano lasted so much longer than scheduled yesterday that the South African President was unable to spend the night in Dr Banda's lakeside cottage at Monkey Bay as had been arranged.

According to sources in Malawi, crowds of people lined the streets to watch Mr Botha's motorcade leave for Lilongwe Airport early today.

Mr Botha was to meet Dr Banda for private discussions between 9.30 and 10 this morning. The two heads of state were then to be joined by their Ministers and ambassadors for further talks between 10 and 10.45.

The two presidents were scheduled to take lunch on a launch on Lake Malawi.

Mr Botha is not expected to return to South Africa until later tonight.

President Chissano's acceptance of Mr Botha's invitation to visit South Africa was announced at the end of yesterday's historic meeting at Songo in the Zambezi valley.

Breakthrough

At the meeting they pledged to promote peace and co-operation in the region.

No date was announced for the proposed visit, which would represent a major breakthrough in South Africa's efforts to promote closer ties with black Africa.

The Songo summit is in itself regarded as a major advance in South Africa's search for new alliances on the continent.

With warm handshakes and an exchange of gifts, the two leaders signalled the restoration of good relations between their governments after several years of increasing friction.

Before their delegations began formal talks, the presidents met on their own for nearly two hours. The summit meeting in an administration building of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project was said by participating officials to have been held in an extremely cordial atmosphere.

In a plenary meeting after the presidential talks, it was agreed to set up expert commissions to deal with transport, labour, economic co-operation, trade and other bilateral issues.

A communique said the presidents reaffirmed their commitment to peace, stability and co-operation.

One of several issues discussed was the question of property expropriated from South African owners in Mozambique.

Other issues included the restoration and reinforcement of the Nkomati Accord, development of road and railway links between the two countries, the upgrading of the Maputo harbour, the supply of power from the Cahora Bassa project, labour relations and the employment of Mozambican mineworkers.

At a news conference Mr Chissano said there was new confidence and trust on both sides.

14/9/88 (27) Start

Peace in Mozambique vital to SA

Political Correspondent

Renewed efforts to improve relations between South Africa and Mozambique now depend largely on the prospects for ending Mozambique's civil war, diplomatic sources said today.

Sources said it was crucial that if lasting stability were to be brought to the region, the war between the MNR and the Frelimo government must end.

South Africa could be preparing to play a pivotal role to achieve this and steps could soon be taken for various high-level meetings.

Matters high on the agenda following this week's meeting between the State President Mr P W Botha and President Joaquim Chissano are steps to improve Mozambique's roads and railways systems and the Maputo harbour.

Talking economic and political sense

19/9/88 Stan
218

The beneficial impact of two hours of talks on Monday between President P W Botha and his Mozambican counterpart, President Joaquim Chissano, should be felt in both countries for decades to come.

During the talks at Songo, near the Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique, the two presidents pledged to undertake a range of repair work on projects in the ravaged country, re-enact the Nkomati Accord and step up economic co-operation.

If the new spirit of regional co-operation bears fruit, South Africa stands to reap a range of rewards from cheap electricity to improved international standing — while Mozambique should gain vital foreign exchange and a degree of stabilisation for its catastrophic economy.

In a joint communique the two presidents expressed their intention to collaborate in modernising the port and harbour facilities at Maputo.

They also pledged to repair the rebel-hit road and rail links between Maputo and South Africa.

Deteriorating operating conditions in Maputo harbour and on the railway line from Komatipoort to the port — coupled with serious security problems caused by MNR attacks on the line — sent the volume of SA goods traffic through Maputo plummeting from 6,8 million tons in 1973 to just more than 1 million tons in 1983.

BY CLAIRE ROBERTSON
Pretoria Bureau

If the promise of the talks between President P W Botha and President Joaquim Chissano is fulfilled, both countries could reap a wide range of benefits.

Mozambique lost vital earnings and South Africa lost an efficient route for Transvaal cargo that had obviated the cross-country haul and relieved congestion on internal railway lines.

The two heads of state also agreed to negotiate better terms for Mozambican immigrant workers in South Africa.

The number of Mozambican men employed on South African mines shrank from 100 000 in 1975 to 34 000 in 1978 after Mozambique began issuing fewer travel documents and South Africa cut back on recruitment in retaliation for an alleged African National Congress strike claimed to have been launched from inside Mozambique.

"Even under favourable economic conditions, Mozambique depended on the earnings from services — notably migrant labour, regional through-traffic and tourism — to cover the vast gap between imports and exports," says Dr Erich Leistner, head of the

Africa Institute in Pretoria.

Today Mozambique's economy is marked by a critical shortage of foreign exchange and a growing foreign debt.

A major earner could be the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme, designed to provide 8 percent of South Africa's power needs at low cost and channel vital foreign exchange to Mozambique.

The hundreds of kilometres of cable have carried no electricity for the past five years, having been the focus of MNR sabotage efforts since at least 1977.

This week President Botha and President Chissano discussed the scheme and provision of power to South Africa.

But the spin-offs for South Africa go beyond cheaper electricity and more-efficient transport routes.

Dr Leistner pointed out in a recent paper on relations between the two countries that increased economic ties with Mozambique would inevitably open the doors to "diverse opportunities" for business to establish contacts with Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference states, of which Mozambique is a key member.

Being seen to improve relations would also help South Africa shake off damaging, persistent accusations of destabilising the region, said Dr Leistner.

Cutback in terror attacks unlikely

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

Reviving the Nkomati Accord is unlikely to reduce significantly the number of guerillas entering South Africa.

Whatever else it might achieve, the agreement between President Botha and President Joaquim Chissano to revive the Nkomati Accord is unlikely in itself to reduce significantly the number of terror attacks by insurgents in South Africa.

218 One of the pivotal terms of the accord is the joint undertaking by South Africa and Mozambique not to allow their territories to be used as springboards for insurgent attacks on one another.

16/9/88 Since the signing of the accord in 1984, Mozambique, once a major conduit for ANC guerillas travelling to or from South Africa, has become relatively insignificant as a guerilla transit route.

16/9/88 According to figures released by the Chief of the Security Police, General Johan van der Merwe, less than a half-percent of infiltrators from neighbouring countries enter via Mozambique.

INFILTRATION

But some guerillas entering South Africa from Swaziland start their journeys in Mozambique, an intelligence officer told The Star — and 13 percent of terrorists come in via Swaziland, according to General van der Merwe's figures.

The main infiltration route is through Botswana — nearly 50 percent.

There is a basic requirement for a dramatic decrease in the overall inflow of insurgents: disrupt — if not destroy — the "Botswana connection".

So far President Quett Masire of Botswana has consistently resisted pressure from South Africa to conclude a non-aggression pact along the lines of the Nkomati Accord.

But even if South Africa's pact quest were realised, a cessation of insurgency would not necessarily follow.

At the time of the Nkomati Accord, Mozambique and Lesotho were important links in the terror trail to and from South Africa.

When the trail was severely disrupted by the accord — and nearly two years later by the fall in Lesotho of the pro-ANC regime of Chief Leabua Jonathan — new routes were forged.

HOME TRAINING

The record, according to official statistics, is:

In 1983 there were 56 terror attacks, in 1984 — 44, in 1985 — 136, in 1986 — 230 and in 1987 — 234.

By the the end of last month there had been 138 attacks.

The reduction has given rise to cautious optimism in security circles.

The state of emergency is considered to be the reason. The argument is that turbulence in the townships provided a congenial environment for guerillas to operate and to recruit new members — but the emergency clampdown is steadily restoring quiet to the townships.

General van der Merwe has said that nearly half the guerillas captured or killed in the first nine months of last year were trained locally, suggesting that the guerilla war might have entered a new phase.



Mozambique peace 'key to improved relations'

ARC45 14/9/88 218
From DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — The success of renewed efforts to improve relations between South Africa and Mozambique depends on an end to Mozambique's civil war, diplomatic sources said here today.

Relations between the two countries this week had their biggest boost since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984.

This week's meeting lasted longer than scheduled and made better progress than expected.

Mr Chissano has accepted an invitation to visit Mr Botha in South Africa soon.

More contact

The Botha-Chissano summit — and the equally successful meeting between Mr Botha and Malawi's President Hastings Banda yesterday — opens the way for further formal contacts between Mr Botha and his African counterparts.

The shelved meeting between Mr Botha and Congolese leader President Denis Sassou-Nguesso in Brazzaville may now go ahead soon.

Senior South African sources said an end to the civil war between the MNR and Frelimo was crucial to lasting stability in the region and to relations between South Africa and Mozambique.

They said South Africa could again be preparing to play a pivotal role and steps could soon be taken for high-level meetings.

Suggestions for ending the civil war would be high on the agenda in further discussions between South Africa and Mozambique.

Zimbabwe extends a helping hand

8-14/88 28 South

MOZAMBIQUE. — After years of dereliction, there are new signs of life in the small town of Mapai in southern Mozambique. Most of them are centred on the railway station, where old diesel locomotives, previously confined to sidings, are at last pulling trucks 80 kilometres up the railway to the Zimbabwean border.

Mozambican and Zimbabwean soldiers move up and down the town and a team of 200 workers from National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) has been based there for several months.

Sometimes an unofficial passenger service runs to the border. This has meant freedom of movement for Mozambicans living around Mapai for the first time in years. The station has been crowded, even on days when the chances of a lift to the border are remote.

Facelift

Mapai's welcome facelift is part of a much larger and more ambitious plan to rehabilitate the whole of the Limpopo railway. The line runs for 530 kilometres from the Mozambican capital Maputo, on the Indian Ocean, through the Limpopo valley and up to the Zimbabwean border at Chicualacuala.

The Limpopo line is regarded as a vital rail link by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a nine-member grouping of southern African states seeking to reduce their trade and transport dependence on South Africa.

NRZ is in Mozambique because landlocked Zimbabweans stand to gain as much as Mozambicans if the railway can be rehabilitated after a decade of disrepair.

Zimbabwean businessmen, who are keeping a close eye on the work, believe that the single track line could eventually accommodate some 40 percent of the freight traffic Zimbabwe now routes through South Africa. They say this could save the country up to R40-million a year.

It would also free Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana from some of the pressure South Africa exerts through its powerful transport links which terminate at excellent ports.

In a move seen by many as an attempt to balance its anti-sanctions stance, Britain provided initial funding for the Limpopo railway over a year ago, when Margaret Thatcher's government put R40-million towards the first phase of the rehabilitation, which has since risen by 40 percent.

Even as peace moves in southern Africa continue, African countries in the region are struggling to reduce dependence on their white-ruled neighbour. Transport is a key sector — like the Limpopo railway which runs from the Mozambican capital to the Zimbabwean border. JEREMY HARDING has been travelling the line to assess the extent of the rehabilitation programme being carried out under protection of a security screen provided by troops from the two nations.

first two fully integrated companies to complete the course and return to Mozambique have been deployed near the railway at Ungubana.

At the northern end of the project, the Zimbabwean track crews are moving down with their own security shield of Zimbabwean National Army Units. In July the Zimbabwean army had set up provisional bases along the line and a fourth was planned south of Mapai.

It is ironic that the Zimbabwean army has returned to the Limpopo valley. In Mapai, many of the buildings around the station are scarred with bullet marks. But they are not the result of the current conflict in Mozambique. They were left by Ian Smith's army during the 1970s in a succession of attacks on Zimbabwean liberation fighters based in the town.

It was the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation, moreover, that created the MNR during the 1970s — a force all Zimbabweans must now contend with, threatening their transport links through Mozambique and even infiltrating eastern Zimbabwe itself.

Tight leash

The Rhodesian war also gave the Zimbabweans thorough experience of running a railway during a conflict. That experience has turned out to be very valuable on the Limpopo line, where MNR sabotage is frequent.

Says Strachan: "We've got accustomed to security problems. It'd be rather strange if things were any different."

In July a donor's conference in Maputo raised new pledges of R120-million for the Limpopo rehabilitation. Donors include Britain, the United States, Portugal, Canada and Botswana.

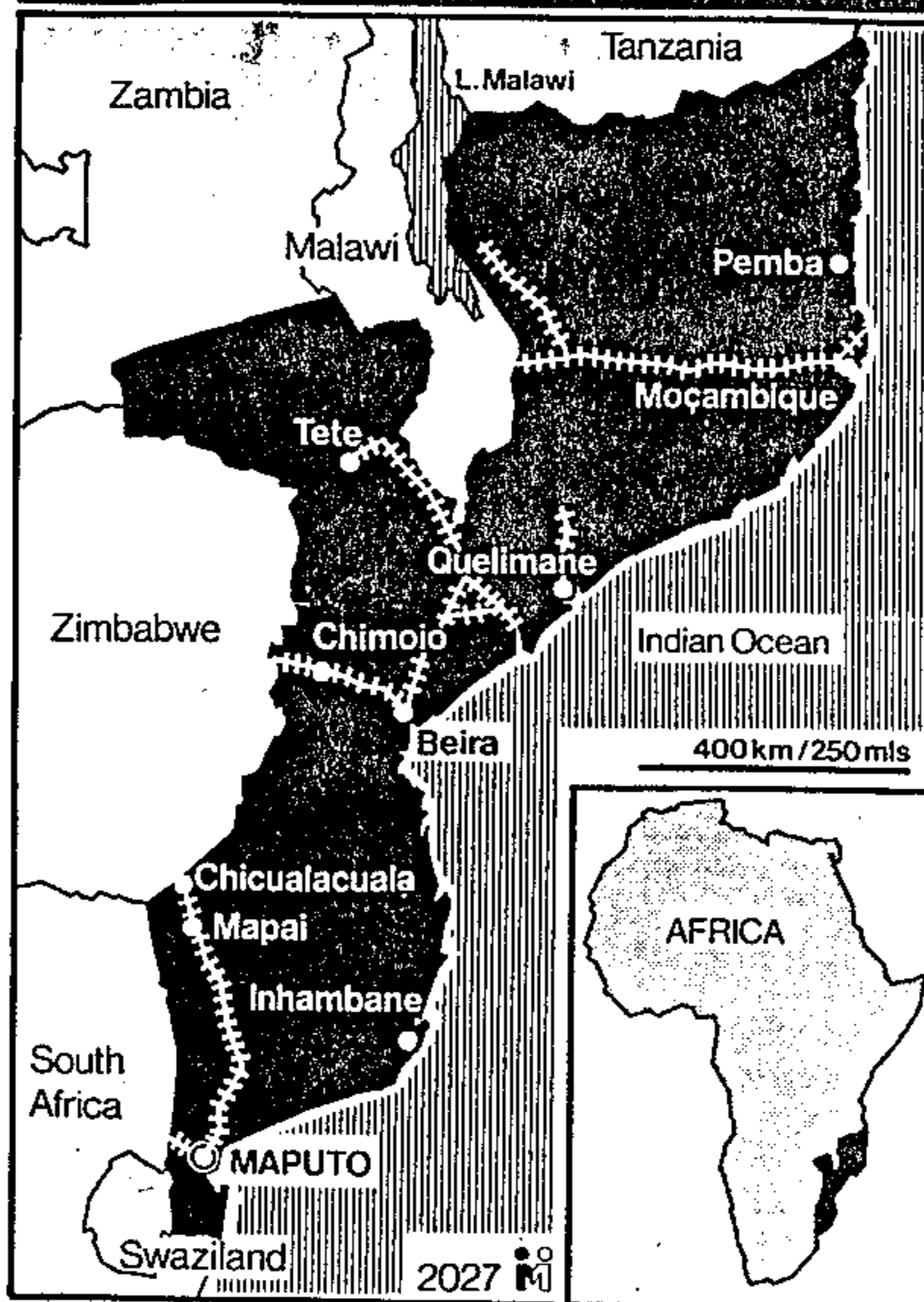
Most of the money will be used to purchase track materials. But the commitment of foreign donors to the railway also makes it hard to mount a full-scale sabotage operation on the line. So far, South Africa has kept the MNR on a tight leash at the northern end of the project.

If the rehabilitation proceeds and regular commercial traffic is running by the early 1990s, the advantages for Mozambique will be immense.

A thriving, well-protected railway bring in handsome revenues. It would also allow thousands of the country's million internally displaced citizens to be resettled in a secure environment — a policy which is already beginning to pay dividends along the Beira railway further north.

If, however, South Africa decides that aggression, rather than discretion, is the better part of its dubious valour, it will step up attacks on the railway and ensure that it can never run to capacity.— GEMINI NEWS

Mozambique's railways



Mozambican Railways promptly awarded a handsome contract to their counterparts in Zimbabwe for comprehensive track relaying at the northern end of the project. Moving south from Chicualacuala for 60 kilometres, NRZ completed the work in May.

They have since continued down the line, moving at a target rate of 20 kilometres a month. Mozambican Railways, meanwhile, have been moving north from the capital, Maputo, with extensive repairs of their own.

Progress has been very slow. According to Joe Strachan, assistant general manager of NRZ, the

Mozambicans have now agreed that Zimbabwe should carry out critical maintenance on the worst sections of the line to within 80 kilometres of Maputo, while continuing their relaying at the northern end of the project.

One of the many causes of delays at the Mozambican end is the presence of Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) insurgents around the line. The MNR has wrought havoc in Mozambique, bringing much of the country to a standstill by targeting key road and rail links.

Britain is currently training members of the Mozambican armed forces in eastern Zimbabwe. The

Star 14/9/88

Hopes of swaying Africa rise in Pretoria

28

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star's Africa News Service

MONKEY BAY (Malawi) — Pretoria officials are optimistic that President Botha's meeting with the presidents of Mozambique and Malawi will encourage African countries that are dealing covertly with South Africa to do so openly.

Mr Botha returned to South Africa last night after meeting President Joaquim Chissano and President Kamuzu Banda.

Evidence of the success of the trip is that not only did President Chissano accept an invitation to visit South Africa, but he and President Banda invited Mr Botha to visit them again.

The hope is that this will have a snowball effect, strongly boosting the Government's efforts to win wider acceptance in Africa.

After the meeting in Mzuzu, Malawi, yesterday between President Banda and President Botha, it was announced that South Africa had agreed to reschedule Malawi's debts to South Africa. The amount involved and the terms were not disclosed.

South Africa also agreed to donate 3 000 tons of maize to Malawi to help feed the large number of refugees from the fighting in Mozambique.

Mr Botha briefed the Malawi leader on his talks on Monday with President Joaquim Chissano at Songo near the Cahora Bassa Dam.

Speaking in the presence of journalists after the meeting, President Banda pledged to continue dealing openly with South Africa despite the criticism his policy has brought from other African states.

Mr Botha's meeting with President Chissano is seen as a particularly promising advance. It is thought to offer hope not only for improving relations with Mozambique but also for opening new diplomatic doors elsewhere in Africa. The meeting is regarded in some official circles as even more promising than the Nkomati Accord itself.

A major purpose of the Songo meeting was to mend the near-fatal damage done to the accord by Mozambique's conclusion that Pretoria had violated the treaty by continuing to help the MNR rebels. President Chissano said he had been given guarantees by President Botha that South Africa would not help the MNR.

If the rebels' depredations continue unabated, Pretoria's problem will be to convince the Frelimo government that it is not aiding them.

● See Page 15.

Unita denies defeat at Cangumbe

*GW 7-28
16/9/88
218*

LISBON. — Unita rebels yesterday reported fierce fighting just a week before peace talks are to resume in Brazzaville.

The official Angolan news agency Angop said the army had captured an area long held by rebels around Cangumbe in the central Moxico province.

Angop, citing Defence Ministry officials in Luanda, said the region of Cangumbe, occupied for five years by Unita, had been taken by Angolan forces on September 1 and was now under their "complete control".

Angop said three Unita units were trapped near Cangumbe with little food or ammunition.

A Unita spokesman denied the government had taken control of Cangumbe, birthplace of rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, and said the army units there were merely part of a three-pronged assault on Munhango.

Unita also said in a statement that it had killed 123 Angolan government soldiers in a month-long battle for the town of Munhango, some 100km from Cangumbe.

Unita reported that the Angolan army, backed by Cuban troops and Soviet advisers, began an offensive on August 9 for Munhango.

It said rebels had destroyed 10 tanks and several cargo vehicles and shot down a MiG-23 fighter plane since the

battle started. Unita lost 18 men and 69 were wounded.

Spokesman Mr Abel Chivukuvuku said eight Angolan army brigades of some 1 200 men each coming from the west, north and east had tried to trap Unita at Munhango.

"We don't deny they are in the area, but this is just part of their offensive on Munhango. There is no such thing as complete control in a guerilla war."

He said Unita pulled back from the town earlier this week after over a month of fierce fighting, but the battle was continuing.

"We have changed our strategy and have abandoned a direct frontal attack. But the whole area is in our hands," he said.

The next round of talks between Angola, South Africa, Cuba and the US is to begin next week in Brazzaville. The talks, aimed at bringing peace to Angola and Namibia, have not included Unita.

Meanwhile, the Portuguese government is drawing up details of a huge multinational aid scheme to be offered to Angola if current US-inspired peace efforts succeed.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Joao de Deus Pinheiro, said he wanted the "mini Marshall Plan" to serve as an incentive to Angola's Marxist government to reach a peace settlement with the US and South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter and Own Correspondent

Refugees make Aids a frightening reality in SA

By DE WET POTGIETER

SOUTH AFRICA is facing a new AIDS threat from the Mozambican refugees flooding into the Kruger National Park.

The refugees are also bringing in a dangerous type of malaria, which park officials fear could turn into an epidemic in the area.

The park's chief, Dr Salmon Joubert, said last week: "This is a dangerous situation. We have no control over these people. They are not only a big health risk, but also a threat to the ecology."

Officials also fear that the threat of disease could affect the area's tourism.

There is no antidote for the strain of malaria involved — which is considered a threat all along the Mozambican border.

"People are not easily scared away by landmines or possible terrorist infiltrations, but a serious health hazard easily hurts tourism," said Dr Joubert.

Several animals have also had to be destroyed after being hurt in fires started by refugees passing through the park.

Six elephants were so badly burned last month that game rangers had to shoot them. One of the elephants had no skin left and was pink all over when he was eventually put out of his misery.

□ □ □

Dr Joubert said 18 000 hectares of grazing land was destroyed by a fire started by refugees between Skukuza and Malelane.

Near Berg en Dal, a large tract of veld was

destroyed by a fire which also trapped six elephants.

Tourists also reported seeing a badly burned rhino in the area which could barely walk.

Dr Joubert fears that some of the endangered animals in the park may be wiped out by the veld fires.

"We have a responsibility towards SA and the game reserve to patrol the border with Mozambique," he said.

But a substantial part of the park's budget for nature conservation is being used to patrol and control the influx of refugees.

"This puts an enormous financial burden on us. But these people are human beings in need of help and we can't just turn a blind eye."

The last large group of refugees — numbering 318 — went through the park in May. Mostly women and children, they said their men had been wiped out in the skirmishes between Renamo and Frelimo.

It takes the refugees about three days to trek through the park. If their food supplies run out, they live on wild berries and the roots of plants.

□ □ □

Dr Joubert said his wardens also had to be on the lookout for illegal immigrants because the possibility of terrorist infiltration was always a threat.

"We are lucky the park is a vast area of no-man's land where the tracks of human beings are easily picked up."

218
STimes 18/9/88

Horror of a little boy lost

By DE WET POTGIETER

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD boy watched in horror as an elephant trampled his mother and baby brother to death — then he wandered around for days desperately seeking help.

Heartbroken, shocked and on the verge of dying from starvation, the Mozambican boy was found by South African soldiers near their base camp in the Nwanedzi area close to the Mozambican border.

This is one of the pitiful incidents of human suffering endured by refugees fleeing the bloody civil war in their country.

The soldiers were the first white people little Webster, as he was affectionately called by people at Skukuza, had seen in his life.

Game wardens discovered the remains of his mother and brother in the Kruger National Park and started piecing together the boy's horrific ordeal.

Webster and his family were part of a big group of refugees who tried to reach the safety of South Africa through the park in May.

Not far from the border at Nwanedzi, the group were scattered when a herd of elephant attacked them. A woman traced in Gazankulu confirmed afterwards that a mother and her two sons were missing when they regrouped.

Webster told the police at Skukuza that the "elephants chased them". He stood by helplessly as an elephant trampled his mother and little brother to pieces.

All the police found on the scene were personal belongings and pieces of hair and bone.

These were sent to the forensic laboratories in Pretoria. The results are being awaited before inquest formalities can be completed.

Pitiful

Webster was later reunited with relatives in Gazankulu.

Some of the refugees brought to Skukuza for repatriation are in such a sorry state that they have to recuperate before being sent back to Mozambique.

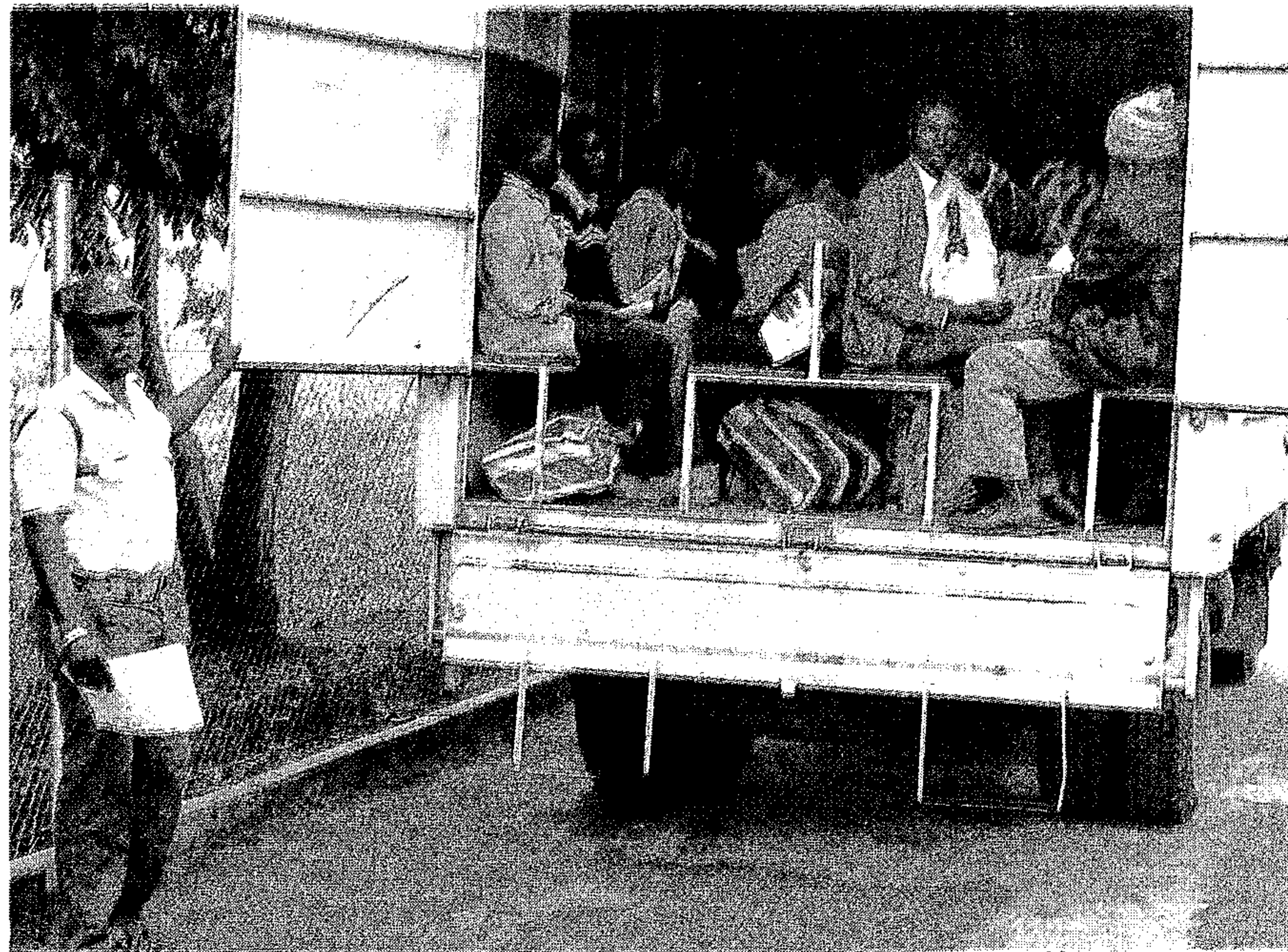
According to Warrant Officer Johan Ouwenkamp, former station commander at Skukuza, some of the refugees' feet were so badly cut by thorns and bushes while running away from wild game that they could barely walk.

Lieutenant Hennie van der Merwe, commanding officer of the Illegal Immigrants Unit (better known as the Maputo Squad) at Nelspruit, says forged documents used

An elephant tramples to death mum and brother



A vehicle is searched near the Mozambican border by the special police unit and, right, a truckful of refugees being repatriated to Mozambique



by the refugees are posing a headache for investigating officers.

In some cases his men have to travel as far as Paarl and Bophuthatswana to investigate the authenticity of a refugee's identity.

He said it was pitiful how desperate and hungry the refugees were. "I can't tell how many times I have bought food for these poor people out of my own pocket.

No human can bear to see people suffer like this.

"This is not only a tragic situation but a very dangerous one.

"It's almost impossible to control the flow of refugees," Lieut Van der Merwe said as he displayed a pile of forged identity documents.

Many of the illegal immigrants are living in the PWV area.

Lieut Van der Merwe

recently found 27 illegal Mozambicans in one flat in Yeoville, Johannesburg, and picked up two truckfuls in Soweto.

Some of these "illegals", he says, "buy parents" by paying a South African couple to register them as late birth registrations.

"It's not unusual to find that one woman has had two babies in four months."

About 1,2-million illegal

immigrants are believed to be in South Africa.

Not even the dreaded electrical fence (Kaftan line) running from the Lebombo border post scares them off.

According to police spokesmen at Komatipoort, special prongs sold on the Mozambican border are used to lift the electrical lines from the ground for the refugees to climb through.

Every morning special SA

Defence Force repair units are sent out to fix the damaged fences.

Trains are searched almost every night by members of the police's crack COIN unit at Komatipoort Station, and an average of 15 to 20 passengers are usually taken off for repatriation.

This week the Sunday Times saw how some of these refugees disembark from the train even before the police

start searching the carriages. They gather patiently on the platform waiting to be taken away.

According to a security police spokesman in Lebombo, the police have to be on the alert all the time. Some of the refugees bring AK-47 assault rifles and Makarov and Tokarev pistols into the country to sell for food.

Colonel C S Herbst, district

commissioner in Nelspruit, said the continual repatriation of Mozambicans was only the "tip of the iceberg".

"This is a very tragic situation. I clearly understand the people's plight being trapped between two factions in a civil war."

General J J Bischoff of Eastern Transvaal Command said the time had come for South Africa to help stimulate the economy in Mozambique.

"We must help the refugees to settle in their own country," he said. The Kaftan line served to curtail crime, but no fence or wall would ever stop starving people from getting through.

The SA Council of Churches' Division for Refugee Ministries, under the auspices of the Rev Sol Jacob, estimates that there are 200 000 refugees in South Africa.

The Department of Home Affairs said a total of 17 946 Mozambicans were repatriated between January and July this year.

Leader reassures refugees

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

THIRTY thousand Mozambique refugees in KaNgwane need not have fears about starvation, harassment or repatriation, according to KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

He gave this assurance at a Press conference at the end of a visit by British Ambassador Robin Renwick, who was in the homeland to see the projects sponsored by his government.

His visit was aimed at identifying further projects with which Britain could help, and to follow up discussions Mabuza had in March with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London.

At their London meeting Thatcher told Mabuza that "apartheid is a repugnant system which Britain wants to see ended as soon as possible and replaced by a non-racial representative system".

During that meeting, she urged that the South African government take steps - including the release of Nelson Mandela



British Ambassador Renwick and wife with Mozambican refugees.

- to enable negotiations between freely elected representatives of all parties.

Renwick said his government intended helping in any way it could to alleviate the plight of the refugees and the people

of the region.

Renwick said Britain was funding many projects in the Nkomazi district of KaNgwane. The country's efforts also included substantial programmes of economic and military assistance to

South Africa's neighbours.

"By the end of the year, British assistance to the Frontline States and its Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference since 1980 will have totalled over R3-billion," he said.

Students slam SA's 'violation of Nkomati'

By DRIES van HEERDEN

THIRTEEN student leaders from Afrikaans universities who have just returned from a visit to Mozambique are still not convinced by South African assurances that aid to Renamo has been cut off.

In a hard-hitting statement, the students slammed "South Africa's continuing violation of the Nkomati accord" and called on the Government to honour the agreement "in the light of its questionable reputation in this regard".

After meetings with senior African National Congress representatives in Maputo, the students said they rejected the Government's "shameless distortion of ANC viewpoints".

Led by Stellenbosch University SRC member Mark Behr, the group's assessment of the situation in Mozambique flies directly in the face of the seemingly cordial meeting this week between Presidents P W Botha and Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique.

Shock

Among the people the students interviewed was Frelimo Central Committee member Mr Sergio Viera, who was also present at the Cahora Bassa talks between the two heads of State.

Mr Behr was accompanied by fellow SRC member Ronel Nel, Pierre de Vos, editor of the Stellenbosch Student, Tanya Hichert, assistant editor of Die Matie and Loretta Ferris, chairman of the Black Students' Organisation.

Also included on the trip were fellow students Leslee Durr, Daniël Malan, Herman Reuters, Lourens Ackermann and

Barrie Terblanche, all of Stellenbosch, Lucius Botes, a former SRC member of Free State University, Darelle van Greunen, a former editor of the UPE student newspaper, and Steven Cilliers, chairman of Students for a Democratic Society at Pretoria University.

Stressing that they all came from different political backgrounds and persuasions, Mr Behr said they were unanimous in their shock of the "blatant lies being spread about Mozambique in South Africa".

Concern

In numerous discussions with Frelimo members, journalists and senior western diplomats, they had been continuously confronted with facts about South Africa's "active involvement in the destabilisation of Mozambique".

In discussions with "our fellow South Africans in the ANC" they had been "surprised by the conciliatory tone adopted towards our often critical questions".

Mr Behr said the group showed understanding for ANC viewpoints but because of its heterogeneous composition could not identify itself unanimously with it.

Members were, however, unanimous in their concern about the "huge gap" between their personal impressions of the ANC and "the image of the organisation which is being fabricated by the Government and the SABC".

"We are convinced that no lasting solution for South Africa's problems is possible without the active participation of the ANC," the group said.

CP 18/9/88

218

MOZAMBIQUE's MNR guerrillas vowed this week to continue sabotaging the giant Cahora Bassa Dam until Mozambique and South Africa agreed to negotiations.

"Cahora Bassa, with or without South African support, will not function as long as Renamo is not asked to participate in its reactivation," said a statement distributed in Lisbon by the Mozambican National Resistance, also known as Renamo.

The statement called Monday's meeting between SA President PW Botha and Mozambican

No Cahora Bassa power for SA - MNR

President Joachim Chissano in northern Mozambique a "waste of time".

The two leaders agreed to revive a 1984 security agreement, reopen the dam on the Zambezi River and increase their economic cooperation.

Cahora Bassa, the larg-

est hydroelectric project in Africa, was built in the 1970s during Portuguese colonial rule to supply cheap electricity to South Africa. But it has lain idle because of constant sabotage by rebels.

The MNR statement denied the rebels had anything to do with South Africa since 1984.

"Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984, Renamo has received no support from Pretoria. It has supplied itself with arms and ammunition by capturing weapons from Frelimo and Zimbabwean troops," it said. - Sapa

Pope prays for peace, justice in Mozambique

SMC 19/9/88
218

By Winnie Graham

MAPUTO — Pope John Paul II made an impassioned plea for peace in Maputo yesterday when he addressed the last major function of his five-nation visit to southern Africa.

He returns to Rome today.

More than 70 000 people crowded into the Estadio da Machava to hear the Pontiff say he was in their capital to pray for justice and peace and for solutions which would provide food for children, education for the alienated youth, land for farmers and protection in law for all.

He described justice as the antidote for moral and social disorder.

A better future

"Work for justice and peace so that you can prepare a better future for your sons and daughters," he said.

"There must be peace for everyone or there will be peace for no one."

He appealed to the international community to show solidarity by helping to solve Mozambique's problems.

He said he embraced all the children of Mozambique who had suffered in the conflict and exhorted people to look after their children and to prepare a better future for them.

John Paul visits 'the killing fields'

By Winnie Graham

MAPUTO — The war-weary people of Nampula, Mozambique, gave the Pope a hero's welcome when he visited "the killing fields" on Saturday night.

In an outpouring of joy unequalled on his pastoral visit to southern Africa, the people danced and sang and brought gifts which must have touched his heart: baskets of beans and corn, bananas and oranges, wood carvings and a bale of cloth, coconuts and peanuts, mangoes and mealies.

It was difficult to appreciate that these civilians were in the centre of a region so disrupted by civil conflict that few have remained untouched by the strife.

MNR forces are said to operate within 15 km of the town.

"Commit yourselves to justice and peace so that children will no longer be victims of injustice and hatred," he said.

The Pope made no mention of South Africa in his homily.

Dr Alan Boesak, chairman of the South African Council of Reformed Churches who was in Maputo to hear John Paul speak, criticised the Pontiff at the conclusion of the mass.

He was unhappy because the Pope had not used the opportunity to analyse more critically the problems of the region.

Asked if he thought the Pope's plea for peace would make an impact on South Africa, he said it had not.

He added: "Perhaps I should not be so categorical but there is no point in preaching a sermon that isn't clear. The Pope said nothing about the real issues, including the war in Mozambique where at least half the problems pointed to Pretoria.

"These are issues which affect the stability of the region," he said.

"I had hoped the Pope would come out strongly in support of the SA Catholic Bishops Conference which has made a stand, but he did not."

Mr Boesak, an honoured guest at the service, was seated in the front row among top-ranking Mozambican government Ministers and officials.

A French-speaking woman said it was impossible to leave Nampula without a strong military escort.

Many of the people at the airport on Saturday night had waited 24 hours for the Pope, camping on site to be certain of a good position.

An Italian nun said she had been able to come to Nampula from a mission station deep in the bush because the MNR had announced a five-day "truce" for the duration of the papal visit.

The Nampula Airport buildings were freshly painted and the roof of the balcony, used as a podium, was decorated with flowers.

Just for a short time the people of Nampula forgot their suffering and were happy.

'Mozambican security improving'

MAPUTO — Winding up a 10-day tour of Africa, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said yesterday security was improving in Mozambique, where government forces were fighting Renamo guerrillas.

Asked at a Press conference in Maputo whether Britain's military aid to Mozambique might be extended to supply weapons, Howe said his hosts had not suggested this. In addition, Britain did not have a weapons aid programme.

Howe said what he had heard from government and aid workers had convinced him the army was making progress against Renamo.

Amnesties offered by government and

218 Own Correspondent B/day

the growing recognition by Mozambicans of the need for peace had also played a part in the improved situation.

He welcomed last week's meeting between Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and SA State President P W Botha at which both pledged to observe the 1984 Nkomati Accord.

In terms of this, SA undertook to cease support for Renamo and Mozambique agreed not to assist the ANC.

20/9/88 ● To Page 2 →

Mozambican security improving — Howe

During his visit, Howe pledged £30m in new aid, half to help Mozambique's balance of payments and half towards the repair of the Limpopo railway line.

This runs from Maputo to the Zimbabwean border and, when in good order, will enable Mozambique and its landlocked neighbours to get their goods to and from the coast without relying on the SA transport system.

Howe also signed an agreement to provide more than £1m for mobile workshops to service road maintenance equipment in Mozambique.

Summing up his five-nation tour,

218 B/day ← ● From Page 1 20/9/88

which took him to Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Mozambique, Howe said he had been struck by the desire for peace in Africa.

"A new spirit is stirring. There is ever-wider recognition that peace and reconciliation, political stability and the discipline of economic liberalism are the key to national recovery."

He emphasised that Britain was willing to help countries which were prepared to help themselves.

Taxi groups ^{2/8} work on plan for Maputo

BY MZIMKULU MALUNGA

SOUTH Africa's largest taxi association is working on a blueprint for a taxi industry in Mozambique, at the request of the Maputo government.

A Southern African Black Taxi Association (Sabta) delegation, led by vice president Godfrey Ntlatleng, held talks with Mozambican officials, led by Transport and Communication Minister Armando Emilio Guebuza, in Maputo from July 25-27.

According to Sabta communications manager Jabu Mabuza, Sabta — which already has members in Swaziland and Lesotho — is "working out means to help (Mozambique)". He would not give details.

"The Mozambican government requested Sabta to set up a taxi infrastructure in that country," Mabuza said. He said "in due course" a Sabta delegation would leave for further talks with Maputo officials.

Mabuza added their trip to Mozambique was "long overdue" as his association was "trying to foster relations with all Southern African countries".

Asked how the association would finance the Mozambican project, he said: "It depends on how much we need." He said Sabta would look for funding if necessary, but "when we request funds we take the money with no strings attached to it".

Sabta, which has more than 50 000 members in the sub-continent, this year launched two campaigns which large companies, including Anglo American, were asked to fund. Mabuza said they were "not very successful" as big business was not eager to help.

He confirmed the Anti-Accident Campaign and the Driver of the Year Competition had still not captured the attention of the private sector because, he said, the majority of people dying in road accidents were black.

W/Mail
16-22/9/88

22/9/88

Maputo Star lifting controls — students

BY ZENAIDE VENDEIRO

A group of young Afrikaners, mainly from Stellenbosch University, recently visited Maputo where they held discussions with Frelimo officials, ANC representatives, diplomats and foreign journalists.

Mozambique's economy has opened up since Frelimo's fourth congress in 1984 and there are rumours that the ruling party will decide at the next congress to move further away from a state-directed economy, says Mr Mark Behr, a member of Stellenbosch University's SRC.

Discussing his impressions of the 10-day Idasa-sponsored trip to Maputo, Mr Behr said one of the aims of the trip was to study the country's economy and the effects of the war.

He said his group saw positive signs in the capital that growth was occurring — buildings being revamped, streets being rebuilt and sewerage systems being constructed — but said it was difficult to see how the country could achieve satisfactory economic growth unless the war was stopped.

"The economy was hard hit by the withdrawal of the imperial power, Portugal, and has been ravaged by the war. Three million people have been displaced," he said.

"In 1987, Mozambique's growth rate was five percent, even though 50 percent of the national budget is spent on the war and no money goes towards economic development. Growth is primarily the result of foreign aid and investment."

He said one of the most interesting, and ironic, discoveries of the group was that the United States was the biggest foreign investor in the Marxist-Leninist country.

Actively involved

"It was interesting to see that Western capitalist countries and Eastern Bloc socialist countries are actively involved in building up the infrastructure in Mozambique. It is one of the few countries where both super powers are assisting, regardless of ideological orientation."

Mr Behr said everyone the group had spoken to, including government officials, diplomats, foreign journalists and victims of the MNR, believed that the MNR movement had no political agenda and its sole aim was destabilisation.

Another Maties student on the trip, Mr Pierre de Vos, said the views of many of those in the group had changed radically because of the trip. "Some of us used to equate Renamo with Unita but that is not valid. Renamo is a loose force without any coherence or political strategy — you can see that in the way they lay waste to the countryside."

Mr de Vos said the Centre for Africa Studies at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University, which hosted the group, had organised two meetings with ANC representatives in the capital.

"We discussed a broad range of issues, including the ANC's constitutional proposals, with Kingsley Molohe, the ANC's chief representative, and four other ANC members," he said.

"They were more moderate than we expected and a lot more moderate than some people in South Africa. There is a huge gap between the official version of the ANC and what we experienced in Mozambique."

2/8 4/1

Botha meets

Chissano, Banda

in apparent bid

to create stability

in sub-continent

SA starts peace moves

CP Correspondent

PRESIDENT PW Botha's historic meeting with two African heads of state last week should be seen as part of the greater peace efforts currently under way in the Southern African region.

After more than a decade of war in Mozambique and Angola, which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people, caused almost eight-

Spirit of Nkomati 'revived' at Songo talks

million people to become refugees and displaced persons and resulted in uncounted economic destruction, it has now become clear that peace and stability are the only option left to save the region from disaster.

Especially significant

was the meeting on September 12 between Botha and his Mozambican counterpart, Joaquim Chissano, near the northwestern Mozambican town of Songo at the Cahora Bassa Dam.

The meeting took place in a region long ravaged by fighting between MNR

rebels and the Frelimo government.

The main objective of the discussion between Botha and Chissano was to revitalise the ailing Nkomati non-aggression pact, signed between Botha and the late Mozambican President Samora Machel on March 16, 1984.

The Pretoria government has long held the view that South Africa's way back into international acceptance goes through Africa.

Both meetings with Chissano and President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi were described by South African political observers as enhancing the chances of bestowing more credibility on South Africa.

The Songo meeting certainly took some positive steps towards revitalising the Nkomati Accord which in 1985 collapsed following

the discovery of the "Gorongosa Diaries" which gave evidence of continued military support to the MNR rebels, therefore providing proof of South Africa's violation of the Nkomati agreement.

Relations between Pretoria and Maputo deteriorated further following the discovery of the diaries, and Mozambique on several occasions accused South Africa of supporting the MNR, while South Africa accused the Mozambican government of allowing the ANC to operate from its territory against targets inside South Africa.

Some efforts were made to put Nkomati back on track but following the death of Machel in September 1986, relations between the two countries virtually came to a standstill.

Efforts to restore these

relations made a dramatic breakthrough when, in April this year, a special envoy of Chissano delivered a letter from the Mozambican leader to Botha conveying a message of peace to Pretoria.

In March it was agreed at bilateral talks in Maputo to revive the joint security commission which was established in 1984 to monitor the implementation of the Nkomati Accord.

A further strengthening of relations came about when Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa reached agreement on the resuscitation of the Cahora Bassa electricity project and to provide protection for the lines carrying electricity to South Africa.

The MNR, created by the Rhodesians and taken over by the SADF after Zimbabwean independence in 1980, was the one force responsible for Cahora Bassa having been dysfunctional for years - and it promised to continue attacking the power lines.

According to a joint statement issued after the Songo meeting, the two leaders discussed the following:

- The re-activation of the Nkomati Accord and the promotion of the spirit of the accord.
- Road and railway connections between South Africa and Mozambique.
- Upgrading of the Maputo harbour which is of vital importance for import and export purposes not only for Mozambique but also for the nine-member SADC grouping.
- Re-opening the Cahora Bassa scheme and the provision of power to South Africa.
- The question of labour relations and improving employment conditions for



Mozambique president Joaquim Chissano

meeting and arrived in Malawi on September 13 for talks with Kamuzu Banda at Mzuzu.

Relations between Malawi and Mozambique are back to normal after the countries reached a virtual state of war almost two years ago because of allegations that Malawi was supporting the MNR.

In July this year, Chissano visited Malawi on an official trip which marked a high point of reconciliation.

The Malawian government under Banda has for long been the only African country with official diplomatic links with South Africa.

Malawi has also suffered because of the war in neighbouring Mozambique as the port of Nacala in northern Mozambique had been Malawi's traditional outlet to the sea for both imports and exports.

During his visit to Malawi, Chissano disclosed that so far 250km of the railway line linking Malawi to Nacala had been rehabilitated.

Malawi also decided to send troops to Mozambique to defend the Nacala

percentage of Malawian trade goods and in this way save the country millions a year in transport charges.

The meeting in Malawi mainly served to strengthen the links between the two countries.

Talking after their meeting, Banda said he believed in dealing with South Africa openly "and this is my policy as I stated at the Cairo OAU conference in 1964".

In an unexpected step, Botha announced during the talks with his Malawian counterpart that South Africa was to donate 3 000 tons of maize to Malawi "following the strain placed on Malawi's economy by the presence of large numbers of Mozambican refugees in the country".

The United Nations High Commission for refugees said earlier this month there were 452 000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi.

The two heads of state also agreed on the rescheduling of Malawi's debt to South Africa.

The Songo meeting certainly took some positive steps towards revitalising the Nkomati Accord which in 1985 collapsed following

Efforts to restore these

Efforts to restore these

The MNR, created by the Rhodesians and taken over by the SADF after Zimbabwean independence in 1980, was the one force responsible for Cahora Bassa having been disfunctional for years – and it promised to continue attacking the power lines. According to a joint statement issued after the Songo meeting, the two leaders discussed the following:

- The re-activation of the Nkomati Accord and the promotion of the spirit of the accord.
- Road and railway connections between South Africa and Mozambique.
- Upgrading of the Maputo harbour which is of vital importance for import and export purposes not only for Mozambique but also for the nine-member SADCC grouping.
- Re-opening the Cahora Bassa scheme and the provision of power to South Africa.
- The question of labour relations and improving employment conditions for about 93 000 Mozambican mineworkers in South Africa.

Botha left Mozambique shortly after the Songo

Malawi and Mozambique are back to normal after the countries reached a virtual state of war almost two years ago because of allegations that Malawi was supporting the MNR.

In July this year, Chissano visited Malawi on an official trip which marked a high point of reconciliation.

The Malawian government under Banda has for long been the only African country with official diplomatic links with South Africa.

Malawi has also suffered because of the war in neighbouring Mozambique as the port of Nacala in northern Mozambique had been Malawi's traditional outlet to the sea for both imports and exports.

During his visit to Malawi, Chissano disclosed that so far 250km of the railway line linking Malawi to Nacala had been rehabilitated.

Malawi also decided to send troops to Mozambique to defend the Nacala line and at least 50 Malawian soldiers have died in the process.

Once operational again, Nacala will carry a high

The meeting in Malawi between Botha and Banda mainly served to strengthen the links between the two countries.

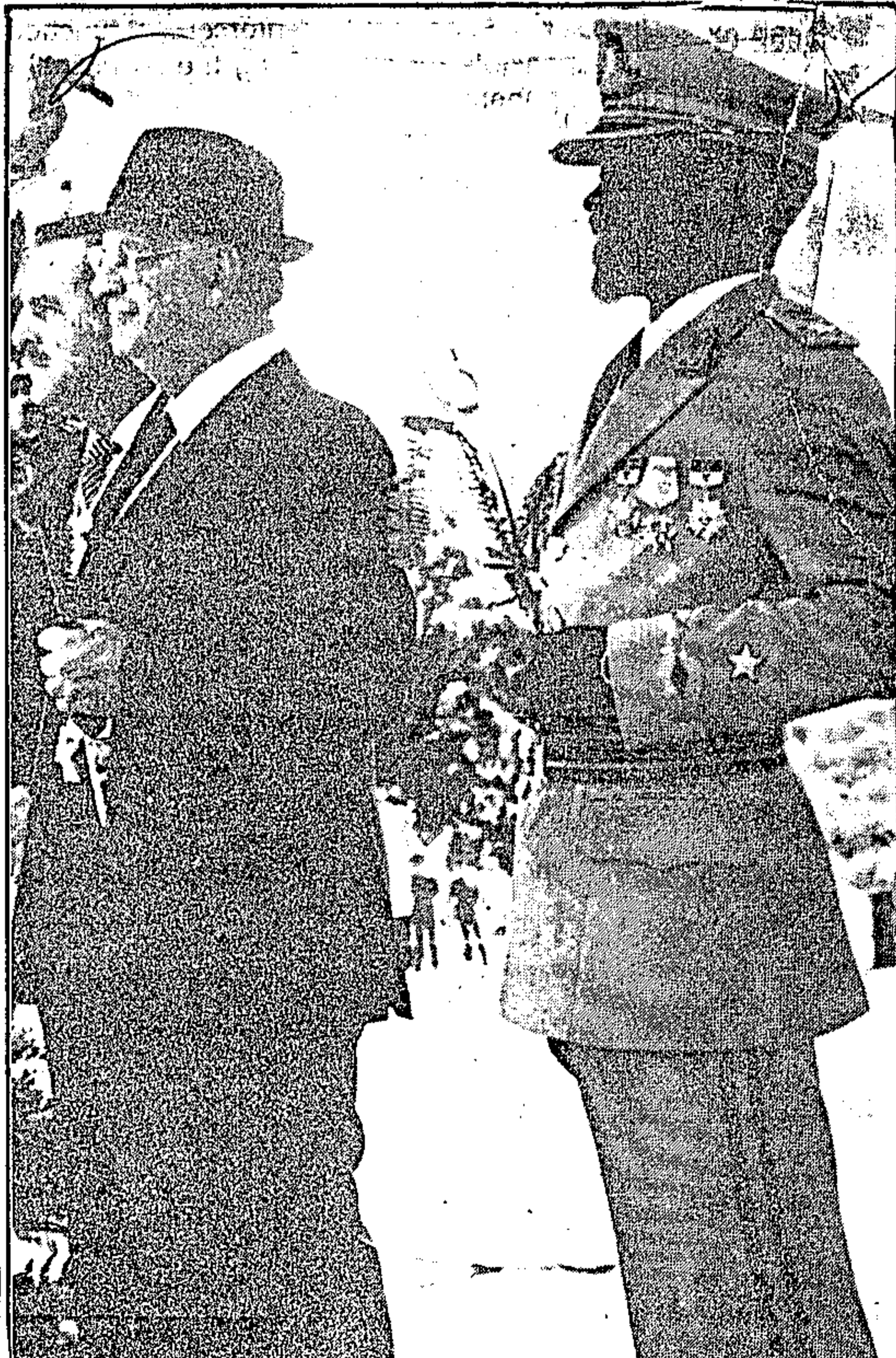
Talking after their meeting, Banda said he believed in dealing with South Africa openly "and this is my policy as I stated at the Cairo OAU conference in 1964".

In an unexpected step, Botha announced during the talks with his Malawian counterpart that South Africa was to donate 3 000 tons of maize to Malawi "following the strain placed on Malawi's economy by the presence of large numbers of Mozambican refugees in the country".

The United Nations High Commission for refugee said earlier this month there were 452 000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi.

The two heads of state also agreed on the rescheduling of Malawi's debt to South Africa.

They also discussed bilateral relations, regional economic developments and co-operation on regional security. – Ano



President PW Botha and the late President Samora Machel signed the Nkomati Accord in 1984.

cu.

Red Cross visits to detainees

Argus Africa News Service ²¹⁸ AR645 27/9/88

JOHANNESBURG. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has visited detainees in Mozambican jails for the first time since the country became independent in 1975.

The September issue of the ICRC's bulletin said visits began in June when ICRC delegates visited over 400 detainees in Machava prison in Maputo, before going on to Beira, where they visited 125 detainees.

The operation will continue province by province until all detainees have been visited, the bulletin said.

On the Limpopo line, sleep can prove fatal

ZIMBABWE's railwaymen don't snore any more.

"You quickly get rid of that snoring bullshit," said Joe Mayers, the plant and renewals officer for National Railways of Zimbabwe. He was explaining the advantages of sleeping silently — and lightly — in bandit country.

Mayers and a handful of colleagues on Zimbabwe's railways have been working under the nose of Renamo for over a year now. The organisation has made the rehabilitation of the Limpopo railway a dangerous task for everyone on site. All the Zimbabwean personnel — about 200 — are volunteers. And none of them snore.

Reopening the railway which runs

By JEREMY HARDING,
Harare

534km from Mozambique's capital, Maputo, to the border town of Chicalacuala, is NRZ's biggest challenge since the liberation war, when track crews were repairing sabotaged line on a daily basis.

NRZ has been involved in the Limpopo project from the outset. The company won a big contract for track relaying at the northern end of the line after British aid became available over a year ago.

To date the British have put £14-million (roughly R56-million) into the project. Many critics of the Thatcher

administration argue that the aid fails to compensate for Britain's reluctance to impose sanctions on South Africa. Canada and Australia are also major project sponsors.

The Limpopo railway is one of three rail corridors through Mozambique. The rehabilitation of the country's transport routes is designed to revitalise Mozambique. It is also part of a broad initiative by majority-ruled states in the region to reduce their trade and transport dependency on South Africa.

While security problems along the track and the line's proximity to the Transvaal make it one of the riskiest aid investments in the region, the railway has greater potential than the

Beira line. It has roughly double the gross train weight capacity of its Beira counterpart and runs to Maputo, a far better port.

Work at the Maputo end of the line has progressed slowly and the Zimbabweans have reached the conclusion that Mozambican Railways (CFM) cannot be expected to get more than 80km north of Maputo.

So far, at the northern end, the MNR have not been going to town on the project. There are three Zimbabwean army base camps along the line and a fourth is planned. But the insurgency puts psychological pressure on the track teams and slows up the work with low level sabotage.

218

w/ Mail

218

23-29/9/80

On the Limpopo line, sleep can ^{W/ Mail} prove fatal ^{2/8}

ZIMBABWE's railwaymen don't snore any more.

"You quickly get rid of that snoring bullshit," said Joe Mayers, the plant and renewals officer for National Railways of Zimbabwe. He was explaining the advantages of sleeping silently — and lightly — in bandit country.

Mayers and a handful of colleagues on Zimbabwe's railways have been working under the nose of Renamo for over a year now. The organisation has made the rehabilitation of the Limpopo railway a dangerous task for everyone on site. All the Zimbabwean personnel — about 200 — are volunteers. And none of them snore.

Reopening the railway which runs

By JEREMY HARDING,
Harare

534km from Mozambique's capital, Maputo, to the border town of Chicualacuala, is NRZ's biggest challenge since the liberation war, when track crews were repairing sabotaged line on a daily basis.

NRZ has been involved in the Limpopo project from the outset. The company won a big contract for track relaying at the northern end of the line after British aid became available over a year ago.

To date the British have put £14-million (roughly R56-million) into the project. Many critics of the Thatcher

administration argue that the aid fails to compensate for Britain's reluctance to impose sanctions on South Africa. Canada and Australia are also major project sponsors.

The Limpopo railway is one of three rail corridors through Mozambique. The rehabilitation of the country's transport routes is designed to revitalise Mozambique. It is also part of a broad initiative by majority-ruled states in the region to reduce their trade and transport dependency on South Africa.

While security problems along the track and the line's proximity to the Transvaal make it one of the riskiest aid investments in the region, the railway has greater potential than the

Beira line. It has roughly double the gross train weight capacity of its Beira counterpart and runs to Maputo, a far better port.

Work at the Maputo end of the line has progressed slowly and the Zimbabweans have reached the conclusion that Mozambican Railways (CFM) cannot be expected to get more than 80km north of Maputo.

So far, at the northern end, the MNR have not been going to town on the project. There are three Zimbabwean army base camps along the line and a fourth is planned. But the insurgency puts psychological pressure on the track teams and slows up the work with low level sabotage.

A Matie in Maputo

A group of Afrikaans students visit Maputo ... and have their preconceptions scrambled

By TANJA HICHERT of Stellenbosch, one of 14 students who returned from Mozambique this week

ing, while we shared some beers and spoke to people individually, we realised some of them had not seen their families since 1976.

They, being good diplomats, never questioned our *bone fides*, but we had to answer some questions. They were interested in the state of affairs on Afrikaans campuses and in hearing how the ANC was perceived by Afrikaners generally.

We could only explain how outraged people were after every bomb and how successful was government propaganda about the ANC.

The ANC officials held no bitterness towards Frelimo for signing the Nkomati Accord, which allows only 10 ANC representatives in Mozambique. According to them, there had never been an ANC military base in

THE disc jockey at the mini-golf club on the Maputo beachfront speaks Portuguese with an American twang.

Hoads of people and mosquitoes dance together under disco lights to the beat of *Modern Talking*, while chauffeurs wait outside in BMW's for their partying bosses.

Last week, one of those "bosses" was Mota Lopez, host to 14 Afrikaans students from the universities of Stellenbosch, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and the Orange Free State who were on an eight-day visit to "Marxist-Leninist" Mozambique. "This," he said, stretching out his arms, "is socialism".

One could not tell by his smile whether he was joking.

In the bustling centre of Maputo, there are few signs of government control of commerce. Although it is illegal, hawkers sell food and cigarettes on virtually every street corner. Business people, waiting impatiently for government promises to move towards a less-controlled economy, sell anything from food and household appliances to curios.

A year ago, Mozambicans say, shop-windows were empty and people queued for bread.

Now it seems easy to live in the city centre without realising that you are in one of the world's poorest countries. However, one is still confronted by the effects of the devastating war, more so than a white South African in one's own country.

The vasty shanty towns of Maputo spread directly from the city centre, separated only by green belts where farmers in collectives produce food for the city.

Large numbers of rural inhabitants flock to the city each year, building reed huts or corrugated iron shacks in the ever-expanding refugee camps. These dwellings are more spacious than those of Crossroads in Cape Town — and they're legal.

During our short visit, we became acutely aware of the international isolation of South Africa. Mozambique receives aid from, among others, the USA, Britain and the Soviet Union.

An international fair had just finished when we arrived and preparations for the Pope's visit were in full swing. An international fun run in aid of Unicef was held in the streets of Maputo. The Zambian and Tanzanian soccer teams played at Independence Day celebrations.

The highlight of these celebrations was a soccer match between what was the official soccer team of colonial Mo-

zambique and the "Veterans of the Revolution", captained by none other than President Joachim Chissano. One could only imagine South African Minister of Defence Magnus Malan and his former cabinet colleagues playing a friendly rugby game against the ANC central committee in a post-apartheid South Africa.

Such prospects seemed closer when one of the ANC representatives in Mozambique greeted us in Afrikaans. "Ek moet dit oefen," said Tommy Ndlela. "Ek kry maar min kans om Afrikaans hier to praat." He suggested an Afrikaans translation of the ANC: *Die Afrikanse Nasionale Kongres*.

The ANC officials' views seemed surprisingly moderate, even when one takes into account that they were being very diplomatic.

One only has to go to Kaya Mandi, the township outside Stellenbosch, to hear the same sort of things being said, and to hear opinions to the left of the ANC. We heard the same views on the October 26 elections that one hears from extra-parliamentary organisations in South Africa, and we were able to hear their direct answers to questions on the armed struggle and the bombing of "soft targets".

It was stated categorically that it was not official ANC policy to attack "soft targets". This was a surprise. The explanation given was that the ANC does not have complete control over all its cadres.

One member of our group said afterwards that he had had preconceived ideas and had expected to meet archetypal "terrorists".

To some of us their position seemed tragic. We had never thought of ANC members as people who would rather not be in exile. During our second meet-

Mozambique.

However, the bitterness in the Frelimo government over South African violations of Nkomati was very clear. "The Nkomati Accord was useless in all aspects except one," said Sergio Vieira, member of the Frelimo central committee and former minister of state security. "It has shown the whole world that South Africa is a destabilising force in the sub-continent."

It is this that induced Chissano talk to Botha again last week, he said. "Every commitment given by South Africa is another nail in its diplomatic coffin, because it cannot keep its promises, even if it tries."

Soviet diplomats — with cans of Lion Lager in their hands — condemned Renamo atrocities and South African involvement with the rebel organisation. But it was more surprising to hear this reiterated by the Swedish ambassador, international welfare organisations and foreign journalists.

Even the US ambassador, Melissa Wells, showed a hint of scepticism about South Africa honouring the accord. "We have detected a pattern of support for Renamo, even after the Nkomati Accord," she said. "Where this support comes from is another question."

All of these people confirm that Renamo has destroyed 800 health centres and 2 629 primary schools and killed more than 400 teachers in Mozambique.

And they all agree that Mozambique would have the potential of becoming, in Wells' words, "the California of Africa" if it was allowed to develop peacefully.

● Tanja Hichert is a University of Stellenbosch political science honours student and an assistant editor of *Die Matie*.

MOZAMBICAN president Joachim Chissano has not softened his stand on apartheid or backed down on his support for the struggle in South Africa.

Dr Allan Boesak says this confidently and convincingly after spending a week in Mozambique as part of a South African Council of Churches delegation which met Chissano last week.

"I am convinced, after speaking to President Chissano, that his talks with (SA president PW) Botha has nothing to do with his accommodating Botha," says Boesak.

"He is still as firm in his condemnation of apartheid and his support for the struggle in South Africa.

"It is part of the peculiarities of politics in the Southern African region that Chissano has to deal with Botha."

"Some people tried to create the impression that Chissano is selling out to Botha."

Chissano was not, "by any stretch of the imagination", like Malawian president Dr Kamuzu Banda.

Kaunda spoke to Vorster. No-one accused him of being like Banda.

"Banda has been a sellout ever since he came into power. He has never cared about South Africa's blacks."

Chissano had been invited by Botha to visit South Africa but he had not accepted the invitation.

"Even if he does, it should be judged against the background of the peculiarities of the Southern African region," says Boesak.

"(Zambia's President Kenneth) Kaunda spoke to Vorster. No-one accused him of being like Banda."

"We must remain cool. We must not let the liberal press tell us who our true friends are."

"I have been received almost like a head of state in Mozambique, both by the late President Samora Machel and Chissano. The same honour was not given to Botha."

Botha has never met the Mozambican president at the presidential quarters in Maputo. He met Machel at Nkomati and Chissano at Shongo.

"This says something of Mozambique's stand. We must watch these diplomatic signs."

"In the same way, I have never been invited by Reagan or Thatcher but Buthelezi has."

Botha's visit to Mozambique took place in a week the SA government and white South Africans in general saw as a week of diplomatic victories, says Boesak.

These included the Pope's landing in South Africa, even though it was unintentional, and his silence on apartheid. Botha's trip to Mozambique and Malawi and what they say as Jesse Jackson's softening on apartheid.

-I have never been invited by Reagan or Thatcher but Buthelezi has."

"Botha's trip should also be seen against a background where South Africa has used Mozambique as a practice ground for military and political destabilisation," says Boesak.

"No other country in Southern Africa has suffered so much."

"After 15 years of war against Portugal, South Africa stepped in to take over where white Rhodesia had left off, by supporting Renamo, which was founded by Ian Smith."

"At the end of the Smith regime, South

The flip side

Boesak on the Chissano/Botha indaba

South Africans were being force-fed an incorrect impression about the recent meeting between SA president P W Botha and Mozambican president Joachim Chissano. Boesak told RYLAND FISHER that Chissano was definitely no Banda



Dr Allan Boesak

Africa became Renamo's chief backer.

"Mozambique is more vulnerable than any other country. It has not only suffered under a colonial war, but it supported Robert Mugabe's Patriotic Front and went on to support the struggle in South Africa."

"South Africa has used Mozambique, not only to destabilise and to open the pathway to destabilisation and intimidation, but also to make post-war development impossible, so Mozambique can be held up by South Africa as an example of what black rule means. It is bizarre but it is happening."

"As far as I understand it was necessary for Chissano to talk to Botha because of the Cahora Bassa dam. It is close to the South African border yet Renamo has been able to continue destroying pylons."

"Chissano wants South Africa to take responsibility for security and get some guarantees from South Africa."

"Eighty percent of Mozambique's foreign capital comes out of South Africa."

"South Africa, backed by Britain and the United States, is in an incredibly strong position as a superpower in Southern Africa."

Renamo, and to be seen talking to Mozambique.

"Chissano, in the interest of his country and the region, has to talk to South Africa."

Boesak believes Botha is trying to buy time and to take advantage of the space created through the peacetalks on Angola.

"The central point of his agenda, albeit a hidden agenda, is how to buy more time for white rule in South Africa."

"The white press has portrayed the situation in Angola as a kind gesture by the South Africa government, a change of heart."

"I would be the happiest person if Namibia is free, but the military is too quiet."

"I am more hopeful now, not because I have more faith in the South African government, but because of three other factors."

"Ten years ago, South Africa took the Namibian issue out of the hands of the United Nations and over to the Western Five, who are friends of South Africa."

"What is happening in Angola and Namibia today is a vindication of our stand, that one must put enough pressure on South Africa if you want them to do anything."

"The two superpowers are putting pressure on South Africa. This has never happened before. The Angolan issue is important to President Gorbachev because he wants to show that what happened in Afghanistan can happen in Africa. He wants to show the Soviets are serious about their policy of peace throughout the world."

Mozambique is facing not only one enemy, but an array of enemies.

"For the United States, it is important because it will be their only foreign policy victory. They have failed in the Middle East, in Central America and in South Africa with their policy of constructive engagement."

"It is hoping to save some face in Angola."

"Secondly, the South African army has suffered substantial losses in Angola. The Cubans called their bluff and won."

"Thirdly, sanctions, even limited, have begun to have effect. The South African government does not have enough money to continue with the war in Namibia. About five years ago, they spent R1.3-m a day on the war in Namibia."

"Today it must be more than double. If one considers that they are in Namibia and Angola, and their support for Unita, it must be a staggering figure."

"These are the factors in play now, which were not in play 10 years ago."

"If one takes these factors into consideration, one can see that South Africa has no choice but to be at the negotiation table."

"If enough pressure is put on South Africa, it will negotiate with the African National Congress as it is doing now with the MPLA. Constant pressure is the only policy that works."

"The government is hoping to save some face in Angola."

"If we can get the major Western countries and maybe Japan to say to South Africa: 'We've had enough, we want you to negotiate with the ANC and the people of South Africa,' it will happen."

"What is happening in Namibia is not a wonderful gesture by the South African government. They are responding because they have no choice."

"That is why I am holding my breath. We must not get too excited. We must be vigilant."

"I am glad the UN is taking an active role and that general secretary Perez De Cuellar is making it a priority. But he should also be wise and not get misled."

The hell-runners

EVERY week, hundreds of lorry drivers travel to "hell" and back, risking their lives to deliver their various cargos.

Dubbed the "Hell Run", the main road between Zimbabwe and Malawi runs right through the heart of bandit land — the western limb of Mozambique, most of which is controlled by Renamo guerillas.

It is too dangerous for traffic to travel independently, so six days a week lorries carrying goods between Zimbabwe and Malawi join an armed convoy to make the tortuous 240km trek through Mozambique under the supervision of Zimbabwean soldiers.

By 6am a long line of lorries (cars very rarely make the journey) have assembled at Nyamapanda, the border post between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Drivers chat and joke while they wait for the customs offices to open, the bravado masking twinges of anxiety about the journey ahead.

Most are old hands at the "Hell Run", many taking the route twice a week. Many, too, have already been on the road for at least 24 hours, having started their drive in South Africa.

The customs officers arrive and process papers as quickly as possible, as the lorries must be ready to move by 7am — the time the army wants the convoy to roll.

Through the Zimbabwean gate and then take a short drive through no man's land to the Mozambique border control, a collection of crumbling buildings guarded by a handful of Frelimo troops.

Documents checked

Identification papers and passports are handed through a hole in a screen behind which an official checks the documents. The room is dimly lit by a single lightbulb dangling from flex. Portraits of President Chissano and the late Samora Machel peer down at you through the gloom.

Formalities complete, the lorries draw up a few kilometres down the road and wait for the Zimbabwean soldiers to arrive. There is silence, broken only by the distant rumble of the approaching armoured division.

With lorries checked and numbered, the commander gives the word to go and the convoy pulls away in clouds of diesel smoke. Almost immediately, the line slows down as one by one the lorries manoeuvre carefully round a huge pothole, caused by a Remano landmine, the first of countless obstacles to come.

Huge chunks of the road surface have been destroyed so the convoy is reduced to a constant crawl as the juggernauts lurch over the damaged stretches, their cargo swaying from side to side.

Into the bush

The dense bush beside the road hems in the convoy as though the main road were nothing but a backstreet alley, making it impossible to see more than a few metres to the left and right.

Any minute there could be a burst of gun or rocket fire from the trees or nearby hillsides; any part of the road could be mined; any one of the hundreds of bridges along the way could be about to blow.

Several bridges have already been wrecked, so the truckers have no choice but to take a dirt track detour down the river bank, through the dried-up stream and up the other side, the huge machines and their cargo bouncing and swaying, looking as if they are about to topple over.

Some do. All along the route are the shells of lorries. Many are memorials of crashes caused by the rutted road surface. Either way, the drivers are usually killed and their cargo looted by the guerillas.

"The bandits murdered my best friend there a couple of years ago," says Reggie the lorry driver, pointing to a rusting skeleton now almost buried in the bush.

"They attacked, and my friend was left behind. When we returned, we found they had stripped his clothes off his body, and taken all his belongings and food before setting light to the truck."

This was just one of Reggie's horror stories.

It is too dangerous for traffic to travel independently, so six days a week lorries carrying goods between Zimbabwe and Malawi join an armed convoy and make the tortuous 240km through Mozambique under the supervision of Zimbabwean soldiers



Last farewells as UK-trained troops leave for Mozambique

One of the few white drivers to have done the run went insane after he was taken captive by bandits who taunted him with death threats. "They didn't kill him because he was white and the bandits get their funding from whites," Reggie explains.

He says the lorries were first attacked two days after the 1984 signing of the Nkomati Accord non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique.

In the two years which followed, ambushes and the murder of drivers were frequent, and by 1986 only a handful of truckers dared make the journey, the majority preferring as many still do to take the much longer route via Zambia.

But since the Zimbabweans army has been guarding the lorries, the number of Renamo attacks has dropped and the number of trucks in the convoys has increased.

The guerillas seem now to lack explosives and have resorted to press ganging local villagers into physically digging up the road surface at night.

However, danger still exists. A few weeks ago, Reggie's truck had a puncture. The soldiers considered the area to be bandit free, so left him to repair his tyre. To the driver's horror, he found the bodies of three villagers, shot through their heads, lying not 20 metres away.

The journey continues and 30 kilometres from the Zimbabwean border the convoy is diverted onto a 40km stretch of dirt road. The European Economy Community has given \$40 million towards the cost of rebuilding the main road south of Tete and work is now going ahead, again under heavy armed guard.

As the convoy continues on its way, the roadside is swarming with undernourished children dressed in rags who hold out their hands to the drivers to beg for food.

Reggie wiggles uncomfortably in his seat and concentrates on the bumpy road. The sight of the children is pitiful, but they line the route for the rest of the journey through Mozambique.

After three and a half tense hours, the convoy reaches the brow of a hill and below lies the graceful Zambezi river with the town of Tete

nestling on her banks.

Into the town, once an elegant settlement but now a crumbling mess, the lorries come to a halt and wait for the all clear to cross the suspension bridge over the river. Ragged traders try to sell the truckers everything from fish to spanners while Mozambican soldiers, eager for foreign currency, act as money brokers.

Over the bridge and there is another long wait as another armoured division takes over escort duties. Hungry children swarm around the lorries hoping for scraps of food, while adults, also in rags, idly watch them. Other children pass in an ant-like procession carrying huge bundles of firewood.

The convoy climbs the steep road away from Tete and soon the bush thickens and the road surface deteriorates. "We're back in the bandit territory," Reggie warns.

More remains of lorries, more blown bridges and the shells of what were once roadside shops and cafes are added to the scene.

"The owners were either murdered or they fled," says Reggie. "There's now nowhere we can stop for refreshment, not that we would dare to."

For an hour or two no people are to be seen beside the road where the bush towers over the convoy. Thirty kilometres from the Malawi border, people begin to reappear, though in no great numbers. Many villagers are deserted, the residents having fled to the neighbouring country.

"Here some people celebrated Mozambique's independence by lining up and shooting some remaining villagers," Reggie grimaces as his lorry sweeps past another cluster of forlorn-looking trees. "It's a wonder anyone stays here."

The driver gives a sigh of relief as he pulls up at the wooden gate, eight hours after setting off. "That was a good run," he says. "We did it quite quickly."

In two days' time Reggie will make the return journey. While most of the "Hell Run" truckers are paid danger money why else does Reggie do it? "It's a job, isn't it?"

War sends energy costs soaring

The Star's Africa
News Service

Star
5/10/88

MAPUTO — The war in Mozambique has cost the country's energy sector direct losses of about \$35 million (R87 million) since 1975, the Minister of Industry and Energy, Mr Antonio Branco, has said.

The indirect losses resulting from the effects of war-related energy problems on industrial

production are estimated at \$150 million (R373 million).

Mr Branco said that because of sabotage and destruction, Mozambique has been forced to import coal from South Africa.

Mozambique's own coal, mined at Moatize in the north-western province of Tete, could not be transported efficiently because the railway to the port of Beira had been sabotaged.

Mozambique seeks big SA investment

(218) • B/day 5/10/88
LONDON — Mozambique is seeking massive SA investment, specifically in tourism, as a cushion against further destruction by Renamo rebels.

Senior Mozambican officials, speaking on condition they were not named, said Maputo considered the best way to defeat the rebel problem was to increase SA's financial and human stake in the Mozambican economy.

The officials told Jose Silva Pinto, editor of the respected Portuguese weekly newspaper O Jornal, the question of SA investment in Mozambique had been raised during the historic Songo meeting on September 12 between SA's President P W Botha and his Mozambican counterpart Joaquim Chissano and Pretoria had promised to study the matter.

Maputo has proposed that SA not only contribute to the security of the Cahora Bassa powerlines but also co-operate in improving the rail and road links between Maputo and the Transvaal.

The idea of floods of SA tourists flocking again to popular Maputo beaches and restaurants has been raised before, but always shelved because of security diffi-

Own Correspondent

culties.

If Maputo manages to involve Pretoria in protecting its own investments and citizens in Mozambique, there could be a rapid improvement in the situation.

Analysts here say while Pretoria's backing for the rebels is now virtually nonexistent, Renamo continues to capture all the supplies it needs from government forces whose morale is extremely low.

They say Mozambique appears finally to have convinced SA it has swung irreversibly away from Marxism and its East Bloc affiliations and the way is now open to a new relationship.

Pretoria has clearly signalled its approval and Botha's recent public appeal at Cahora Bassa Dam's Songo headquarters in central Mozambique for an end to Renamo rebel activity was a firm indication of the changed relationship.

According to information here, political reforms planned in Maputo include a new constitution, new Frelimo party statutes and programme, and eradication of all references to Marxism-Leninism.

MAPUTO. — "Tell an American businessman you're going to Mozambique, and he looks at you like you're out of your head," California factory owner Marshall Wais admits candidly.

He is chatting at the poolside over a cup of freshly-brewed coffee at this city's plush Polana Hotel.

But Wais, whose San Francisco-based Marwais Steel hopes to take over a state-run foundry near the Mozambican capital, believes he can turn a profit while helping to revive the economy of a famine-ridden nation suffering from vicious anti-civilian warfare.

And he's not alone. Free market reforms — including the return of 30 state companies to the private sector, massive devaluation, and elimination of most price controls — have created if not a wave of investment, at least a significant ripple of capitalist interest in socialist Mozambique.

Mozambique hasn't abandoned Marxism but it does welcome private investors wherever "we don't have the capacity to manage", says Central Bank governor Eneas Comiche.

In practice, this means government will virtually give underused state farms or factories to investors who can supply the money, machinery and skills needed to make them work again.

British investor Tony Rowland, known for his skill as scouting out profitable opportunities in risky African environments, was the first to scent a profit here. His Lonrho Corp came in just two years ago but already runs a gold mine near the Zimbabwe border and former state farms in four of Mozambique's 10 provinces.

A US firm, Edlow Resources, just started prospecting for titanium on a mineral-rich coastal plain long avoided by would-be investors because of war.

The government allowed both companies to form militias to guard against attacks by the South Africa-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). Anglo-American, the South African corporate giant which has managed to maintain good relations with several southern African nations hit by destabilisation, is seeking partners for a 200-million dollar plan to produce fertilizer from Mozambique's vast offshore natural gas fields.

Western diplomats like US Ambassador Melissa Wells praise the reforms in glowing terms. Mozambique is "dismantling the machinery of central economic control" and "there's almost nothing they're not prepared to do to get a foreign investor," she said in an interview.

To a casual visitor, the changes look like a boon to all Mozambicans. The lifting of price control brought a flood of clothing, housewares and other goods to previously empty shops, eliminating the shortages which formerly plagued consumers.

Yet reforms here, like similar economic adjustments elsewhere in the Third World, are hard on the poor. Prices for food, housing and other essentials skyrocketed. Wages did not keep pace. It now costs almost twice the minimum wage just to buy essential foods for a family of five, according to the Health Ministry.

Though government kept subsidies on a few key commodities, some delegates to a conference last month of the ruling Frelimo party complained price decontrol went too far, too fast.

Despite such complaints, Western donors use aid to encourage further private sector reforms.

Lonrho's 3-million dollar investment in Mozambican agriculture was more than matched with 6-million dollars from the World Bank and the European Investment Bank. The US government is paying half the cost of a Marwais feasibility study. The World Bank this year pledged 115-million dollars in very low

The last place that would attract American — and other foreign — business investors would seem to be Mozambique, a country run by a Marxist government and ravaged by the most brutal insurgent war anywhere in the world. Yet recent free market reforms have stirred an important ripple of overseas business investment. STEVE ASKIN reports from Mozambique's capital.



A member of the Frelimo civilian guard, formed to protect rural communities against MNR bandits

US scents profits in Maputo

interest loans, much of it for private sector support, more than Mozambique earns annually from all exports combined.

The Reagan administration is so impressed with Mozambique's pragmatism that it made this nation the one place on earth where it vigorously backs a Marxist government against anti-communist rebels.

In April, Undersecretary of State Roy Stacey charged that MNR has murdered 100 000 unarmed civilians "in one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since the Second World War."

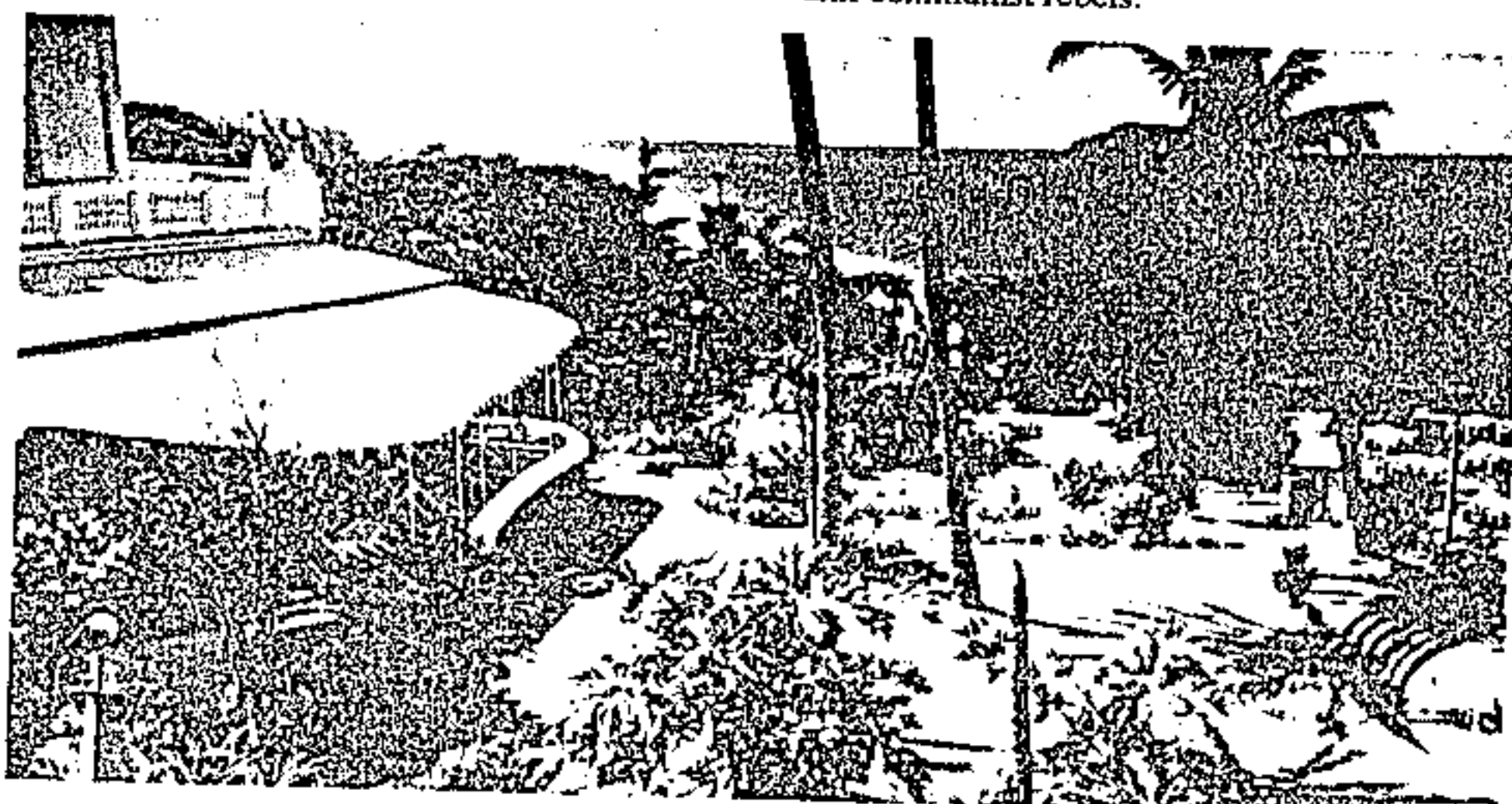
Ironically, South Africa, the nation most responsible for Mozambique's suffering, now says it too wants to help.

In June, Pretoria agreed partly to fund reconstruction of the Cahora Bassa hydropower system. Designed in the colonial era to produce 2 000 megawatts of electricity for South Africa, Cahora Bassa has been virtually shut down by rebel sabotage.

Though wary, Mozambican officials hope this and other infrastructure investments will give Pretoria an economic incentive to finally start observing a 1984 non-aggression pact under which it was supposed to have stopped arming the MNR.

Though each new investment strengthens Mozambique's economy, full recovery requires peace, emphasises Carlo Esposti, Mozambique representative of Anglo American. An Italian longtime resident here, Esposti says the MNR are criminals, not genuine political dissidents.

If the Western powers really want to help Mozambique recover, he insists, they must augment their economic aid with the military support Mozambique needs to "eliminate these MNR bandits".



The Polana Hotel

Maputo aid pact

star notes 218
MAPUTO — Mozambique has signed the last of a series of multilateral agreements with Nordic countries which in the past 10 years has seen R350 million invested in agriculture. Countries involved are Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland. — The Star's Africa News Service.

MNR is
Star 10/10/88 (92)
backed by
young UK
rightists

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Young British rightwingers, funded from the United States, have been lobbying delegates at this year's Conservative Party conference to support the MNR's Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, according to *The Observer* newspaper.

In a lengthy and detailed report, it claims the rightwingers have formed themselves into "an extraordinary epidemic of new institutes and foundations".

The head of one of them, 24-year-old Mr Marc Gordon, told the paper that Mr Dhlakama, whom he has never met, was a great anti-communist freedom fighter of the likes of the Nicaraguan Contra leader.

"The MNR is the best-run anti-Marxist campaign in the 1980s. People are no longer ashamed of supporting them. Mrs Thatcher is misguided," he says.

Mr Dhlakama, says the report, is being backed by Gordon's International Freedom Foundation (UK), with Western Goals UK, managed by Mr Andrew Smith, and the Mozambique Solidarity Campaign, founded by Mr Dominic Collins.

Mr Gordon, the paper says, has already visited the US and has been taken "on patrol" with the Contras. He works as a junior partner to the International Freedom Foundation in Washington.

He was recruited by Mr Jack Abramoff, a leading figure in the new American ultra-right, whose organisation, says *The Observer*, also has an office in South Africa.

They are all battling for Mr Dhlakama's recognition as a world anti-communist crusader. But the big obstacle is that he and his men are not "freedom fighters" but, in the words of Mr David Harris, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Britain's Foreign Secretary, "vicious bandits ... as a million refugees can bear witness".

lect dates were October
10 to 22.

Machungo blasts SA 'aggression' (2/8)

MAPUTO — The Prime Minister of Mozambique, Mr Mario Machungo, has accused South Africa of conducting aggression against his country.

His remarks are at odds with the conciliatory attitude adopted by President Joaquim Chissano during talks with the State President, Mr P W Botha, last month.

They also conflict with Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi's statement that SA appeared to be sincere in efforts to allow Namibian independence.

— The Star's Africa News Service.

Rebuilding (2/8)

Mozambique

FONTA BOA, MOZAMBIQUE. — Last year, after Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) raiders murdered her schoolteacher's son, Donato Emiliano fled to Malawi.

Now she is back, one of 50 000 ex-refugees reviving peasant agriculture on the lush but battered soil of this war-torn nation.

Still few in number compared with refugees, returnees like Emiliano are the brightest hope for Mozambican recovery. Thousands more are expected soon, following recent Mozambican recovery and recent military gains.

UN officials say that former refugees pour back into Mozambique whenever a region becomes relatively secure from attack by the South Africa-backed MNR, a group universally condemned — by the conservative Reagan administration and by Marxist Mozambique's traditional East bloc allies — for waging the most brutal anti-civilian war on earth.

UN agencies are seeking millions of dollars in aid for refugees for Mozambique and other nations disrupted by South Africa-linked violence, in a drive launched at an international conference in Oslo, Norway.

Urgent needs

Western donors will respond generously to the refugees, in part because a dramatic US State Department survey sensitised them to exceptionally urgent needs. The study, by State Department consultant Robert Gersony, revealed in April that the MNR has murdered 100 000 unarmed Mozambican civilians in a terror campaign which also involved systematic rape, mutilation, even enslavement of people from all sections of this vast nation, whose 14 million people are spread over an area twice the size of California.

Yet aid workers fear the world could pass over the equally great needs of returnees and of several million Mozambicans internally displaced by violence and war-induced famine. For that reason, the UN's top Mozambican aid official this week appealed to the world community to also help these other less noticed victims.

Donors have pledged only 56 percent of the 914 000 tons of food Mozambique needs to stave off starvation this year, says Arturo Hein, the UN special coordinator for the Mozambique emergency.

Donors are even less responsive to efforts toward self-sufficiency, having given a mere 19 percent of 23.7 million dollars sought for agricultural reconstruction, he adds.

Fertile ground

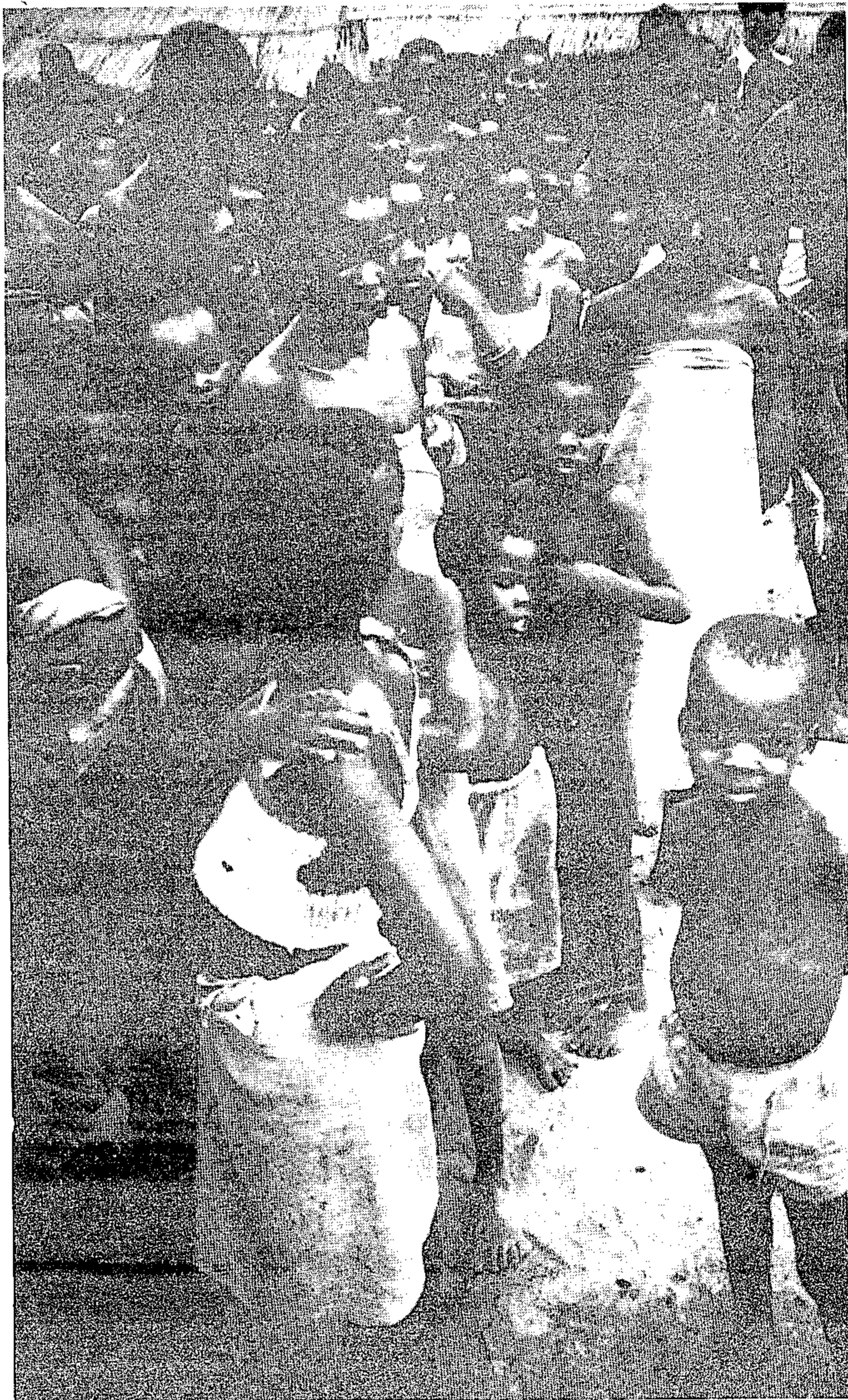
The people needing this help include 10 000 ex-refugees at Fonta Boa ("good spring" in Portuguese) and three other communities in the agriculturally rich Angonia district in northwestern Mozambique's Tete province.

Angonia is so fertile that "you could put a knife in the ground and probably sprout a knife tree," says a businessman who came here often from the capital, Maputo, until war made the region insecure.

Angonia is one of the smallest of Tete's 11 districts, yet it produced enough corn, the staple food, to feed the entire province before the MNR invaded in 1985. Buyers from the top hotels in Maputo nearly 1 300km away used to come here to get top grade peaches, apples and potatoes. Now fewer than 2 000 hectares are under cultivation.

Refugees return cautiously. Emiliano, a slender woman with a weathered face, brought a 12-year-old daughter but left three other children behind in neighbouring Malawi, fearing it might still be unsafe. Dressed in a frayed dress and ragged pink sweater, Emiliano says she now knows she was right to return.

Densely populated Malawi has too little land for its own people and virtually none for refugees. There Emiliano's family subsisted on meager handouts. Here relief workers gave



Queuing for food is an everyday occurrence in Maputo

PICTURES: Craig Matthew

them a plough soon after they arrived.

Emiliano was one of 500 returnees who cheered when a truckload of donated clothing arrived on a cold morning in this highland district. Most had fled with only the clothes on their backs and returned two or three years later nearly naked, wearing the tattered remains of the same garments.

In Malawi there was no clothing, little medicine, barely enough food to keep people alive and no chance to farm, recalls Augusto Arichi, who fled there when the MNR invaded his village. Here "we are always being visited and told how to improve our lives".

Because the MNR especially targets civil servants for death, they are among the first to flee when an attack takes place. Most refugee communities include teachers, nurses and others with the skills needed for reconstruction.

At Chitima, 130km southwest of Fonta Boa, 20 000 local people share their land with 8 000 people internally displaced by violence.

Antonio Cufoia Mainuto, an agricultural extension worker who fled to Chitima after the MNR raided his home in Angonia, now assists 97 families growing vegetables with seeds and tools donated by the US-based World Vision. He says many more people want to farm but can't get the supplies they need.

Meanwhile, the number of returnees is growing. In April UN officials predicted that 50 000 would return this year, but that figure has already been reached and new projections point toward 80 000 arrivals. With planting season due to start in September, aid workers are urgently seeking more seeds and tools to rebuild what once was and could again become one of Africa's most productive rural communities.

Mozambique bids to boost rights record

Star 11/10/88
218

MAPUTO — Mozambique's government has held talks with Amnesty International, whose reports have criticised its human rights record.

The Amnesty secretary-general, Mr Ian Martin, was told by the Minister of Justice, Mr Ali Ossumane Dauto, that Mozambique took his organisation's report seriously.

Mr Dauto said the Frelimo government considered Amnesty's activities important "because it deals with matters crucial to the human being".

DETENTION

The 1988 report by the London-based organisation criticises Mozambique for the long-term detention of political prisoners without trial and for holding public floggings, which it described as cruel and inhuman.

Amnesty also called for measures to protect prisoners against torture and ill-treatment.

But the report said the government had taken

action to improve respect for human rights during 1987 by releasing some prisoners and cutting the sentences of others.

In August and September, Mozambique's State TV stirred controversy over human rights with a series of programmes about prison conditions. The programmes showed reforms but highlighted serious overcrowding, bad sanitation, inadequate meals and bribetaking by prison staff.

On Saturday, President Joaquim Chissano urged residents of Nampula to stand up and denounce human rights violations.

Several responded by complaining of assaults by militiamen. Mr Chissano publicly warned local officials they would be sacked and punished if they took reprisals on those who spoke out.

A US State Department report issued in April attributed most human rights violations in Mozambique to MNR rebels. — Sapa—Reuter.

Economic about-turn in war-torn Mozambique

(218)
WMA/IL
14-20/10/88

Mozambique is encouraging private sector investment, although it insists it has not abandoned socialism.

By STEVE ASKIN in Maputo

UNTIL last year, Mabor General had to sell truck tyres for "the same price as 10 kilos of lettuce", says Luis Rodrigues, the Portuguese businessman who heads the company, a Mozambican affiliate of United States-based General Tyre.

The government controlled the prices of virtually all goods except fresh produce, the Mozambican meticaís was almost worthless and the local currency needed to buy a truck tyre could be obtained on the black market for five to 10 US dollars.

Today, most price controls are gone, local currency has been devalued by 1 500 percent and a truck tyre's meticaís price matches its \$250 value. In addition, Western donors responded to the reforms with new programmes of support for private firms like Mabor.

Economic "liberalisation" helped Mabor earn a profit last year, the first since 1979. Its new success is part of the world's least likely business turnaround, now beginning in war-ravaged Mozambique.

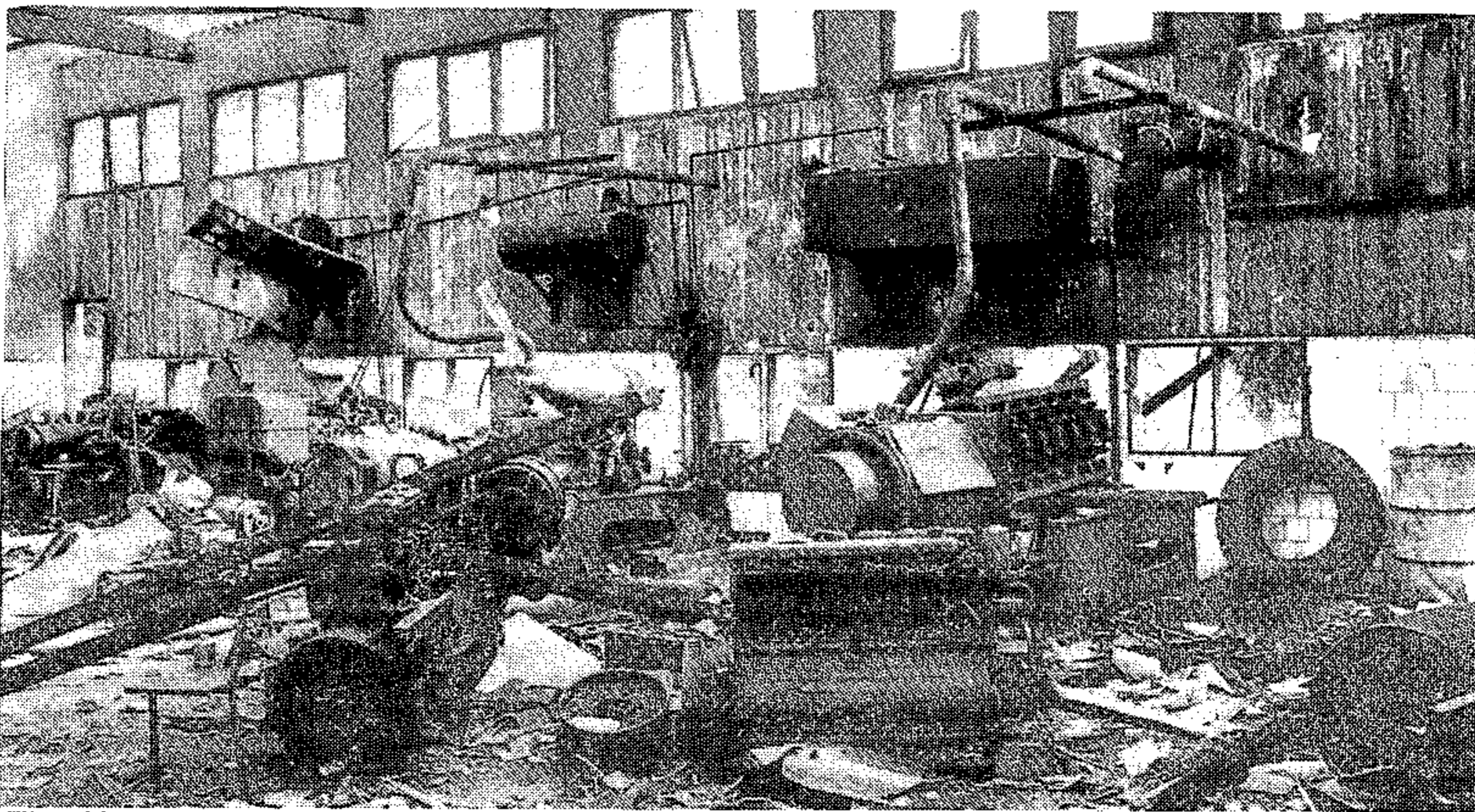
In addition to helping existing businesses, free market-oriented reforms have set in motion, if not a wave of investment, a significant ripple of new foreign investment. They also expanded the domestic private sector, because the government returned at least 30 state-run companies to private control, chiefly firms the state found itself compelled to take over when the former Portuguese owners abandoned them at independence.

Mozambique hasn't abandoned Marxism, emphasises Central Bank governor Enease Comiche, but it does welcome private firms wherever "we feel we don't have the capacity to manage".

Foreign skills are needed because industry still suffers from the fact that Portuguese colonialists who ruled the country until 1975 generally refused to train Mozambicans for key jobs.

In the first years of independence, "almost all the landowners, managers, top and middle level executives of agricultural, industrial and service enterprises left the country", said a recent United Nations Industrial Development Organisation study. As Unido noted, "there were also cases of deliberate destruction of machinery by those leaving the country".

Despite this crippling legacy, Mozambique's gross domestic product grew in the late 1970s and early 1980s and began a dramatic downturn only with the acceleration of violence by the South Africa-backed Renamo, starting around 1982. A Unicef study estimates that this destabilisation campaign cost Mozambique \$5.5-billion (about R11-billion) in



The Manjacaze generating station, destroyed in an MNR attack last year

Picture: AIM

RISKING INVESTMENT IN A BATTLE ZONE

DESPITE the encouragement Mozambique now offers foreign investors, only a brave handful are actually prepared to risk their money in a nation so disrupted by war.

"Tell an American businessman you're going to Mozambique and he looks at you like you're out of your head," California businessman Marshall Wais admitted, chatting at the poolside at Maputo's Polana Hotel.

But Wais, whose San Francisco-based Marwais Steel hopes to take over a state-run foundry near the Mozambican capital, believes he can turn a profit while helping to revive the economy of a famine-ridden nation suffering from the most vicious anti-civilian warfare on earth.

He's not alone. British investor Tiny Rowland, known for his skill at scouting out profitable opportunities in risky African environments, was the first to see the prospects for profit here. His Lonrho Corporation now runs a gold mine near the Zimbabwe border and former state farms in four Mozambican provinces. A US firm, Edlow Resources, recently

physical damage and lost production in 1980-1985.

Because of these factors, many Mozambicans emphasise that stabilisation, not any failure of socialist strategies, forced their country to seek more private sector involvement.

Whatever the motives, Western diplomats like US ambassador Melissa Wells praise the reforms in glowing terms. Mozambique is "dismantling the machinery of central economic control" and "there's almost nothing that they're not prepared to do to get a foreign investor", she said.

The main changes came after the adoption of Mozambique's Programa da Rehabilitacao Economica (PRE) in January 1987. But their roots are much older.

began prospecting for titanium on a mineral-rich northern coastal plain avoided by would-be investors because of war.

The biggest potential investment involves South Africa's Anglo American Corporation, which is considering a \$200-million (about R400-million) plan to produce fertiliser from Mozambique's vast off-shore natural gas fields.

Foreign investors willing to revive run-down state farms can rent the land for a few dollars per hectare. Industrial investors get equally generous terms. And Mozambique has one of Africa's most flexible policies on repatriation of earnings, allowing some new investors allowed to export from the country up to 80 percent of hard currency profits.

Western donors use aid to encourage further investment. Lonrho's \$3-million investment in Mozambican agriculture was matched with \$6-million from the World and European Investment Bank and the US government is paying half the cost of a Marwais feasibility study. The World Bank this year pledged \$115-million a year in very low interest loans —

Though the PRE brought new financial support from Western governments and multilateral financial institutions, Mozambican officials have consistently stressed that they were not "pressured" into it.

"We didn't need the World Bank to tell us it was wrong to heavily subsidise certain sectors of our economy," Sergio Vieira, a former Bank of Mozambique governor who now heads the Centre of African Studies at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University, said in a recent interview. Frelimo, he said, favoured a mixed economy but was forced into over-rapid public sector expansion by the post-independence Portuguese flight.

In principle, the government welcomed private economic initiative

much of it for private sector support — more than Mozambique earns annually from all exports combined.

Even the bravest investor wouldn't march into war zones based on economic incentives alone. To encourage mining, agriculture and other non-urban enterprises, the government gives companies a free hand to set up what amount to semi-private militias. The government supplies troops and guns. The investor feeds the troops, buys uniforms and may provide officers to train them.

Investors "calculate security as part of the cost" of investment, said an economic consultant to the Mozambican government.

Despite these measures, full recovery requires peace, emphasised Carlo Esposti, Maputo representative of Anglo American. An Italian long resident here, Esposti says Renamo are criminals, not genuine political dissidents. If the Western powers really want to help Mozambique recover, he insists, they must augment their economic aid with the military support Mozambique needs to "eliminate these MNR bandits".

even before the PRE, agreed Mozambican Chamber of Commerce President Americo Magaia. In practice, however, "the privileges were directed to state companies" until last year.

Though the PRE pleased capitalist and Western governments, the key test is its impact on ordinary Mozambicans. In some ways, the PRE provided immediately visible benefits to the whole society, especially when price decontrol brought a flood of clothing, housewares and other consumer goods to previously empty shops.

And not just in Maputo. Locally produced commodities and a wide range of consumer goods brought from overseas with foreign aid money are equally available in distant centres like Tete City in the north-west.

The foreign aid programmes aim to encourage peasant farmers to bring their products to market by giving them something to buy with the money they earn for them. Ironically, the Soviet Union is one of the biggest donors to this effort.

In macro-economic terms, the PRE has likewise achieved some successes. Before PRE, Mozambique had the world's fastest shrinking economy, according to World Bank figures. This reversed in 1987, with GDP up four percent and industrial output up 18 percent. Most important, food production is growing. First quarter 1988 increases included: marketed agricultural production up five percent, fisheries up 11 percent, agro-industries up 37 percent.

Yet reforms here — like similar economic adjustments elsewhere in Africa — also hurt the urban poor. Prices for food, housing and other essentials have skyrocketed, while wages have not kept pace. It now costs almost twice the minimum wage just to buy essential foods for a family of five, said the Health Ministry.

There was a "big reduction in consumption as a result of the rehabilitation programme", says Angelo Dias who runs a small consumer products factory here for US-based Johnson and Johnson.

Before, he notes, even poor people had pockets full of unspent money, because there was almost nothing to buy. Today "you have everything on the market but at high prices. Things that were formerly very cheap like rent and electricity are now expensive, so people have no money.

Though the government kept subsidies on a few basic commodities, some delegates to a conference in July of the ruling Frelimo party complained that price decontrol went too far, too fast. One even warned that workers fired as a result of the PRE, which mandated cuts in the state payroll gave enterprises the right to lay off employees for economic reasons, might be recruited into Renamo.

Consumer price hikes hurt the urban working class minority, concedes bank governor Comiche. But they were essential to pay the peasant majority high enough prices so that they "feel motivated to increase their production and sell their products".

For the widest choice in office space

Call Anglo First

(011) **833-4811**

Anglo American Property Services (Pty) Ltd

Amnesty
Star 15/10/88
man in (218)
Maputo visit

MAPUTO — Amnesty International General Secretary Mr Ian Martin has held meetings in Maputo with prison and police officials, the Mozambique news agency AIM says.

Mr Martin, who is on a fact-finding mission to Mozambique, discussed the prison system, the philosophy underlying it and the treatment of prisoners.

He also discussed the procedures under security legislation with the investigation department of the Mozambican security police, SNASP.

Mr Martin held a meeting with three prisoners sentenced under Mozambique security legislation. Among them was a British citizen, Finlay Hamilton, sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in 1982. — Saturday Star's Africa News Service.

Maputo says SA
Star 17/10/88,
'supports MNR'

MAPUTO — Mozambique has accused South Africa of supporting MNR rebels, the national news agency AIM says.

(218)
The accusation, contained in a joint communique signed with Bulgaria, comes just a few weeks after the presidents of Mozambique and South Africa held talks in northern Mozambique.

South Africa has repeatedly denied supporting the MNR rebels. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Welcome for 20 SA businessmen

Star 18/10/88

The Star's Africa News Service

A group of 20 South African-based businessmen has returned from Mozambique saying the time is now right to invest in Mozambique.

"We were received with open arms and the Mozambicans are more than keen in having South African investment there," said Mr Carlos Oliveira, spokesman for the group which spent three days in the country last week.

Mr Oliveira said that the authorities in Mozambique were not influenced by worldwide

calls for the isolation of South Africa.

The visit was organised by the Southern Africa Association of Young Portuguese Entrepreneurs and Professionals, and was aimed at establishing a first contact with the Mozambican authorities.

Mr Oliveira said that in some cases the Mozambicans had been disappointed that the South African delegation had not come with specific proposals.

The Mozambican authorities needed business consultants and

they needed skills to rebuild existing facilities. (218)

The delegation that visited Mozambique included representatives of companies involved in industry, constructions, import/export, town and regional planning and others.

They met representatives of the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce, the Association of Mozambican Entrepreneurs and the directors-general of the Ministries of Co-operation and Construction and of Water Affairs.

Amnesty condemns MNR 'abuses'

The Star's Africa News Service (218) MAPUTO — Amnesty International, the human rights organisation, is deeply concerned about "the horrific abuses perpetrated against civilians" by MNR rebels in Mozambique.

This was said at the weekend by Amnesty secretary-general Mr Ian Martin after a week-long visit to the country.

Mr Martin admitted that some of the criticisms his organisation had levelled in the past against Mozambique's military forces were "incorrect" or had been "overtaken by events".

The secretary-general, who led a three-member delegation which

had talks with top political and judicial officials, added: "We've collected a lot of information and we will try and assimilate it when we get back to London."

Mr Martin noted that Amnesty's reports on Mozambique had been used as propaganda by the MNR and its supporters but said this had never been Amnesty's intention.

Amnesty's criticisms of Mozambican government and security forces "should not be used by those responsible for graver abuses".

Asked why the 1988 Amnesty report had stressed alleged

human rights abuses by the government, while giving much less weight to MNR atrocities, Mr Martin explained that at the time the report was written Amnesty did not have access to information later released by the US State Department.

In April, the department published the findings of refugee expert Mr Robert Gersony who, after speaking to Mozambican refugees, estimated that MNR rebels had been responsible for at least 100 000 civilian deaths.

Amnesty members were given access to several security prisoners they requested to see.

Maputo currency devalued

The Star's Africa
News Service 218

MAPUTO — For the fifth time since 1987, the Mozambican authorities have devalued the national currency, the metical.

The 6,9 percent devaluation means that there are now 620 meticals to the US dollar where previously there had been 580.

The first devaluation of the national currency was announced in January 1987, when Mozambique introduced an economic recovery programme with the support of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Before the devaluation programme was introduced, the rate of the metical was 40 to the US dollar.

Top bull fetches R15 000 at sale

VENTERSDORP — A top price of R15 000 was paid for a bull at a Sussex Stud auction on Mr Jaap Wilkens' Rietfontein farm at Makokskraal.

The 41 bulls were sold for an average price of R3 967 each and 37 cows with calves fetched an average of R2 757 each with a top price of R5 000. — Sapa.

Star 19/10/87

4
397

st

DA

Mozambique facing severe grain shortage

Star 21/10/88

(218) The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique still faces an estimated shortage of almost 300 000 tons of grain up to April 1990, the Ministry of Trade's food security department has said.

A statement issued in Maputo says the total supply of maize, rice and wheat held is 671 264 tons, most of which — nearly 416 000 tons — came from food aid.

Total requirement is estimated at 958 100 tons. The deficit will have to be met through food aid because Mozambique does not have the foreign currency to make significant grain purchases.

In addition there is a shortfall of almost 42 000 tons of beans and other pulses, 1 800 tons of vegetable oil and 89 000 tons of sugar.

The ministry says total marketed agricultural production in Mozambique is expected to rise by 3 per cent this year. The estimated total for this year's marketed production is 156 125 tons.



Star 26/10/88

Mozambique facing severe grain shortage

218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique still faces an estimated shortage of almost 300 000 tons of grain up to April 1990, the Ministry of Trade's food security department has said.

A statement issued in Maputo says the total supply of maize, rice and wheat held is 671 264 tons, most of which — nearly 416 000 tons — came from food aid.

Total requirement is estimated at 958 100 tons.

The deficit will have to be met through food aid because Mozambique does not have the foreign currency to make significant grain purchases.

In addition there is a shortfall of almost 42 000 tons of beans and other pulses, 1 800 tons of vegetable oil and 89 000 tons of sugar.

The ministry says total marketed agricultural production in Mozambique is expected to rise by 3 per cent this year. The estimated total for this year's marketed production is 156 125 tons.

**Second loan
of R3-m for
Mozambique**

(218)

Star 21/10/82

South Africa has agreed to provide a second loan of R3 million for Maputo harbour, the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday. The first loan for upgrading the harbour was signed in March.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, signed yesterday to make R3 million available to Mozambique Railways for the continued operation of the harbour.

CMT Tuis 25/10/88

SA still helping Renamo — claim

218

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique had evidence to support the fact that South Africa was still continuing its support to Renamo rebels in Mozambique, despite South Africa's declarations that it would stop supplies reaching Renamo from South Africa, Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi said at the weekend.

But a Foreign Affairs spokesman said, yesterday, that South Africa had long since ceased to assist Renamo in any regard. Reports earlier this year said that an unconditional decision had been taken at the highest level of government that no aid of any sort reached Renamo from South Africa.

Mozambican news agency AIM reports that Mr Mocumbi, speaking in Maputo on his return from a trip to the US, Belgium and Greece, said that a South African soldier had been killed in Mozambique in July south of Maputo, near the South African border, in a clash with Frelimo.

Following this incident, said Mr Mocumbi, data had been collected which proved "the complicity of South African forces with the terrorists in our country".

Mr Mocumbi told a French pub-

Pik to Maputo

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will visit Mozambique today to officially open the new building of the South African trade mission office in Maputo, the minister's office said.

On the same day, he will also take part in a ceremony in commemorating the 150th anniversary of the death in Mozambique of the Voortrekker leader Louis Trichardt. — Sapa

lication during his visit, that South African authorities had asked for the body back.

The SADF has denied that any South African soldier died in Mozambique either on July 28, or on any other date.

Mr Mocumbi said that South Africa had said that the incident occurred during the pursuit of ANC members, but as Mozambique knew there were no ANC operatives in the area, it demanded an explanation of the incident at a joint security commission sitting and was still awaiting a reply.

Mr Mocumbi said that there had been a decline in Renamo activities, particularly in the central provinces, in recent months.

He said he could not state if the decline was a result of a change

on the part of South Africa, but may also have been due to Mozambique's own efforts in the diplomatic and economic spheres.

A US State Department report published in April said that, to date, Renamo had killed at least 100 000 Mozambicans, Mr Mocumbi said.

Mr Mocumbi said failure of past strategies was forcing South Africa's leaders to change, AIM said.

"For several years, they have destabilised the region without managing to make any government fall. Today they are, therefore, looking for a more pragmatic kind of relationship," he said.

Present conditions, he said, were more propitious than in 1984 for the creation of "a climate of détente in the region". However, the existence of apartheid in South Africa remained the main obstacle to "genuine regional co-operation".

Mr Mocumbi indicated that the UK and US had played some role in last month's meeting between President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and President P W Botha, AIM said.

Regarding economic co-operation, Mr Mocumbi said that Mozambique was open to South African investors, but they must bring pressure to bear to end destabilisation in the region. He said the transport sector was a priority.

Pik to open
SA's Maputo
trade office

SK 25/10/84
218

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, visits Mozambique today to open the new building of the South African Trade Mission office in Maputo, the Minister's office said in a statement yesterday.

He will also take part in a ceremony to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death in Mozambique of Louis Trichardt — Sana

Mozambique bars Star journalist (2/8)

Mozambique has barred The Star's Africa News Service journalist, Mr Joao Santa Rita, from entering the country.

star 25/10/84
Mr Santa Rita was to have travelled to Maputo today to cover the one-day visit by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

The Mozambican authorities refused to accept him in the party of South African journalists accredited to cover the trip. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Finns and West
Germans help

Mozambique

MAPUTO — The Finnish government has cancelled Mozambique's R7,2 million debt to Finland.

This was announced at the start of talks between Mozambique and Finland on a co-operation programme for the next four years.

West Germany is to grant Mozambique R42 million to help support the country's balance of payments and a further R33 million to go towards upgrading the Limpopo rail line linking Zimbabwe to the port of Maputo. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Mozambique and SA must stand together — Pik

STV 26/10/88

218

~~218~~

MAPUTO — Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha opened a new trade office in Maputo yesterday and presided at a memorial service for an Afrikaner pioneer who died in Mozambique 150 years ago.

Permission for the service was granted by Mozambique's Marxist-oriented government following a meeting last month between the State President, Mr P W Botha, and the Mozambican leader, Mr Joaquim Chissano.

The summit marked a major advance in the gradually improving relations between Mozambique and South Africa, although Mr Chissano's government continues to charge that South Africa is aiding Mozambican rebels.

The South African Foreign Minister was joined by Mozambique's Co-operation Minister General Jacinto Veloso at a ceremony inaugurating a new office for South Africa's trade mission in Maputo.

General Veloso, in a speech, said he hoped South Africa would live up to a 1984 accord in which it pledged to halt

support for the rebels. He expressed hope that trade with South Africa would increase and said the new trade office "will gain even more significance as we eliminate the differences and barriers which separate us".

Mr Botha said South Africa and Mozambique, which have maintained extensive trade ties despite their adversitive relationship, "must stand together to help our peoples develop".

Earlier, Mr Botha gave a brief speech at a monument in Maputo honouring Louis Trichardt. The monument was built in the 1960s when Mozambique was a Portuguese colony.

Trichardt was one of the leaders of the Great Trek. Most of the trekkers set up communities in what is now central and northern South Africa, but Trichardt and 52 others continued into present-day Mozambique, where he died of malaria in 1838.

Mr Botha described Trichardt as "our first diplomat", saying he maintained good relations with the African chiefs through whose territory he passed. — Sapa-AP.

Pik opens SA trade mission in Maputo

Chic-trips 26/10/88
218

MAPUTO. — Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha visited Maputo yesterday to open a new trade office and to pay homage to the memory of Voortrekker leader Louis Trichardt.

At both occasions Mr Botha took advantage of reiterating SA's commitment to peace in Southern Africa and to the

process of dialogue as a means to ending conflict.

At the new trade mission, a double-storey building occupying a full office block and estimated to cost about R10 million, Mr Botha said SA and Mozambique "must stand together to help our peoples develop". — Sapa

718

NOTES 27/10/88

Bid for more locomotives on Beira line

HARARE. — Zimbabwe Railways is studying ways of deploying more locomotives on the Beira line.

A spokesman for the Beira Corridor Authority, which controls the line, said port capacity at Beira now exceeded the traffic offered.

"After clearance, maximum loading delays of one day were reported in mid-September."

Transit traffic in the corridor through Mozambique to Beira — the nearest port to landlocked Zimbabwe — had been satisfactory in spite an increase in guerrilla activity.

ATTACKED

He said a goods train had been attacked last year near Nharuchanga.

The locomotive, two wagons of export cotton from Zimbabwe and two wagons of maize had been destroyed.

The Beira oil pipeline, which carries fuel to Zimbabwe, had been operating satisfactorily this year but had been sabotaged several times, once seriously.

Four giant Swedish forklifts with container handling equipment had arrived in the port last month and were expected to speed up handling.

— Sapa.

STV 27/10/84

SA Trade mission in Maputo has tight security ²¹⁸

Pretoria Correspondent

While the squat, functional new diplomatic complex in Maputo symbolises, says Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, South Africa's commitment to building relations with its neighbours, the security with which it bristles illustrates that this is being done with a healthy realism.

The dominant feature of the R10 million building, which was prefabricated in Durban and shipped from there to the Mozambique capital, is the thick steel grille covering every piece that is not already solid concrete.

Painted bright green, the grille has already saved the building's windows from a blast at the East German embassy and from demonstrators' stones.

The South African Trade Mission was built on the site of the rambling colonial house where South Africa's diplomatic offices were first accommodated after the Nkomati Accord in 1984.

SPEARHEAD

The building is about 500 m from the decaying but still splendid Polana Hotel, and the South Africans hope that it will spearhead much-needed development in this formerly salubrious part of town.

Work has already begun on a complex of 20 houses for the South African diplomatic personnel about 5 km away from the trade mission.

These, too, will be prefabricated in South Africa because it is impossible to find suitable building stone and sand in Maputo.

The capital has a ghostly air about it with ragged people hanging around the streets with nothing to do.

The enthusiasm with which the many guests consumed the buffet lunch after the opening ceremony at the mission spoke volumes about the scarcity of quality food and drink in Maputo.

BROTHERS

Among these guests, much to Mr Botha's delight, were two brothers of the late President Samora Machel.

Their presence, Mr Botha seemed to feel, laid to rest lingering suspicion in Mozambique that South Africa was responsible for his death.

This suspicion, however, remained very real, said Trade Minister Mr Alfonso da Silva, one of the four Mozambique Cabinet members there.

At official level in Mozambique there was no doubt either that South African assistance for the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) continued, said Mr Da Silva.

Asked if they believed such assistance was being channelled through official South African sources, despite vehement denials from Pretoria, Mr Da Silva shrugged.

AID TO BANDITS

"We simply do not believe that you do not have controls in your country. And the aid to the bandits keeps coming from there," he said.

The summit meeting between Presidents Botha and Chissano last month had certainly put relations back on track, he said.

"Now we are hopeful, but careful. We were perhaps too trusting after Nkomati.

"There are those who do not like having South Africa as a neighbour. I am not one of them; I am pleased to have South Africa as a neighbour because, as a developed country, it is a natural market for Mozambique.

"I want to develop that market, but with our economy on a war footing, how can we do this?

"Before we can have better economic ties, we must get rid of the bandits. If they stopped getting aid from South Africa, we could do this within a year."

ARGUS 27/10/88



SA's new trade building in Maputo 'Sovietish'

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — While the squat, functional new diplomatic complex in Maputo symbolises, according to Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, South Africa's commitment to building relations with its neighbours, the security with which it bristles illustrates that this is being done with a healthy realism.

The dominant feature of the R10-million building, which was prefabricated in Durban and shipped to Maputo, is the thick steel grille covering every piece that is not already solid concrete.

Painted a bright apple green, the grille has already saved the building's windows from a blast at the East German Embassy and from demonstrators' stones.

"It looks a bit Sovietish," a South African official conceded, "but it really works."

The South African Trade Mission was built on the site of the rambling colonial house where South Africa's diplomatic offices were accommodated after the Nkomati Accord in 1984.

Polana

About 500 metres from the decaying but still splendid Polana Hotel, the South Africans hope that their new building will spearhead further much needed development.

"For the time being, we cannot look at the whole. That is too much," Mr Botha said. "But with help from other countries we can create something in this area from which bigger things will grow."

"As soon as there is something to offer, the tourists will come back. And when that happens the real development will begin."

There is no doubt that the new South African diplomatic building is a source of considerable interest in this extremely depressed city.

Maputo still has a ghostly air about it with an inordinate number of ragged people apparently just hanging around the streets with nothing to do.

Star 27/10/88

MNR rebels kidnap vets near Maputo

MAPUTO — A veterinary doctor and two other workers were kidnapped by a group of Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) rebels during an attack on a residential camp in a livestock project in Sabie, Maputo province, last week. (218)

The nationality of those kidnapped has not been disclosed but the Mozambique news agency, AIM, said the project received financial support from Italy.

The area where the attack took place is about 80 km from the capital, Maputo.

Radio Mozambique said yesterday that during the weekend rebels had killed 12 people and wounded another 19 in attacks on two villages in the central province of Manica. — The Star's Africa News Service.

eign Affairs (DFA) and President Joaquim Chissano's Frelimo government to adhere to the Nkomati Accord, which has been on wobbly legs since President P W Botha and Chissano's predecessor Samora Machel signed it four years ago.

Could this week's events presage the breakthrough to full diplomatic relations with the Marxist neighbour that Pretoria, and particularly Pik Botha, craves? One Nat source suggested to the FM that an exchange of ambassadors could be on the cards (*Current Affairs* October 21), although a DFA source this week maintained that normalised diplomatic relations are not being talked about in the department.

However, hints of ambassador-level relations may not be all that far-fetched, judging from a DFA briefing paper for Botha's visit to the Trichardt Memorial: "In many ways Louis Trichardt can be regarded as one of SA's original great ambassadors, for it is clear from his carefully kept diary that Trichardt established good relations with Mozambicans in his time. He formed strong friendships and laid foundations for good trade relations with Mozambique," it says.

In his speech in Maputo, Botha said that, like Trichardt crossing the Drakensberg, there is no easy way to solve problems today; they require willpower and determination. The white Afrikaner, he added, could play a role in Africa to find peaceful solutions and a common destiny.

Significantly, he told the Mozambicans that Trichardt was SA's first ambassador and reiterated that Maputo was the oldest place on earth where SA had representation. He committed his government's intention to peace between the two countries.

Mozambique's minister for international co-operation, Jacinto Veloso, responded that by taking part in the opening of the SA trade mission, his country was encouraged by the spirit of the Nkomati Accord and by the recent meeting in Songo, "in the hope of more stable bilateral relations."

The importance of SA's Trade Mission in Maputo was underlined by the recent signing by deputy Foreign Minister Kobus Meiring of a R3m loan agreement for the continued operation of Maputo harbour.

The SA Trade Mission in Maputo took over consular relations that existed between the two countries when Mozambique gained independence in 1975. In terms of the Nkomati Accord came the Joint Security Commission which was dissolved when Maputo withdrew claiming that there had been a breach of the accord. This followed the affair of the "Gorongosa diaries," which had been found in the possession of MNR rebels and

which implicated Louis Nel, who was in the Cabinet.

Last year, SA-I proved a little poorer than Botha's efforts. A form a joint liaison committee to deal with particularly on matters of economic concern.

These talks were to come. Discussions on the re-establishment of hydro-electric supply in Cape Town. Veloso (who acts as SA's liaison in Mozambique) and later Chissano in Songo in Mozambique.

These developments appear to have given President Botha a new sense of purpose. In recent speeches, notably at the opening of the Cape Nat congress and later in Zurich, he emphasised SA's wish to play a meaningful role in southern Africa's development.

Recently, SA has also indicated its willingness to reschedule Mozambique's debt in line with the concessions granted by other members of the international community to Mozambique. Thereafter, the two countries agreed in principle to open 15 more border points between them where it is envisaged that informal trading centres and possibly health centres will be established.

Maputo, however, continues to detect SA's hand in the MNR's destabilisation of the country. Only days before Pik Botha's visit, Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi claimed that his country had evidence to support the allegation that SA was continuing its support of the MNR. Mocumbi said information collected proved "the complicity of SA forces with the terrorists in our country."

In his reply to Pik Botha in Maputo this week, Veloso also warned of "forces and organisations whose objectives are contrary to the interests of the people and countries in the region. Unfortunately they continue to support and promote violent and terrorist acts of social and economic destabilisation. These forces will have to be neutralised to the benefit of peace, co-operation and development of our countries."



Veloso and Botha... towards exchanging envoys

28/10/88 FM

218 FM 28/12/88

SA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Back on the bridge

Foreign Minister Pik Botha did this week what he enjoys most — hopping across the border in pursuit of his distinct brand of diplomacy. This time he was off again to Maputo (the second time within weeks that he has been in Mozambique) to open the newly-built SA Trade Office and to pay tribute to Voortrekker leader Louis Trichardt's grave in a memorial garden in the city.

The latest visit is another sign of the renewed efforts by Botha's Department of For-

MNR rebels cut Maputo power lines

Star 1/11/88
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance movement rebels have cut electricity supplies to Maputo.

Authorities say power lines from South Africa to Maputo were sabotaged on Friday about 14 km east of Ressano Garcia on the SA border.

(218)
Maputo is now being supplied with power from its small coal and oil fired power station and the electricity authorities have appealed to consumers to reduce their use of electricity.

Rebels also cut the railway line between Maputo and Swaziland.

Chissano 'fine' after op⁽²¹⁸⁾

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique is recuperating in a hospital in Cuba after an operation to remove his prostate on Sunday. *Star 11/11/88*

A communique issued by the ruling Frelimo Party said the president was fine. "His vital signs are normal," the statement said.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said the operation was decided on after a medical examination in Havana.

Mr Chissano left unexpectedly for Cuba last week accompanied by his wife and Security Minister Mr Mariani Matsinha. — The Star's Africa News Service.

2/11/88
218

Mozambique leader on the mend after op

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique is continuing to make a good recovery following an operation in Guba on Sunday to remove his prostate gland.

A statement issued here by the ruling Frelimo Party said Mr Chissano was now walking, receiving visitors and eating.

He flew unexpectedly to Havana last week and met President Fidel Castro on Friday. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Maputo claims 120 rebels killed

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican army has claimed to have killed 120 rebels and captured 15 others in the two weeks ending October 31.

A statement issued here by the armed forces general staff said Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique had taken part in some of the oper-

ations.

It made no mention of government casualties, but said the major incident occurred when rebels attacked the small town of Mitande in the northern Niassa province.

The attackers were repulsed after losing 32 men. In the same attack two rebels were captured.

218

Rebels kill eight on train in Mozambique

MAPUTO — At least eight people travelling in a train from South Africa to Maputo were killed in a rebel ambush yesterday.

The latest MNR attack has led to Mozambique accusing "forces inside South Africa" of wanting to sabotage peace between the two countries.

Following an increase in the number of attacks in Maputo province, the official Radio Mozambique warned that it would not be possible to carry on with

The Star's Africa News Service

peace initiatives if the attacks continued.

Yesterday's attack took place about 150 km north-west of Maputo when a train carrying mostly Mozambican miners working in South Africa detonated a land mine. A group of rebels then opened fire on the train, killing at least eight people and injuring 38.

There has been an increase in rebel attacks in Maputo province since last week. On Friday rebels sabotaged the power lines carrying electricity from South Africa to Maputo and on Monday rebels attacked the line linking Maputo to Swaziland.

Radio Mozambique said last night that "forces inside South Africa" had ordered these attacks.

"The forces who, from within South Africa, supply and command the bandits have a clear objective in ordering these terrorist attacks," it claimed.

That aim "can only be the sabotage of peace initiatives in the region, particularly between Mozambique and South Africa".

Radio Mozambique noted that after a period of relative calm in Maputo province, the three attacks had been carried out immediately after South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha had been to Maputo to inaugurate the new offices of the South African trade mission.

SA spy chief may be set for Cabinet

Political Staff

Dr Niel Barnard, South Africa's shadowy spy chief, may be on the brink of a new career in politics.

Reliable sources say he is considering retiring soon as director-general of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) and that he is being punted as the man most likely to eventually succeed Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis.

Significantly, the information was leaked at the height of the political drama surrounding Mr Heunis.

Dr Barnard could not be reached.

The sources also said Security Police chief General Johann van der Merwe was the man most likely to take over the NIS.

Dr Barnard was head of the political science department at the University of the Orange Free State before being appointed, in May 1980 at the age of 31, chief of the NIS.

He has always been a strong advocate of the total strategy theory and the philosophy of "might is right".

His university theses were modern theoretical approaches to international relations.

In recent months, Dr Barnard has played a prominent role in the peace negotiations on Namibia and Angola.

Restrictions

The Star is being produced under the severe restrictions of the emergency regulations.

Share traditional hospitality with

WINE

Pik condemns political violence

By Lloyd Coutts

The South African Government was opposed to the use of violence for the achievement of political objectives, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

Mr Botha's statement came after Wednesday's guerilla attack on a train en route from South Africa to Maputo in which eight people died and 38 were injured.

The passenger train, carrying Mozambicans returning from South African mines, hit a landmine about 50 km north-west of Maputo and was then fired on by MNR rebels.

Mozambique's State radio blamed the attack on "forces within South Afri-

ca" who were trying to wreck the ongoing peace initiative between Mozambique and South Africa.

Mr Botha said the State President, Mr P W Botha, made it clear during recent negotiations with Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano, that the South Africa did not support the MNR.

"The recent sabotage of the RSA-Mozambique power line as well as the attack on the Sabie-Nkomati agricultural project is strongly condemned.

"The stability and economic development of Mozambique, as was emphasised by Mr P W Botha to President Chissano is not only in the interests of the RSA but also in the interests of the southern African region as a whole," Mr Botha said.

7 000 flee
NR645 4/11/88 218
town after
MNR attack

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — More than 7 000 people have fled from the railway town of Inhaminga after it was attacked by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR).

The Mozambique news agency AIM, which reported the incident, did not say if the rebels had occupied the town.

It said the refugees had arrived in the district of Marromeu, on the south bank of the Zambezi river, after fleeing from Inhaminga, which was attacked on October 19.

The agency said the attack against Inhaminga, which lies on the railway line between Beira and north-western province of Tete, had started in the early hours of the morning and "continued for several hours".

It gave no other details.

People had fled into the bush and one refugee told the authorities that in his group 53 people died of hunger and illness in the week they were in the bush.

In the past, Inhaminga has been the target of attacks by MNR rebels who managed to occupy it in 1985.

Foreign journalists who visited the town earlier this year said it was well defended by Mozambican troops.

Train attack: 'SA opposed to violence'

The Argus Correspondent

RR643 4/11/88 218

JOHANNESBURG. — The government was opposed to violence to achieve political objectives, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said following the guerrilla attack on a train en route from South Africa to Maputo.

Eight people died and 38 were injured in the ambush on Wednesday.

The passenger train, carrying Mozambicans returning from South African mines, hit a landmine 50km north of Maputo and was fired on by Renamo rebels.

Mozambique's radio blamed the attack on "forces within South Africa" attempting to wreck the peace initiative between Mozambique and South Africa.

President Botha had made it clear in negotiations with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano that South Africa did not support Renamo, Mr Botha said.

falling concrete and bricks and minimize loss and the possibility of passers-by being struck by debris.

be telephoned to establish the length of her visit.

● See Page 11.

Powerline to Maputo sabotaged

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — The powerline carrying electricity from South Africa to Maputo has been sabotaged for the second time last week.

The line was cut somewhere between the town of Moamba and the South African border, which is 30 km away, the official Mozambican news agency, Aim reports. It blamed the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) insurgents for the sabotage.

The Mozambican capital depends on the line for its regular supply of power and as a result of the sabotage is being supplied from a back-up power station near Maputo.

In a recent commentary, Aim said the sabotage of the powerline and other MNR attacks last week on the railway lines to Maputo from South Africa and Swaziland, were "the reply from the sponsors of banditry in Mozambique" to the meeting at Songo between Presidents Chissano of Mozambique and

Botha of South Africa.

In the attack on a train from South Africa, eight people were killed.

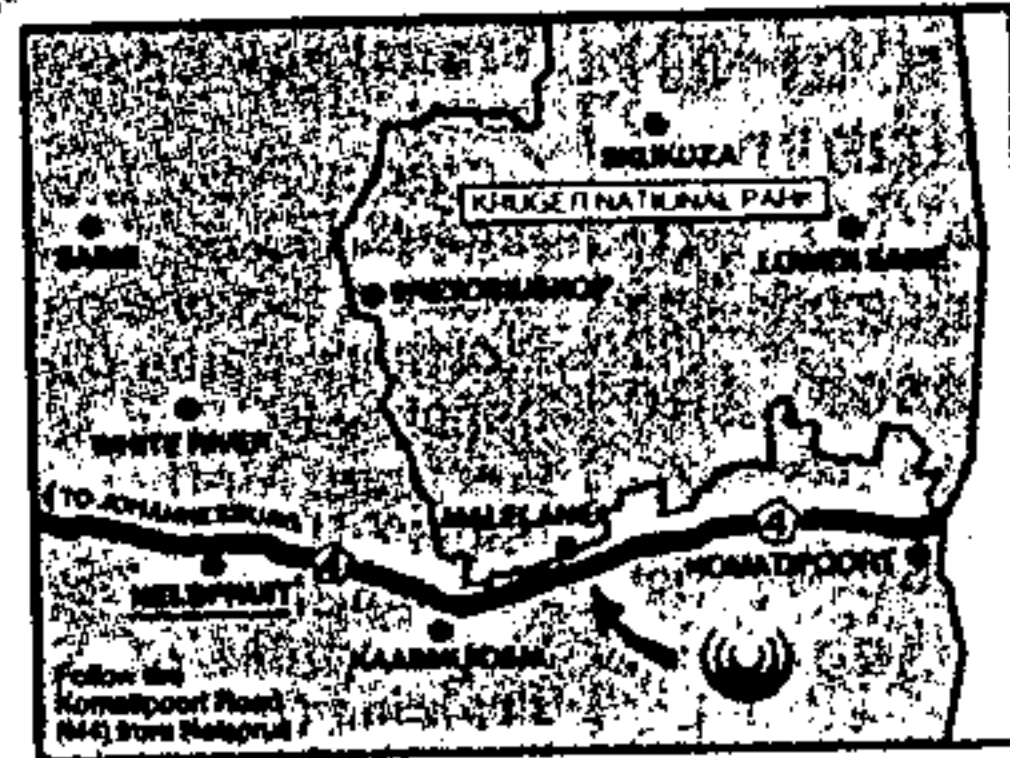
The news agency said that after the signing of the Nkomati Accord by the two governments in 1984, there had been a similar increase in insurgency.

"It is legitimate to ask if P W Botha is aware of what is going on," the agency said. "Does he control his army and his security forces? These acts committed by the bandits and by those who tell them what targets to hit are not simply an extension of the aggression against the Mozambican people."

"They are also a blow against the policy of detente that P W Botha has announced."

"The least that could be expected from Botha is that he take vigorous action against whoever in South Africa is still commanding the bandits. If he does not, then his detente policy risks losing whatever credibility it has, even in the eyes of Pretoria's allies."

BOOK NOW



N great C

This is what lovers of the great outdoors have been waiting for . . . an ultra modern luxury resort hotel right on the doorstep of the world's greatest game reserve, the Kruger National Park.

Luxury, luxury and more luxury . . . that's the best way to describe this exclusive lodge where the raw beauty of the wild

meets the comfort of 5-star accommodation.

The lodge has been designed to blend into the surroundings with spacious air conditioned rooms furnished in cool natural cane.

Even the cuisine takes full advantage of the bushveld lifestyle.

The Lodge serves sumptuous buffets as well as a mouthwatering selection of game dishes.

And for those who prefer to dine outside, order what you like from the pool bar. In the evenings sip exotic sundowners, as you wait for the game to venture down to their favourite watering hole . . . the Crocodile River.

CONDITIONS: 1. Rates are per person sharing and exclude GST and bed levy. 2. Rates valid up to 31 December 1988. 3. *Midweek packages R69,50 per person per night (minimum 3 nights, must include a Sunday) and weekend packages R79,50 per person per night (minimum 2 nights must include a Saturday). 4. Holidays must be pre-paid. Kids under 18 sharing with parents (max. 2) stay free with family rooms available. 5. Single supplement R35,00 per day. 6. Kids' Breakfast R0,50 per year of age to 12 years (if taken). Over 12 normal breakfast rates. 7. These special packages not available for conferences.

**R2-bn in aid for
Mozambique** 218

MAPUTO — Mozambique has been promised \$820 million (R2 billion) of economic assistance for 1989, following a meeting in Paris of the World Bank Consultative Group on Mozambique.

Mission clinic struggling to aid stream of Mozambican refugees

By Helen Grange

Seven missionaries have launched a school, clinic and church for about 2 500 Mozambican refugees living in cardboard huts in a squatter camp near Giyani in Gazankulu.

Although the structure housing these services is rudimentary, and the lessons taught are basic, concentrating on hygiene, the introduction of these services has improved living standards dramatically, says the leader of the group, Pastor Jeremy Silva.

The missionaries united at the beginning of the year in an effort to provide for the basic needs of the refugees, who had walked up to seven days to reach the desolate area they named Wisani (place of rest).

Our first visits to Wisani indicated an urgent need for food and medicines. We found people afflicted with Aids, smallpox, typhoid fever and malnutrition," Pastor Silva said.

By May, the missionaries, helped by the community, had built the wooden structure which houses the church, clinic and school.

On Sundays, Pastor Silva delivers sermons and Bible workshops are held for adults.

"This is the core of our work at Wisani. We have given priority to people's physical needs, but our main aim is to introduce the Bible."

He admits his team will be hard pressed to take care of a community which is growing by 10 each day.

Bid to beat MNR rebels in Mozambique

Two governments plan corridor to sea

218

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

A new transport corridor providing protection against insurgent attacks is being developed from Komatipoort in South Africa to Maputo.

Like the Beira Corridor linking Zimbabwe with the Indian Ocean, the Nkomati Corridor will consist of a parallel road and railway line to ease protection operations against attacks by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) insurgents.

The convoy principle was discussed at a meeting in Maputo yesterday of the Joint Security Commission formed by South Africa and Mozambique to monitor the Nkomati Accord.

Traffic on the road is likely to travel in convoys protected by Mozambican government forces. It will run parallel with the existing railway line all the way to Maputo.

The contract for about R50 million includes work on the road and railway line.

The South African and Mozambican governments also agreed to co-operate against "acts of terror" still being carried out in Mozambique.

A joint communique issued after the meeting said: "Both parties agreed there were forces at work trying to undermine Mozambique's and South Africa's efforts to attain peace and stability and that both sides would work together to counteract these forces."

Propaganda

At a news conference in Pretoria on his return from Maputo, the leader of the South African delegation, Lieutenant-General A J "Kat" Liebenberg, said it was difficult to identify exactly who these "forces" were.

The general said that there was a belief in Maputo that individuals in South Africa, not necessarily members of the military, were supporting the MNR with propaganda and in other ways.

He said there remained a perception in Maputo that South Africa was still aiding the MNR.

He noted that in recent weeks there had been a number of insurgent attacks in Mozambique and also a number of propagandistic attacks on South Africa from Mozambican government quarters.

A brief statement issued by the South African Defence Force at the news conference said "despite South Africa's sincerest intentions and manifest attempts at initiating a new era of regional detente, it is currently being threatened by elements intent on sabotaging this vital process".

● MNR rebels sabotaged the power lines from South Africa to Maputo yesterday.

Mozambique's state electricity company said the lines were sabotaged yesterday morning about 18 km from the South African border.

● See Page 3.

**'50 rebels killed
in attack on base'**

MAPUTO — Zimbabwean and Mozambican government troops attacked and destroyed a major rebel base in Gorongosa in central Mozambique last month, it was disclosed today.

In the joint government operation against the Nhachulululo base, the Mozambican authorities claimed to have killed 50 guerillas.

According to the Mozambican army spokesman, the base was used to launch attacks against neighbouring areas.

The Star's Africa News Service

218
The Star 10/11/68

Students return to decimated families

218

STW

14/11/88

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Nearly 90 percent of 837 Mozambican students who went to East Germany to complete secondary school have had their relatives killed or have lost contact with their families.

The young Mozambicans went to East Germany in 1981 after completing their primary education and at the time they were all less than 15 years old.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said relatives of 90 percent of the children had either been murdered by rebels or had been displaced by the war, fleeing into neighbouring countries.

The first group of 250 students returned home last week and the remaining students are expected to return home before the end of the year.

Aim said all students would now do their two years' compulsory military service.

French military support for Mozambique projects

218 The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — France is ready to give Mozambique military support to protect certain projects, Mozambican Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo indicated here yesterday.

In an interview broadcast by Mozambique Television, Mr Machungo said France was willing "to study appropriate ways of supporting Mozambique in guaranteeing the security of the joint projects we have with France".

Mr Machungo, who last week returned from France, did not give other details.

He said the French government had agreed to write off a third of Mozambique's debt to France. This decision would be formally announced next year.

PROTECTION

The French government would also make available to Mozambique additional funds totalling about \$16 million (R38 million).

Mr Machungo said the government was now preparing measures to protect lower income groups from the effects of price rises brought about by the country's economic recovery programme.

One such measure would be a fund to support the chronically ill and low-income workers who were unable to buy medicines at current prices.

In the education sector, support would be given so that poor families could acquire textbooks and other school equipment.

French ^{ARGUS} military ^{Ko/11/88} aid for ²¹⁸ Maputo?

Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO. — France is ready to give Mozambique military support to protect certain projects, Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo has indicated.

In an interview broadcast by Mozambique Television, Mr Machungo said France was willing "to study appropriate ways of supporting Mozambique in guaranteeing the security of the joint projects we have with France".

Mr Machungo, who returned from France last week, did not give other details.

He said the French government had agreed to write off a third of Mozambique's debt to France. This decision would be formally announced next year.

PRICE RISES

The French government would also make available to Mozambique additional funds of about US\$16-million.

Mr Machungo said the government was now preparing measures to protect lower-income groups from the effects of price rises brought about by the country's economic recovery programme.

One such measure would be a fund to support the chronically ill and low-income workers who were unable to buy medicines.

Star 15/11/88
'Can't fight and play' — Police

NTRU rejects talking to ANC

By Gerritt Erasmus

The Northern Transvaal Rugby Union unanimously accepted a resolution last night calling for no further negotiations with the ANC or other political organisations.

A proposal was put to the union's final committee meeting of the year by the Onderwyskollege representative, Dr Tienie van Staden, that NTRU clubs distance themselves from negotiations with the ANC.

During the two-hour meeting several delegates spoke out against last month's Harare talks between the SA Rugby Board, the black SA Rugby Union and the ANC.

This followed a summary by NTRU president Professor Fritz Eloff of proceedings at last Thursday's three-hour SARB meeting in Cape Town.

Professor Eloff said he had earlier condemned the talks, but that he was satisfied with the statement issued in Cape Town last week in which it was stated that talks with terrorist organisations would in future be avoided.

Colonel Piet Steyn (Pretoria Police) said policemen could not fight terrorists and, at the same time, talk rugby with them. He said the SARB statement was not clear enough and his club wanted the NTRU to take a firm stand.

Colonel Jakes Jacobs (Berea Park) said he had expected the NTRU to voice its disapproval of the talks at the SARB meeting and that he had considered severing all ties with rugby.

A life vice-president of the NTRU, Dr S Rautenbach, launched a personal attack on Dr Craven. He said he had lost all faith in the SARB president because Dr Craven was making decisions without the knowledge and approval of his board.

Dr Rautenbach questioned the wisdom of sending the SARB Pioneers team on a tour to South America "at a cost of R600 000".

Professor Eloff said he would not tolerate a personal attack on Dr Craven "without Dr Craven being here to defend himself".

Former Springbok centre Andre van Staden, president of the Pretoria Rugby Club, asked whether Dr Craven had considered the attitude of players when he agreed to the Harare talks.

Mr Hentie Serfontein, deputy president of the NTRU, said it was not necessary to take a stand after the SARB statement.

"The SARB has made it clear the ANC has been eliminated from future talks and the same applies to all other political organisations. According to the Cape Town statement these organisations will be avoided."

● From Cape Town last night, Dr Craven told Sapa he would not comment on the meeting.

"It is not worth replying to what Dr Rautenbach said.

"And as for the decision taken regarding the ANC, this is an old thing and I also see no reason to make any comment."



Dr Craven ... not worth replying to the comments of Dr Rautenbach.

SA lifts restrictions on Mozambicans

Restrictions on the recruitment of Mozambican workers by the South African agricultural and mining industries are to be lifted in terms of an agreement concluded by the Mozambican Minister of Labour, Mr Aguiar Mazula, and South Africa's Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

Sapa reports that Mr Mazula, who is on a three-day visit to South Africa with officials of his department, held talks on labour matters with Mr Du Plessis in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Du Plessis said after the meeting that Mozambicans could be recruited and employed legally once again, following the suspension of recruitment in 1985 because of security difficulties. He pointed out, however, that priority was still being given to available South African workers.

The Minister said that the problem of Aids would be taken into account when workers were recruited.

Blast destroys 200 m of track

The Star's Africa News Service MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels have destroyed 200 metres of the railway line between the northern port of Nacala and the city of Nampula, it was announced here yesterday.

A train was derailed when it detonated an explosive device about 53 km east of Nampula on Friday. The commander of the train's military escort lost two fingers of his left hand.

The railway line also links Nacala to landlocked Malawi but trains have been unable to use it for many years.

Malawian troops are stationed in Mozambique to protect gangs repairing and replacing tracks. Foreign funds have made the work possible.



C
C
V
N
S
t
a
n
t
n
r
t

Mozambique work for SA builders

CAPE TOWN — SA building contractors stand to make millions of rands providing low-cost self-help schemes in Mozambique, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis said yesterday after a tour of Old Crossroads with a Mozambican delegation, including his counterpart Aguian Mazula.

17/1/88
Own Correspondent

He said his department had spoken to "several" contractors, including the Old Crossroads upgrading company, Topcor, about the scheme. No contracts had been awarded yet.

8/17/11/84

Train hits ²¹⁸ MNR mine near Maputo

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement continue to step up their offensive in Maputo province and attacked a train on the line between the capital and Swaziland yesterday.

Railways sources said a train travelling from Maputo to the district of Boane hit a mine about 30 km from the capital. The train driver was hurt and the track was damaged. Several wagons overturned.

This is the third time in less than a month that the line has been attacked.

The MNR rebels have also made several attacks on the railway linking Maputo to South Africa and on the power lines between South Africa and the Mozambican capital.

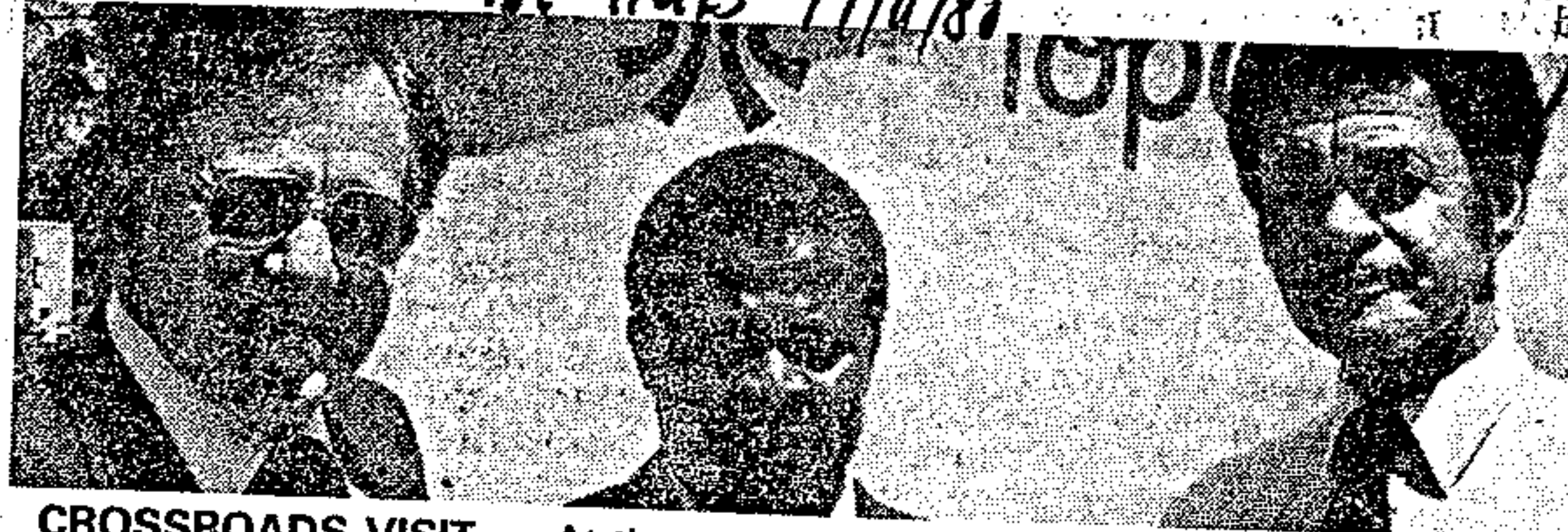
Mozambican authorities say the MNR increased its attacks after South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha visited Maputo on October 25.

SA Builders for Mozambican Scheme?

SOUTH AFRICAN building contractors stand to make millions of rands providing low-cost self-help schemes in Mozambique in terms of arrangements being made between the two countries at top government level.

This emerged from an interview with Mr Pietie du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, after he had shown his visiting Mozambican counterpart, Mr Aguian Mazula, and three cabinet ministers around Old Crossroads yesterday.

Mr Du Plessis said his department had spoken to "several" contractors, including the Old Crossroads upgrading company, Topcor, about the



CROSSROADS VISIT . . At the squatter camp yesterday were (from left) Mr Pietie du Plessis, Mozambican Minister of Labour Mr Aguian Mazula and Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana.

scheme. No contracts had been awarded but the scheme could begin before the year's end.

Asked to quantify government spending on the project, he said it depended on local infrastructure and materials available in Mozambi-

que.

"It depends. It might run into a couple of million," he said.

While no specific amount was budgeted he had "other sources available".

Mr Mazula said complementary arrange-

ments for Mozambicans to resume work in South Africa after the SA government "closed the door to the mines in 1985" would boost his country's economy.

"We've been supplying manpower to South Africa since the last cen-

tury and we must see our relationship as a way to maintain economic interdependence."

Before Mozambican independence, 110 000 of his countrymen had worked in SA mines.

Mr Mazula, who expressed admiration at the Old Crossroads project, said it was "not possible for us (Mozambique) to survive if SA closes the border".

Others in the Mozambican delegation are Dr A Justino, Director for Labour Research, Mr P Coutu, the director of Labour Information, Mr A Manhiça, Head of the Department of Migrant Labour, and Mr M Sitoes, the Johannesburg representative.

MNR active ^{swaziland}

MAPUTO — Rebels of
the Mozambique Na-
tional Resistance Move-
ment continue to step up
their offensive in Maputo
province and on Wed-
nesday attacked a train
on the railway line
between the capital and
Swaziland. (218)

(218) Star 21/11/88
SA offers concrete aid to Mozambique

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government is to study a South African offer to build training centres for the informal sector, Labour Minister Mr Aguiar Mazula said here yesterday.

He also said South Africa had agreed to lift restrictions on the recruitment of Mozambicans for the mining industry.

SA business begins returning to 'optimistic' Mozambique

SAFV
22/11/88
218

Although the insurgent war continues to ravage the country, Mozambique is undergoing what one analyst calls a second revolution — an economic one.

Despite its inability to end the fighting, the government is going ahead with efforts to promote economic development that are said to be producing impressive results.

Both South African and overseas concerns are reported to be showing a growing interest in trade and investment in the country.

The South African interest has developed parallel with a dramatic improvement in the past year in diplomatic relations between Pretoria and Maputo.

South African businesses may now be playing the major role in what the Mozambicans hope will be the revitalisation of their economy, which has been battered for much of its 13 years of independence by the war against the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

South African Breweries, for instance, has re-opened its match factory in Mozambique and is considering going into the brewing industry there. Sappi is well into a feasibility study for a multimillion-rand forestry project.

"Mozambique is undergoing a second revolution," says Miss Sally Gallagher, head of the Johannesburg firm Business Development Africa, which promotes trade and investment in and among African countries and has close and long-standing ties with Mozambique.

"There has never been a more optimistic feeling than there is today in Mozambique," she says.

Miss Gallagher says there is tremendous interest in South Africa and overseas in the trade and investment possibilities in Mozambique.

Most of the South African interest is directed at the Maputo area, but recently a group of businessmen visited Beira to scout prospects there.

The South African Government appears to be looking to make its own aid as well as South African private investment in Mozambique a showcase for the rest of Africa.

The thinking seems to be that if other African countries see Mozambique benefiting from co-operation with the Republic they will seek a similar arrangement for themselves.

To a large extent the investor interest, both South African and overseas, has been encouraged by incentives offered by the Mozambique government itself.

Not only has the Frelimo government moved away from the policies of socialism that it enforced at independence but it has offered attractive investment terms to foreign entrepreneurs.

Thirteen years after independence, Mozambique is undergoing another revolution as it tries, with South African and overseas help, to rebuild an economy shattered by internal strife, writes **GERALD L'ANGE** of The Star's Africa News Service.



President Joaquim Chissano . . . leading Mozambique into an economic revolution.

The major factor deterring investment in potentially rich Mozambique, according to diplomatic and business sources, is the risk of having investments destroyed by the MNR.

Increasingly, however, the answer is being found in development under armed guard. Investors reluctant to risk their money in areas susceptible to rebel attack appear to be showing growing interest in doing so within protected areas.

These include not only the principal cities but also the protected transport corridors, of which the Beira Corridor from Zimbabwe to the sea is the most firmly established.

Work is going ahead from each end of the Limpopo Corridor to restore the railway line from Maputo to Chicualacuala on the Zimbabwe border and, less effectively, apparently, on the line from Nacala port to Malawi.

Plans are well advanced for what may become the busiest corridor of all — the Nkomati

Corridor from Maputo to Komatipoort in South Africa.

Work is due to start shortly on closing a dog-leg in the road between the two centres to make it run alongside the railway all the way to the sea and to improve the existing section to enable it to carry heavy traffic.

Provided it can handle the traffic, Maputo is the logical port for much of the Transvaal. The Mozambique government has in the past accused South Africa of deliberately restricting traffic as part of its alleged policy of destabilisation, but Pretoria now maintains that South Africa's best interests lie in making good use of the port.

The power line for electricity from South Africa, which, like the railway, has been cut several times recently by saboteurs, would presumably be included in the Nkomati Corridor.

Convoys escorted by security forces will be operated for road traffic but it is not yet clear whether the security will be provided by the Mozambican army, a private army or both.

Private armies have mushroomed in Mozambique in the new era of economic development under armed guard. According to some accounts, the privatisation of security has come about because of the unreliability of the poorly trained and badly equipped government forces.

Whatever the reason for their existence, the private armies are guarding a variety of projects, including railways, construction sites and agricultural schemes.

Prominent in this field is a British firm that recruits, trains and operates private forces that often function in co-operation with government troops.

One of the biggest private armies to operate in Mozambique is expected to be deployed to guard the powerline from the Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa when it comes back into operation as a result of the recent agreement between the Mozambican, Portuguese and South African governments.

This agreement and the recent meeting at Songo between President P W Botha and President Joaquim Chissano are the high points of the improvement in relations between the two countries.

The restoration came after relations had degenerated almost into open animosity as a result of Maputo's conviction that after signing the Nkomati Accord in 1984 Pretoria proceeded to flout it by continuing to aid the MNR.

Pretoria's denials were disbelieved until Maputo apparently decided to give the South Africans the benefit of the doubt.

CAF 7mD 23/4/88

Churches to hold ^{2/8} talks with Renamo

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — President Joaquim Chissano has authorised the Mozambican Council of Churches to open exploratory talks with Renamo about bringing an end to the ten-year-old civil war in the former Portuguese colony.

The chairman of the council, which represents all the Christian denominations except the Roman Catholics, said in an interview here yesterday that its intermediaries were trying to persuade Renamo to take advantage of the amnesty policy announced last year by President Chissano.

"Our big concern is not just bringing the two sides together, it is bringing peace," said the Rev Felipe Banze, a minister of the United Methodist church, who is in Harare for a five-day meeting on the problems of the frontline states sponsored by the World Council of Churches. The peace initiative is thought likely to receive full backing from Mozambique's influential Catholic bishops.

Destabilisers of country

Mr Banze said that at a meeting with President Chissano in August, churchmen made strong representations about the suffering the war is causing to Mozambique's 14 million people. The Frelimo government has in the past clashed angrily with churchmen who urged peace talks with the rebels.

"The government believed that since the churches represent the overwhelming majority of the Mozambican people it was correct for the churches to open dialogue with the destabilisers of the country," said Mr Banze.

He said churchmen had initially been baffled about where to find the Renamo leadership and had had to ask the government's advice.

Giving a diplomatic smile, Mr Banze said he was not sure whether a letter proposing talks had been sent off by the special "peace and reconciliation" committee the Mozambican churchmen had set up.

Soviets supply Mozambique with 2 boats

MAPUTO — The Soviet Union is to donate two coastal vessels to Mozambique for use in the country's emergency programme under an agreement signed here. *Star 24/11/88*
The two boats, valued at more than R3 million, are expected to arrive in

Mozambique next month and can carry cargoes of 1 178 and 1 568 tonnes.

(218)
Soviet crews will remain with the boats to train Mozambican personnel for at least six months. — The Star's Africa News Service.

SA equips Maputo to defend lines

Star 25/11/88
218 The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — South Africa is to deliver an unspecified amount of "non-lethal" military equipment to Mozambique on Monday, it was announced here yesterday.

The Mozambican news agency, AIM, said a South African ship would dock in the central Mozambique port of Beira on Monday with "a cargo of non-lethal military equipment" but gave no details about the kind of equipment to be supplied.

It said the military equipment would be used to provide logistical support for the defence of the power lines that run from the Cahora Bassa Dam in the northwestern province of Tete to the South African border.

The supply of the equipment was part of the agreement reached in Lisbon in June between South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal on the repair and protection of the power lines.

Mozambican doctors visit Baragwanath ²¹⁸

A delegation of four Mozambican doctors visited Baragwanath Hospital yesterday on the second day of a fact-finding visit to South Africa.

They are the national director of health, Dr Antonio Cabral, the chief medical officer of Maputo province, Dr Eulalia da Costa, the general surgeon of Maputo Central Hospital, Dr Paulo Garrido, and the director of the National Institute of Health, Dr Jaoa Schwalback. *Star 25/11/87*

The delegation also visited the South African Institute for Medical Research, the National Institute for Virology and Rietfontein Fever Hospital. Today they will visit Medunsa, Ga-Rankuwa Hospital and will meet Department of Health officials. They have declined to comment. — Medical Reporter.

Mozambique admits churches help

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government yesterday denied it had given the churches permission to mediate in the war in Mozambique but admitted it had "encouraged" the churches to explain an amnesty law.

5707 25/11/88
Mozambique's Justice Minister, Mr Osumane Ali Dauto, said his government had urged churches to persuade rebels to take advantage of the amnesty law passed in December 1987. — The Star's Africa News Service.

218

leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev

26 Times 26/1/88
26 killed in rebel attack

JOHANNESBURG. — A report from Mozambique said 26 people had been killed in an attack by the Renamo movement on a railway workshop in the north of the country.

where he was spending the weekend, police said. A crime is not suspected.

28/11/85
22 killed in Renamo raid *2/8*

JOHANNESBURG. — Renamo killed 22 people in a raid on a school where many were sheltering. Quoting the Mozambican News Agency, the SABC says the attack took place a week ago near Manhica, north of Maputo.



SA's R10-m aid package arrives in Mozambique

AK645 29/11/88 218

From GERALD L'ANGE
Argus Africa News Service

BEIRA. — The first military aid South Africa has given to the Mozambican government since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984 has been handed over at a dockside ceremony in Beira.

The Mozambicans took delivery yesterday of the first shipment of a R10-million rand package of "non-lethal" South African military equipment that is intended to help its army defend the Cahora Bassa power line against insurgent attacks.

The equipment, including trucks, signals equipment and military clothing, was unloaded from the South African naval supply ship, the SAS Drakensberg.

The Drakensberg is the first South African naval vessel to visit a Mozambican port since that country became independent in 1975.

Symbolic

The vessel's presence and the handing-over ceremony were symbolic of the recent improvement in relations between the two countries, which has led to the revival of the Nkomati Accord.

Although it has not been officially stated, Pretoria clearly hopes the supply of military equipment to the Mozambican government will help to counter the allegations that South Africa has deliberately destabilised neighbouring countries, notably by supplying the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

It was these allegations that caused the decline of the Nkomati Accord.

Formally handing over the

equipment, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr W N Breytenbach, said the South African delegation had come to Beira "to honour the word of our country".

"When South Africa concludes an agreement with another country, our nation's honour is at stake."

An SADF contingent will remain in Mozambique to train Mozambicans in the use and maintenance of the equipment.

They will be the first South African troops to be stationed in Mozambique other than the military representative attached to the South African diplomatic office in Maputo.

Mr Breytenach said the delegation was in Beira to honour undertakings given by President Botha at his meeting at Songo, with President Joaquim Chissano.

Protection

He said he wanted to emphasise "very strongly indeed" that the provision of non-lethal military aid to the Mozambican government did not mean that South Africa would become involved in the internal affairs of its neighbours.

The equipment provided was intended solely for the protection of the Cahora Bassa power line, he said.

The Mozambican Minister of Industry and Energy, Mr Antonio Branco, said his government saw the delivery of the equipment as a commitment by both governments to fulfil their obligations under the Nkomati Accord.

The equipment being given to Mozambique includes 34 South African-made Samil military trucks, 500 pairs of boots, 3 000 pairs of socks, 1 000 blankets, medical equipment valued at R94 000 and R2-million worth of rations.

SA sends military supplies to Frelimo

Capl Times 29/11/88 218
LISBON. — The first shipment of South African military aid to help protect Mozambique's strategic power lines arrived at the port of Beira yesterday, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported.

The non-lethal equipment, including trucks, tents, uniforms and rations, was delivered at an official ceremony attended by Mozambique's Minister of Industry, Mr Antonio Branco, and South Africa's deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, Lusa reported from Maputo.

In June South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal signed a financial and security accord aimed at reactivating the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric plant, Africa's biggest.

South Africa agreed to supply a Mozambican army task force with equipment to protect the 900km of power lines from rebel attacks as part of the accord which will ensure a cheap supply of electricity to South Africa.

The 2 000 MW dam, built by Portugal in the early 1970s has been crippled by attacks from Renamo rebels for the past decade.

South Africa agreed to share the initial repair and protection costs of about R170 million and to halt its support for Renamo rebels.

Power is expected to flow by the start of 1990, supplying South Africa with about 8% of its electricity needs. — Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwe fences in war refugees

From JOHN MORRISON of Reuters at Nyangombe camp in Zimbabwe

ZIMBABWE, worried about a potential security threat from Mozambique rebels, is fencing in thousands of Mozambican refugees behind barbed wire.

Gangs of workmen are erecting a 2.5-metre high fence around Nyangombe camp, home to 13 000 of the 71 000 Mozambicans registered as refugees in Zimbabwe.

Similar fencing has been completed at Nyamatikiti camp, but it is not clear if the two largest camps, Mazoe Bridge and Tongogara, will also be surrounded by barbed wire.

The move, described as a Cabinet decision, has disturbed both the local representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the refugees themselves.

The paradox is that inside the wire the camps are well run with health care, food, training and schools which would be the envy of refugees elsewhere in Africa or of the average peasant inside Mozambique.

When two busloads of visitors arrived from a World Council of Churches meeting in Harare, some refugees complained that the fence was turning the camp into a prison.

"If we go outside without permission they beat us," one man said through an interpreter. The camp administrator told his guests that the fence was to protect the refugees against attacks by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

The camp is 100km from the Mozambican border.

The UNHCR representative in Zimbabwe, Godfrey Sabeti, said he had formally requested an explanation from the



Zimbabwe government for the barbed wire. "We have indicated at every stage we are not in favour of the fence," he said.

"We feel it is a measure limiting freedom of movement," he added, though he expressed understanding for Zimbabwe's security worries and described the overall running of the camps as impressive.

Since 1987 MNR rebels have been accused of crossing into eastern Zimbabwe, killing and abducting dozens of villagers and stealing food and other supplies.

The government believes the MNR gunmen have been mingling with tens of thousands of Mozambicans who have settled in the eastern districts of Zimbabwe, many as casual farm workers. The result has been a major secu-

rity clampdown since 1987 which has reduced, but not eliminated, rebel attacks along the border.

Some refugees say they were rounded up from farms and placed in the camps against their will. Mr Sabeti confirms this but says Zimbabwe has in fact been generous in granting refugee status to people who may otherwise have been sent home as illegal immigrants.

Meanwhile, the number in the camps goes on rising, though not as fast as in 1987. Altogether about a million Mozambicans have fled to neighbouring countries, including 700 000 to Malawi, and their number is still rising.

The UNHCR says about 300 refugees from Zimbabwe have gone back to Mozambique after asking to be repa-

triated, but the bulk of them will probably stay until the day the war in Mozambique ends.

At Nyangombe, refugees are first housed in tents and then given materials to build their own thatched huts and latrines. The camp is divided into units with their own elected leaders.

A Zimbabwean nurse runs a clinic to treat basic ailments while more serious cases are ferried to hospital in Nyanga or Mutare. Foreign aid agencies are building schools and workshops where the unskilled Mozambicans can learn carpentry, metalwork, weaving and sewing.

Nyangombe has a football team which plays matches against the other refugee camps.

Lack of land means that unlike their counterparts in Malawi and the displaced people in Mozambique, the refugees cannot feed themselves. Though there is a small vegetable plot, the refugees rely almost entirely on supplies from the World Food Programme of Zimbabwean maize meal and other staples for their three meals a day.

Sometimes a patronising note creeps in when the Zimbabwean administrators and project leaders talk about the Mozambicans: "We even have one refugee who knows how to run the water engine and can switch it on and off," says a camp official.

The reliance on outside supplies gives the refugees a helpless look as they sit under the baobab trees on the sandy soil, waiting for the next food distribution.

"They are fully dependent; that's the negative side," Mr Sabeti said. "But we are caught in a dilemma in that we have to expand the facilities even though really they would all like to go home."

Bizarre blending with the norm in Southern Africa

GERALD L'ANGE, Editor of the Argus Africa News Service, reports from Beira

1/12/88

IN a sub-continent in which the bizarre increasingly blends with the norm, the scene at the Beira docks this week was entirely fitting.

There, in the port for the Beira Corridor, the frontline states' best answer to South African "destabilisation", was moored the South African naval replenishment ship SAS Drakensberg, formally representing the alleged destabiliser itself.

And from its holds was emerging military equipment given by the South African government to the Mozambique government to help it defend the Cahora Bassa power line that carries electricity to South Africa against the Renamo rebels — who are allegedly armed and supplied by South Africa.

To get to the port, SAS Drakensberg had sailed up the channel whose navigation buoys were sabotaged some years ago, allegedly by South Africa, and in which some ships were sunk, allegedly by South Africa, to block the channel, all in the cause of destabilisation.

At the foot of SAS Drakensberg's gangplank the South African and Mozambican flags fluttered side by side before the dais on which sat the dignitaries attending the ceremonial handing over of the South African military lorries, boots, socks, underpants, medicines, radios, rations and other "non-lethal" equipment.

One of the Johannesburg-based foreign correspondents who had flown in to cover the event conjured up an imaginary headline for his report: "The Boers are back in Beira by boat."

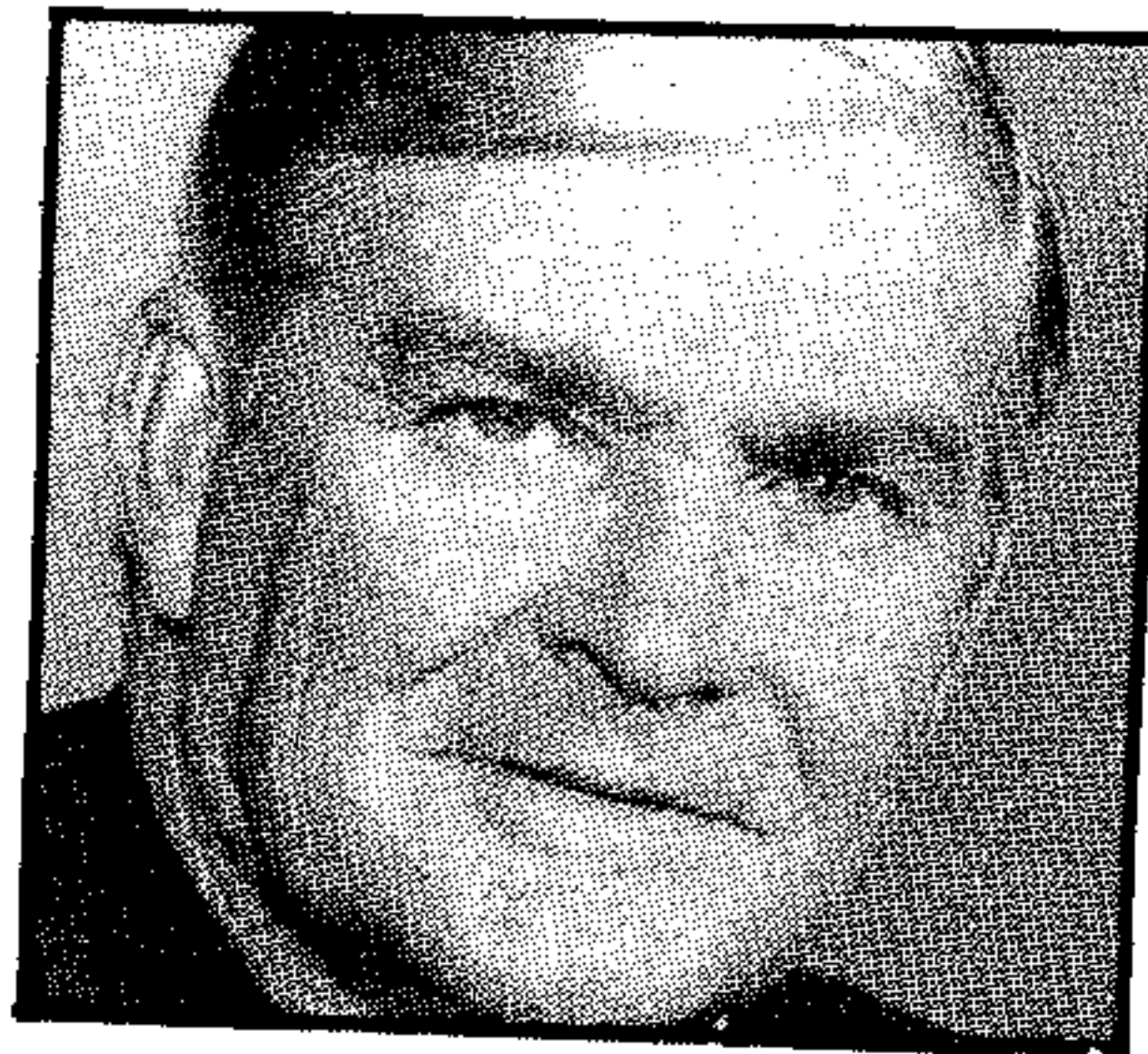
The Boers were indeed back in Beira, which some of them used to visit before Mozambique became independent, and their presence was symbolic of much more than lorries and army underpants. The scene was heavy with symbolism, both intended and incidental.

A supply ship is not the most glamorous of naval vessels but in the rundown, ravaged port of Beira SAS Drakensberg was like a duchess in a dive.

Moored alongside the crumbling sheds of Mozambique's second port, the immaculate, Durban-built vessel illustrated the relatively high level of the South African economy and technology against the backwardness of a Marxist Mozambique ripped by war.

In Beira the ravages of the conflict with the Renamo insurgents and of the Frelimo government's early economic blunders are even more appallingly obvious than in Maputo. Beira leaves those seeing it for the first time in many years with a sense of awe at the depth of its decline.

This seems to be a city struggling not



Mr W N Breytenbach

so much to recover as to avoid sinking any further.

Little in it is new, and almost everything is decaying. The cars, dockside tractors, railway rolling stock — almost everything mechanical — show evidence of cannibalisation almost beyond belief; cannibalisation that nonetheless demonstrates an extraordinary skill of its own kind.

SAS Drakensberg, like the South African-made Samil trucks it disgorged, carried a clear even if unintended message: the technology and the economy that produced them might be made accessible to Mozambique, too, if it accepted South Africa's overtures for economic co-operation and political tolerance.

Pointing to the advantages that black African countries could gain from accepting these overtures is a major thrust of the South African government's effort to gain acceptance in black Africa.

Whether a significant number of them will accept these advantages without first demanding the total abolition of apartheid remains the dominant question.

In accepting the South African military aid the Frelimo government has at least given Pretoria the benefit of the doubt on its assertion that it is no longer aiding Renamo.

To exploit the political opportunity thus opened, Pretoria needs to demonstrate convincingly that its support for the rebels has ceased and that it is willing and able to prevent any private groups in South Africa from getting funds and equipment to them.

If it could do this, the rewards would be substantial in terms of increased acceptance not only in Mozambique but elsewhere in black Africa, too.

How South Africa could go about proving an end to support for Renamo is difficult to see, but the task may not be impossible.

In Mozambique and elsewhere among the frontline states it has been noted that although Pretoria has announced an end to its help for the rebels, it has not condemned the atrocities attributed to them or called with much enthusiasm for an end to the fighting that has devastated Mozambique.

Pretoria's formal attitude is that the conflict is an internal Mozambican question and that it does not interfere in other countries' affairs or presume to dictate policy to them. But most of the rest of the world believes Pretoria has in fact interfered in Mozambique's internal affairs by aiding Renamo.

It is difficult to find answers, however, to the question of whether the outside world would consider that South Africa should now prove its good intentions by actively involving itself in anti-Renamo activities beyond supplying "soft" military equipment to the Mozambican armed forces to help in the protection of the Cahora Bassa power line.

To go beyond that South Africa would need either to supply lethal military equipment or send its own forces into action in Mozambique against Renamo.

But Pretoria has made it plain that it has no intention of getting its troops involved in fighting in Mozambique. Whether it may in the future beef up its supplies, going beyond trucks and underpants to guns and bullets, remains to be seen.

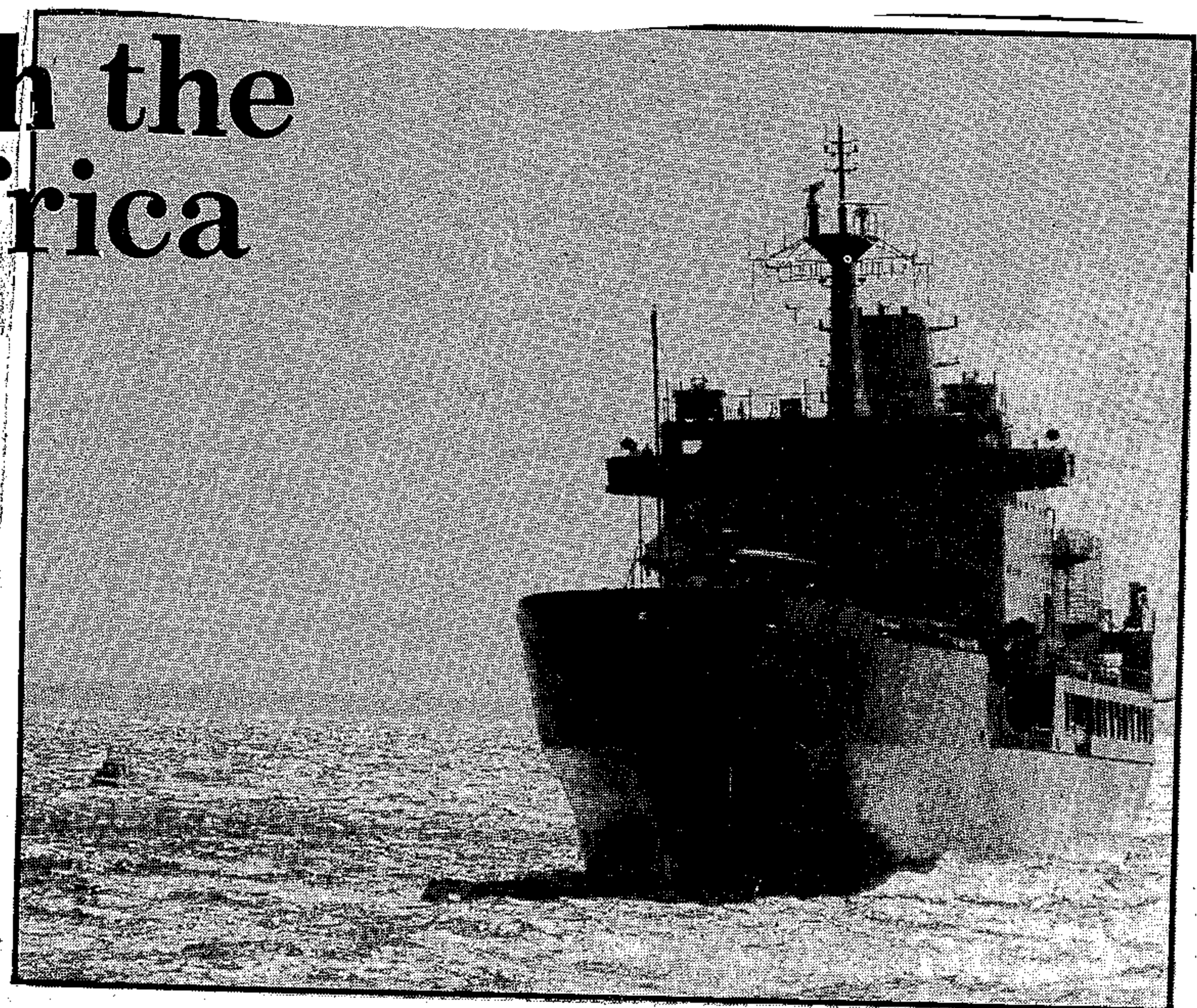
While South Africa may well need to offer stronger proof of its withdrawal of support for Renamo, getting involved in arms supplies in Africa is something it would obviously view with great caution.

In formally handing over the "soft" equipment in Beira this week, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr W N Breytenbach, implied that South Africa could not be expected to sell weapons to countries that supported the international arms embargo against the Republic.

It may nevertheless be interesting to know how the countries to which South Africa's burgeoning overseas arms trade is now going voted in the United Nations when the arms embargo was adopted.

The exercise in Beira this week must greatly narrow the credibility gap that black Africa sees between the allegations of South African aid to Renamo and of destabilisation in general and the denials.

But it is doubtful that the gap has been closed.



SAS Drakensberg ... duchess in a dive.

Mozambique
moves to ²⁸
halt measles

sta The Star's Africa
2/12/85 News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozam-
bican Ministry of Health
has launched an emergen-
cy vaccination pro-
gramme in the Gille dis-
trict of Zambezia prov-
ince following the death
of more than 300 people
from measles in the past
three months.

A spokesman for the
health department said
the outbreak of the dis-
ease was rooted in the
destruction of health care
facilities by MNR rebels.

ANC's Maputo office ransacked

MAPUTO — The office of the African National Congress was ransacked over the weekend, the Mozambican news agency AIM reported yesterday.

AIM, quoting an unidentified ANC source, said the office was broken into on Sunday night. Desk drawers were opened and documents were scattered on the floor. (10) (218)

Under the terms of a 1984 non-aggression treaty, Mozambique pledged to prohibit ANC military activities on its territory, but it has continued to allow the organisation to maintain an office in Maputo.

There was no immediate official statement from the ANC or Mozambican authorities regarding the attack.

South African security forces in the past have staged numerous cross-border raids aimed at ANC facilities in neighboring countries. — Sapa-AP.

Tanzanian troops leave Mozambique

*CPT
Amis
2/12/88*

218

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzania announced yesterday that it has withdrawn its troops who were helping Mozambique fight right-wing Renamo rebels.

The number of Tanzanians fighting on the government side in the Mozambican civil war has never been disclosed. The pull-out was not announced in advance.

Defence Ministry spokesman Major Cuni Zongo said the withdrawal was completed in November.

The Tanzanian troops, thought by Western diplomats to number several thousand, had helped Mozambican government forces defend the northern province of Zambezia since 1987.

No reason was given for the withdrawal, which had been rumoured since early November. The announcement was published on the front page of the government-run Daily News.

"They have successfully completed

their task and won praise and commendation from their Mozambican counterparts," Major Zongo said.

Several thousand Zimbabwean troops remain in Mozambique to help defend the strategic road, railway and oil pipeline from Zimbabwe to the port of Beira from attack by Renamo.

The Daily News quoted Tanzanian Defence Minister Mr Salim Ahmed Salim as telling a parade of returning soldiers on Wednesday that their "excellent work" had prevented the rebels from capturing Zambezia province and cutting Mozambique in half.

Diplomatic sources said there were probably several reasons for the Tanzanian pull-out, including the cost of maintaining troops abroad and Mozambique's recent moves to improve relations with South Africa.

"The money ran out. I think it is as simple as that," one Western diplomat said. — Sapa-Reuter

MNR denies claims on defector

LISBON. — Mozambique's right-wing MNR rebels denied yesterday that a defector who turned himself over to Maputo authorities this week was one of their high officials.

"Joao Chivaca was merely a sympathiser of our organisation and never assumed any post of responsibility," said a rebel statement distributed in Lisbon.

Mozambique's official AIM news agency said on Wednesday that Joao Chivaca was head of European organi-

sation and mobilisation in Lisbon for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), or Renamo, and had surrendered under a government amnesty.

The MNR statement said Chivaca, 26, had been a member of Mozambique's secret service SNASP before coming to Portugal and joining the rebels.

"As far as Renamo is concerned, Chivaca went back to Maputo to give account to his bosses at SNASP, with whom he probably never severed his links," it said. — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique reviews the Moscow connection

By ANTONIO GUMENDE in Maputo

ONE of the arguments frequently heard about why Mozambique should "turn to the West" goes as follows: "The Soviets only give guns, but the Americans can provide both guns and food".

But Andrie Pokrovski, a diplomat in the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, who is responsible for emergency aid, says it would be a mistake to imagine that Soviet support for Mozambique, even during the armed struggle for national liberation, was restricted just to the supply of weapons and the training of Frelimo guerrillas.

While it is true that the Soviet Union is the main supplier of weaponry to the Mozambican army, it is also true that the USSR occupies an outstanding position in the supply of other types of assistance to Mozambique.

According to United Nations estimates, the Soviet Union is presently the second most important supplier of free aid to Mozambique.

Pokrovski modestly says this

Support not limited only to arms

classification is not important because when it comes to assisting a nation in need "there is no place for competitions to see who will emerge in first place".

Supplies from the Soviet Union are governed by undertakings reached through bilateral negotiation, based on Mozambican requests.

Over the next two years, for instance, the Soviet Union will supply consumer goods, entirely free, to a value of R90-million.

According to Pokrovski, free Soviet assistance - the framework of Mozambique's emergency programme - also covers the building industry, health, education, and transport.

The greatest volume of Soviet aid was in 1987, the year in which Mozambique's economic recovery programme was launched. In that year Soviet aid totalled R92,4-million.

In 1988, the total will be about R81-million. Consumer goods account for about

60 percent of this.

Although the emergency situation means that almost six million Mozambicans are dependent for their survival on food aid, Soviet food aid only amounts to R130 000.

Pokrovski explains that this apparently low figure results from the fact the Soviet Union also has food supply problems. "It may not seem like it", he said, "but we also are importers of food."

The other area which this year will account for much of the Soviet aid is transport.

In response to a request by Mozambique when President Joaquim Chissano visited the Soviet Union in 1987, Soviet authorities have sent a fleet of six helicopters each with a cargo capacity of two tons to assist the logistics sector in the emergency programme.

The helicopters operate in the centre and north of the country, in Sofala, Tete, Manica and Zambezia provinces. Since

they started work in April, they have transported around 1 300 tons of relief goods to areas where overland access is impossible.

Over the same period, the helicopters evacuated about 9 000 civilians.

The Soviet Union has also promised to supply 30 trucks and two boats for the transport of goods and passengers.

Given the insecurity on many of the roads, coastal transport is an important alternative to carry relief goods to the population.

The boats have a capacity of 2 200 tons each and will be delivered at the end of this year.

Asked whether the Soviet Union controls the use of the goods it provides, as certain other donors do, Pokrovski said this had never been Soviet practice.

"For us, what is essential is to reply to the requests of the Mozambicans with what we are to give," he said. "If the Mozambicans ask us for something, it is because they know the use of this aid, as well as the channels for ensuring that it arrives in the hands of those for whom it is destined."

Rebels blast 1 200 Cahora pylons

CAP Times 5/12/88 218

MAPUTO. — In a massive sabotage operation that began last April, Mozambican right-wing rebels have destroyed 674 pylons on the power transmission line linking the Cahora Bassa Dam in northern Mozambique to South Africa.

The figure was given by Mr Ian McRae, director of Escom and chairman of a three-nation committee tasked with repairing the power line which has been cut since 1983.

Portugal, the major share-holder, South Africa and Mozambique agreed in June to get the line working again.

Official figures released last April showed that 524 pylons had been destroyed by rebel action since the early 1980s. Mr McRae's additional figure brings the total to 1 200 out of 4 000 and means that the rebels have blown up an average of three pylons daily since April. The rebels have mainly concentrated on the pylons along the 400-km stretch from Chimoio in the central Manica province to Chicualacuala in the southern Gaza province.

South Africa says it no longer aids the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) in its fight to disrupt Mozambique's economy, which began with military aid from Pretoria in the early 1980s.

31 killed in MNR raid

MAPUTO. — MNR guerillas killed 31 people and wounded 53 in an attack on a small town and government forces killed 39 rebels in follow-up clashes, Radio Mozambique has reported.

Government and ruling Frelimo Party officials were quoted yesterday as saying the attack by the guerillas occurred on Wednesday at Chibabava, in the central province of Sofala.

The officials said that in clashes that followed the raid, government forces stationed in the town killed 39 guerillas and captured 10. — Sapa-AP

In September President P W Botha toured the dam, Africa's largest, with President Joaquim Chissano and promised South African support for repairing and protecting the power line.

If power starts flowing to South Africa again, the electricity would earn R180 million a year from sales to Pretoria, meet 10% of the Republic's power needs and restore a politically important link to Mozambique. — Sapa-Reuter

Officials deny claims

US govt ⁽²¹⁸⁾ Star 7/12/86 supporting MNR says newsletter

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The US government appears to be sponsoring not one but two covert operations in support of the MNR, the fortnightly newsletter *Africa Confidential* claims this week.

The allegation is denied by US officials.

It claims that one of the networks operating to support the MNR today appears to be sponsored by elements in the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the other "bears the CIA hallmark".

The two organisations have differing views on Mozambique. But, says the newsletter, "there are signs of mutual support between the rival camps in the US and South Africa".

Military hardliners

Africa Confidential says the view of US military hardliners is that the MNR should be maintained on a war footing to prevent backsliding, following the loosening of the Soviet grip. It claims support for this view in South Africa.

It names the chief vehicle for DIA hardliners as Freedom Inc, the association formed earlier this year and chaired by newsletter editor Mr Larry Abraham and unorthodox financier Mr Harry Schultz.

In a recent tour, Mr Abraham shared a platform with Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North before heading off to Chile and South Africa, *Africa Confidential* adds.

Mr Schultz "has worked on security projects with General (retired) Daniel Graham, former director of the DIA, former adviser to Pretoria on psychological warfare, and deputy chairman of the US branch of the World Anti-Communist League".

The second, "more subtle", approach holds that Mozambique is not currently in need of further destabilisation. It aims to co-opt the MNR, wresting it from the hands of South Africans.

The US, says *Africa Confidential*, is "having it all ways at once, since the State Department is still maintaining a pro-Frelimo line".

In 1984, the State Department persuaded Mrs Margaret Thatcher to talk Mr Ronald Reagan out of backing the MNR.

Most visible

The most visible instrument of the CIA-favoured co-option approach is Mr Thomas Schaaf, Jun, head of the Washington-based Mozambique Research Centre, which he set up in 1986, says the newsletter.

"Until then, the main MNR public relations office, had been in Lisbon."

The newsletter claims that MNR press releases were written in Phalaborwa and sent to Lisbon for distribution.

However, since 1986, Mr Schaaf has set up a new group of MNR representatives responsible to Washington, not Phalaborwa, says *Africa Confidential*.

Star 9/12/88

Lisbon, Maputo military accord

The Star's Africa
News Service 218

MAPUTO — Mozambique and Portugal have signed a number of co-operation agreements, including an agreement to work together in the military field.

The agreements were signed by the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr Eneas Comiche, and by Portugal's Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, Mr Manuel Durão Barroso, after a meeting in Maputo this week.

The agreement of military co-operation covers logistical support for the Mozambican army, as well as possible training of army personnel.

On Tuesday Portugal delivered 12 tonnes of military equipment to Mozambique and agreed to reschedule the R150 million which Mozambique owes it.

CHRISTMAS COSTS 15

Growing concern about Mozambique's civil war

S18 B/day 8/12/88

Own Correspondent

HARARE — The growing concern of ordinary Zimbabweans about the unending civil war in neighbouring Mozambique was reflected in President Robert Mugabe's first "State of the Nation" message, delivered to a joint sitting of both houses of parliament here yesterday.

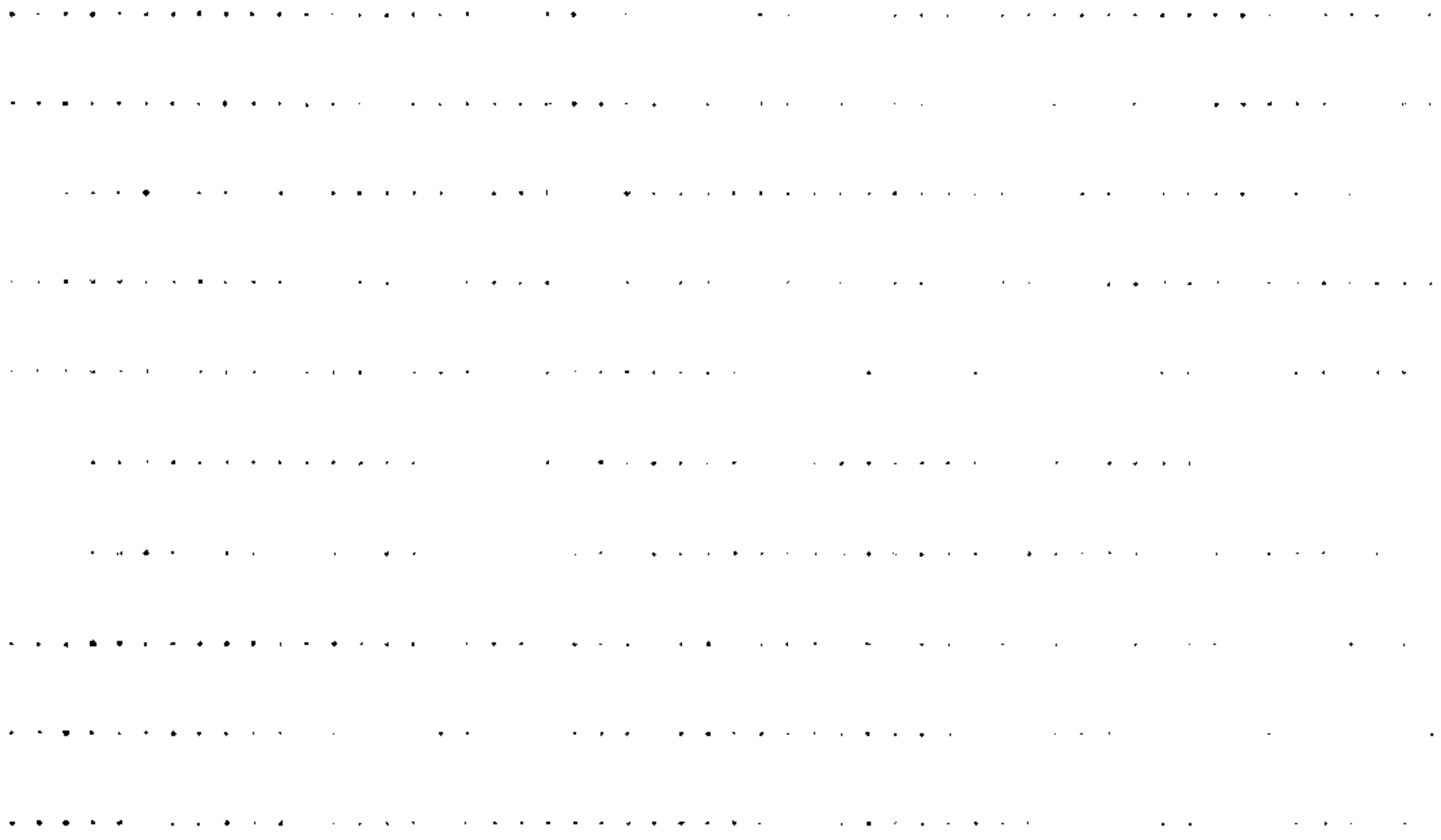
Mugabe pledged to keep his troops in Mozambique until the defeat of Renamo, which he again accused the SA government of supporting and arming.

Referring to recent bloody cross-border raids into Zimbabwe by the rebels, he acknowledged publicly for the first time that people of Mozambican origin were being "cleared" from the Zimbabwean

border areas to prevent their having contact with Renamo.

"It is these people, apparently innocent workers and cousins by day who turn into bandits at night," said Mugabe, appealing to Zimbabwean members of tribes which straddled the border not to harbour their Mozambican relatives.

He said rebel incursions into Zimbabwe were prompted by the need for supplies and sanctuary as a result of Zimbabwean successes in destroying rebel bases and supply lines in Mozambique.



Recognition (218)

for PLO state

MAPUTO — Mozambique has formally recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Palestinian state.

The PLO representative in Mozambique said that so far about 80 countries had recognised the new state.

CP Correspondent

BI-LATERAL relations between South Africa and Mozambique have reached a decisive stage over the past three months since the presidents of South Africa and Mozambique met in the north-western Mozambican town of Songo in September.

A series of meetings followed the historic Songo meeting and involved high-ranking government officials from both countries. Agreements of co-operation in various fields were signed and South Africa has made it clear that the Nkomati Accord should be put back on track.

South Africa is not only going to be involved in putting up training facilities for Mozambique, but also in the upgrading of the Maputo harbour facilities and the establishment of a trade centre on the border between South Africa and Mozambique which would enable Mozambicans to buy medical equipment not available in that country.

The arrival of the South African naval supply ship, the Drakensberg, in Beira on November 28 to deliver non-lethal military hardware to Mozambique to be used in the protection of the Cahora Bassa powerline, is probably the strongest indication to what extent relations between the two countries had changed positively.

But perhaps the current good neighbourliness that exists between South Africa and Mozambique was born out of a "programme of desperation" on the side of Mozambique's government. Destruction caused by the MNR rebels is, according to western experts, worse than that experienced in Ethiopia, Uganda or Somalia.

The suffering of the people of Mozambique was described by Eddie Cross, managing director of the Zimbabwe-based Beira corridor group, as

Pretoria courts Maputo with new co-operation move

Joint effort to rid Cahora Bassa of the MNR threat

"most horrendous". Millions of people currently face starvation and an equal number of Mozambicans are either refugees or displaced persons in their own country.

When Pretoria and Maputo signed the Nkomati non-aggression pact in March 1984, the Mozambican government and many international observers uttered a sigh of relief - because they thought that a decade of war in Mozambique had come to an end.

The accord, however, had to suffer much strain as both countries claimed breaches.

The discovery of the "Gorongosa Diaries" in 1986 nearly led to the final collapse of an already strained accord. The diaries apparently proved that South Africa had continued to support the MNR. The death of Mozambican President Samora Machel after his plane crashed in South Africa, further added to the deterioration of relations.

The calling of the Drakensberg at Beira this week can be described as a major event in the enhancing of relations between the two countries.

In accepting South African military aid, the Frelimo government has at last given Pretoria the benefit of the doubt on its claims that it no longer supported MNR.

It is up to the Pretoria government now to convince Maputo that it no longer supports the MNR.

This might be difficult, because Chanjunja Chivaca Joao, the MNR's head of organisation and mobilisation for Europe, told a Press conference in Maputo recently that there were still strong links between the South African military intelligence and the MNR.

Joao arrived in Maputo on November 26 after he accepted an amnesty deal issued by Frelimo in December last year.

According to Joao, communications equipment - including a fax machine which military intelligence agent Brig Charles Van Niekerk installed in Lisbon in February to improve commu-

nications between Lisbon and the MNR's "rear base" in the Transvaal - is still operational.

He also stressed that the Songo meeting between State Presidents PW Botha and Joaquim Chissano in September took the MNR by surprise and the rebels described it as "a stab in the back".

The MNR responded to the Songo meeting by working "to increase links with the South African military secret services, and to condemn the attitude taken by the South African government," said Joao.

How South Africa is going to prove that it is not supporting the MNR is going to be a difficult job. But if Botha wants to build on the good relations now developed between the two countries

following a series of meetings between government officials from both South Africa and Mozambique, he will have to prove South Africa's innocence - if possible.

It has been noted in Mozambique and other Frontline States that although Pretoria had publicly stated an end to all support for the MNR, it had not condemned the atrocities carried out by these rebels.

Pretoria would also want to build on the more positive international image created through a series of diplomatic moves Pretoria performed in the past few months.

These include the Songo meeting with Chissano, official meetings with the Malawian President Kamuzu Banda and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and the positive outcome so far of the Namibian and Angolan peace talks.

But the "change of heart" on Pretoria's side regarding the introduction of a policy of "constructive engagement" in the whole of southern Africa did not come from Pretoria alone. Several factors played an important role.

As already mentioned, the Angolan peace talks did play a role but only because the SADF realised that the economic and military price it was

paying through its involvement in the Angolan conflict had become too high.

The second factor which attributed to this change was the coming to power of Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union coupled with the Soviet Union's "new political thinking". In terms of this policy, the Soviet Union and the US have agreed that regional conflicts, including the Southern African conflict, should not be resolved through military means but rather through negotiations.

Gorbachev sent a clear message to the South African government through its involvement in the Angolan and other peace talks that the Soviets were no longer interested in solving the Namibian and Angolan conflict militarily.

As Cross summed it up during a recent address to an Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa conference in Johannesburg: "Mr Gorbachev has reduced the tension in southern Africa by saying to South Africa that the Soviet Union is no longer interested in armed confrontation.

"By reducing military support for Angola, Mozambique and the armed struggle in general, he has reduced tension in the region and he has given the South African gov-

ernment more confidence in dealing with the Frontline States."

According to Cross, South Africa was now enjoying "influence and power" in the region which it had not had for many years.

"There is growing trade with the Frontline States and trade is running five to one in favour of South Africa," added Cross.

He, however, pointed out that there would be an international conference early in the new year during which the Soviet Union, Britain and the US would discuss what their next step would be towards South Africa.

Once they have agreed on a consensus view towards South Africa, the country "will for the first time face the combined weight of East and West pressure," said Cross. He added: "This is not going to be a comfortable time for Mr Botha".

Against this background, one comes to the conclusion that diplomats in South Africa would do everything in their power to swap the destabilisation policy for a policy of constructive engagement regarding the sub-region.

It is also clear that there is conflict between the diplomats - the Neil van Heerden and Pik Bothas - on the one hand, and military intelligence on the other.

The best way for South Africa to show its total abolition of support for the MNR would be to also ship lethal military hardware to Mozambique which could be used in an active and final offensive against the MNR.

The world and the Frontline States want real action from Pretoria to show clearly where it stands - otherwise Pretoria will continue to be regarded as the main destabilising force in the region. - Ann

'Non-military SA support for Mozambique an apparent sign of better relations'

218

CP Press 11/12/88

6-million live on food aid in Mozambique

14/12/88 The Star's Africa News Service (218)

MAPUTO — Nearly six million Mozambicans are dependent on food aid for their survival, according to figures given at a recent meeting in Maputo on emergency planning.

The meeting was told that more than a million of the Mozambicans that are surviving only because of food aid have also been displaced from their homes.

The meeting was arranged by the body that co-ordinates relief work in Mozambique, the National Executive Commission for the Emergency (CENE).

DEPENDENT

The figure for those dependent on food aid was given by Mr Alfredo Gamito, deputy Minister of Agriculture, according to a report by the official news agency, AIM.

Mr Gamito called for a clear strategy to end the emergency.

Most of those on relief in Mozambique have been made homeless or forced to become unproductive by the depredations of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas.

Floods and droughts have played a part in bringing about the famine, but some of the blame has been laid on the economic policies initially adopted by the ruling Frelimo party.

Mozambique, SA in first economic affairs meeting

Star 15/12/85

(218)

The governments of Mozambique and South Africa yesterday discussed developing roads, agriculture, tourism, labour and health in their countries.

In a statement, the Department of Foreign Affairs said the first meeting of a joint Commission for Economic Affairs had taken place in Maputo.

The SA delegation was led by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, and the Mozambican delegation by Mr Aquiar Mazula, the Minister of Labour.

"The two governments discussed ways and means of developing the common interests of both countries including, inter alia, roads, transport, agriculture, tourism, labour and health matters," the statement said.

The commission arose from a meet-

ing between the State President, Mr P W Botha, and Mr Joaquim Chissano, President of Mozambique, at Songo in Mozambique on September 12 this year.

After yesterday's meeting the two sides had expressed satisfaction at progress in implementing the decision "to expand and intensify economic and commercial ties in line with the principles enunciated in the Nkomati Accord of 1984".

Mr Meiring yesterday received a letter of congratulation from President Chissano addressed to Mr Botha on the signing of the Brazzaville Protocol.

The second meeting of the commission is to take place in February next in South Africa. — Sapa.

SA does not support

MNR says Meiring

MAPUTO — South African Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Kobus Meiring has denied that South Africa still supports Mozambique's MNR rebels.

He was speaking at the inaugural meeting of a South African-Mozambican development and co-operation committee.

Mr Meiring said support for the MNR was "absolutely against the policy of the South African Government." — The Star's Africa News Service.

are controlled in Zimbabwe.

dent
people
reme
being
.
as bitt
en as
cover
man i
orp St
was th
had l
ed are
hold c
ander
Supre
the 8

'MNR to retaliate against Portugal'

MAPUTO — Mozambique's MNR rebel movement has threatened to retaliate against Portugal because of the agreement on military co-operation it recently signed with the Mozambique government.

A communique said by the official Mozambican News Agency to have been issued by the MNR also threatened Portuguese government members responsible for the agreement. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Star 15/2/88

218

Govts discuss development

PRETORIA — The SA and Mozambican governments met yesterday to discuss ways of developing roads, transport, agriculture, tourism, labour and health matters in both countries, the Foreign Affairs Department said.

It said the first meeting of a joint commission for economic affairs took place in Maputo.

The SA delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Kobus Meiring and the Mozambican delegation was led by Labour Minister Aquiar Mazula.

"The two governments discussed ways and means of developing the common interests of both countries including, inter alia, roads, transport, agricul-

ture, tourism, labour and health matters," the department said.

It said the commission was established in terms of decisions taken by President P W Botha and Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano during their meeting at Songo in Mozambique on September 12 this year.

After the meeting both sides had expressed satisfaction at progress made in implementing the decision "to expand and intensify economic and commercial ties in line with the principles enunciated in the Nkomati Accord of 1984".

The second meeting of the commission would take place in February next year in SA. — Sapa.

Star 16/12/85

Freed newsman phones mum

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Mr Nicholas Dela Casa (28), the British journalist released on Wednesday after 17 months' internment by the MNR, is in South Africa.

Speaking from her home in England, his mother, Mrs Anne Dela Casa, told The Star her son had telephoned her on Wednesday night from "somewhere in South Africa".

"It was a silly telephone call because at a moment like that you don't know what to say. He was held for one year and five months," Mrs Dela Casa said.

"He said: 'Hello mommy, I'm free. I'm well and I've grown a beard'. I asked him whether he

would shave it off." (218)

Mr Dela Casa was captured by the MNR while filming in Mozambique for a British television station.

In August this year *Newsweek* photographer Mark Peters stumbled on the captured British journalist while on a visit to an MNR camp in Gorongosa, central Mozambique.

Mr Peters gave his shoes, jacket and portable radio to the British journalist. He appeared healthy, he said.

Mr Dela Casa's release is thought to be in response to personal requests by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and US senator Mr Jesse Helms.



Mozambican women who flee into Kangwane with their children describe how they left possessions and their men behind — many of whom were killed in front of their families for refusing to join the MNR.

More Mozambicans flee civil war to SA

Refugees often women and starving kids

By SOPHIE TEMA

ABOUT 800 refugees are fleeing to KaNgwane every month, according to the Phalalani Relief Committee that operates in the area.

Members of the committee in Gazankulu said up till October this year they had registered 21 614 refugees in their area.

Large groups of women and children arrive at the Shongwe refugee settlement in Kangwane and the Lilyvale settlement in Gazankulu every day saying their husbands and fathers are being held captive by Renamo troops who demand that they join the rebels or be killed.

The women — who left their men and their possessions behind — claim that civilians are not only attacked at night but during the day by Renamo troops.

They say many Mozambique vil-

lages are deserted after residents fled from Renamo and sought refuge in towns such as Magudu, Shinabani, Manyishe, Mwambo, Shongwe and Shashai which are protected towns under the surveillance of Frelimo.

Children of refugees who arrived at these settlements this week, showed signs of gross under-nourishment and malnutrition.

Those with skills move on to urban areas where they can find themselves jobs while the unskilled remain in the homelands.

Food relief comes from Operation Hunger, while other organisations such as the International Red Cross provide clothing and other necessities.

Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger, said funds to buy food for refugees came from the United Kingdom and Germany.

Operation Hunger in turn purchases and distributes the food.

Once in South Africa, the refugees feel safe but become disillusioned by the harsh conditions they are often subjected to by the homeland authorities.

They are granted provisional permits which they have to carry at all times and are restricted to the areas in which they have been resettled.

The permits do not allow them to take up employment in the areas and are valid for six months.

Once their permits have expired they are required to have them renewed by a magistrate.

If arrested, the refugees are taken across the border again and warned not to return to South Africa.

Many refugees have reported their relatives missing and suspect they had been taken captive or forced to return to Mozambique.

Cameraman held by MNR for 18 months had 'a super time'

Argus 19/12/88 218
The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — A British cameraman held for 18 months by MNR rebels in Mozambique has arrived back in London saying he enjoyed his captivity.

"I had a super time," said Mr Nicholas della Casa, 28, who was freed as a goodwill gesture.

"The worst thing was coming back to all the traffic in London."

Mr della Casa's idea of a

good time was somewhat unusual — he had to run for his life when the rebel unit he was with was attacked by Zimbabwean troops, who are helping the Mozambique Army.

He had to move quickly on two other occasions because of fighting in the area.

He lived African-style in shelters made of local material, but thought the life comfortable.

"My only problem is that I

am overweight from eating too much and exercising too little," he said.

He was arrested after entering what the MNR considered its territory in an attempt to make a documentary film.

He was not allowed to film what he saw, but made copious notes.

Before leaving he saw Mr Afonso Dhlakama, the MNR leader, who said his release was "a gesture of goodwill".

Refugees find relative peace

There's not much work, but they're safe from MNR

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau
LILYDALE — Although the numbers have dropped, Mozambican refugees still arrive at the Rhalani village in Gazankulu nearly every day of the week.

Disillusioned by the civil war, women, children and elderly men — after walking for days — arrive at Rhalani tired and hungry but thankful to have found peace and quiet.

Once admitted, the refugees are given a plate of soup and bread, blankets, some clothing and a supply of mealie meal.

The first few days are spent with already-settled refugees, who gladly share the little they have with the newcomers. Then they go about building their primitive huts using mud, grass and branches from the nearest tree.

Two years ago refugees poured into Rhalani village at the rate of 200 a day.

Mr Sam Nzima, (54), the businessman who started the Phalalani Relief Committee in 1985, says the rate has dropped to about 250 a month. "But over a year that still amounts to a lot of people totally dependent on us."

Mr Nzima says most arrivals nowadays are from Magudu, a small village near Maputo where Frelimo soldiers apparently offer them protection.

But MNR soldiers make regular attacks by night, making it unsafe. Refugees who have lived at Rhalani

for three years and more have now started building more-permanent homes. Using a mixture of sand, stones and grass they make bricks to build sturdier structures.

"Instead of living in a hut two metres in diameter, my four children and I now live in a 4 metre by 4 metre house. We even have a thatched roof," says one old lady pointing to a frail structure.

Although Operation Hunger provides food and blankets, Mr Nzima says the refugees should earn money instead of sitting back and receiving handouts.

Thousands without work

"But work is scarce in Gazankulu and our own people have great difficulty finding jobs," he says.

A unique method of making fencing by means of winding wire around spaced pins provides work for a number of people. Operation Hunger provides the wire cheaply and the fencing is sold to the local community. Money earned is split up among the workers.

But there are thousands of people at Rhalani who have no work, no income and who spend every day just sitting.

"This is a problem," Mr Nzima admits, "but what can we do? If they get repatriated, they face certain death or the hardship of a never-ending war. At least these people know they and their families are safe at Rhalani."



Mozambicans with bricks made of mud, stone and grass, which they use to build homes at Rhalani.

No alternative to peace — Chissano

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano says there has been no reduction in violence in his country — despite South Africa's "positive declarations" since the September meeting between himself and President Botha.

But he believes there are forces inside South Africa who are interested in a peaceful relationship with Mozambique and other states in the region.

Opening a meeting of the Frelimo central committee last week, President Chissano said many people

might recall the "feeble results" of the last attempt at dialogue between Mozambique and SA in 1984, and see similarities between current developments and what happened after the Nkomati Accord was signed.

The South Africans never respected the accord, and "damning documents" proving South African duplicity came to light in August 1985 when Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces overran the MNR headquarters in the central district of Gorongosa.

Mr Chissano said scepticism about current progress "may be fed by events such as the recent massacres in Sofala, Gaza and Maputo provinces and by the destruction of electricity pylons."

THREE KEY QUESTIONS

"But we say to everybody that it is important to continue efforts for peace, without any illusions, and that there is no alternative to peace that serves the interests of peoples."

The present time in southern Africa, he added, was favourable for "decisive advances on the three key questions" — Namibian independence, co-existence among the states of the region, and the end of apartheid, Mr Chissano said.

The Brazzaville Protocol signed by Angola, Cuba and SA on Tuesday seemed to crown the four-party talks with success. But the international community "should guarantee the implementation of what has been agreed, without any deviations".

Frelimo may extend amnesty to rebels

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The central committee of Mozambique's Frelimo party is discussing whether to recommend that the amnesty for MNR rebels who surrender be extended beyond the end of the year.

Originally, when the amnesty was approved by the Mozambican parliament last December, the expiry date was set at the end of this month.

However, President Joaquim Chissano told the central committee last week there were good arguments for extending the period. The amnesty had had positive effects, he said. Thousands of rebels had presented themselves voluntarily to the authorities and others had abandoned the MNR by merging with the rest of the population.

Knowledge of the amnesty law had not reached all the rebels, because of poor communications around the country. But the president again rejected any prospect of political negotiation with the MNR.

R210-m for upgrading of rail link

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — More than R210 million has been pledged by the West for the upgrading of the Limpopo railway line in southern Mozambique, to reduce the region's dependence on South African ports.

The line, more than 500 km, links Zimbabwe to the port of Maputo. It could eventually be used by Zambia, Botswana and Zaire.

At a conference held here last July, R140 million was given by the United States Agency for International Development (Usaid), West Germany, Canada, Botswana and Portugal to upgrade the rail link.

A further R70 million has now been pledged by Britain, Sweden and the

World Bank, according to the director of Mozambique Railways' improvements brigade, Mr Pedro Figueiredo.

Mr Figueiredo said last week an additional R90.5 million was "under negotiation" with Austria, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the European Community and the African Development Bank.

Asked how the upgrading was proceeding, he said on the "southern front" near Maputo — where the work is being done by Mozambique Railways — rehabilitation had only started a month ago "and we haven't picked up speed yet".

The "northern front", near the Zimbabwean border, was in the hands of the National Railways of Zimbabwe and work there was "proceeding normally".

Don't leave it to Tejoy's amaz

Star 19/12/88

Refugees find relative peace

There's not much work, but they're safe from MNR

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau
LILYDALE — Although the numbers have dropped, Mozambican refugees still arrive at the Rhalani village in Gazankulu nearly every day of the week.

Disillusioned by the civil war, women, children and elderly men — after walking for days — arrive at Rhalani tired and hungry but thankful to have found peace and quiet.

Once admitted, the refugees are given a plate of soup and bread, blankets, some clothing and a supply of mealie meal.

The first few days are spent with already-settled refugees, who gladly share the little they have with the newcomers. Then they go about building their primitive huts using mud, grass and branches from the nearest tree.

Two years ago refugees poured into Rhalani village at the rate of 200 a day.

Mr Sam Nzima, (54), the businessman who started the Phalalani Relief Committee in 1985, says the rate has dropped to about 250 a month. "But over a year that still amounts to a lot of people totally dependent on us."

Mr Nzima says most arrivals nowadays are from Magudu, a small village near Maputo where Frelimo soldiers apparently offer them protection.

But MNR soldiers make regular attacks by night, making it unsafe.

Refugees who have lived at Rhalani

for three years and more have now started building more-permanent homes. Using a mixture of sand, stones and grass they make bricks to build sturdier structures.

"Instead of living in a hut two metres in diameter, my four children and I now live in a 4 metre by 4 metre house. We even have a thatched roof," says one old lady pointing to a frail structure.

Although Operation Hunger provides food and blankets, Mr Nzima says the refugees should earn money instead of sitting back and receiving handouts.

Thousands without work

"But work is scarce in Gazankulu and our own people have great difficulty finding jobs," he says.

A unique method of making fencing by means of winding wire around spaced pins provides work for a number of people. Operation Hunger provides the wire cheaply and the fencing is sold to the local community. Money earned is split up among the workers.

But there are thousands of people at Rhalani who have no work, no income and who spend every day just sitting.

"This is a problem," Mr Nzima admits, "but what can we do? If they get repatriated, they face certain death or the hardship of a never-ending war. At least these people know they and their families are safe at Rhalani."



Mozambicans with bricks made of mud, stone and grass, which they use to build homes at Rhalani.

No alternative to peace — Chissano

Star 19/12/88 The Star's Africa News Service 218

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano says there has been no reduction in violence in his country — despite South Africa's "positive declarations" since the September meeting between himself and President Botha.

But he believes there are forces inside South Africa who are interested in a peaceful relationship with Mozambique and other states in the region.

Opening a meeting of the Frelimo central committee last week, President Chissano said many people

Frelimo may extend

might recall the "feeble results" of the last attempt at dialogue between Mozambique and SA in 1984, and see similarities between current developments and what happened after the Nkomati Accord was signed.

The South Africans never respected the accord, and "damning documents" proving South African duplicity came to light in August 1985 when Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces overran the MNR headquarters in the central district of Gorongosa.

Mr Chissano said scepticism about current progress "may be fed by events such as the recent massacres in Sofala, Gaza and Maputo provinces and by the destruction of electricity pylons."

THREE KEY QUESTIONS

Star 19/12/88

218

Good times are over for this MNR captive

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A British cameraman held for 18 months by MNR rebels in Mozambique has arrived in London, saying he enjoyed his captivity.

"I had a super time," said Mr Nicholas della Casa (28), who was freed as a goodwill gesture.

"The worst thing was coming back to all the traffic in London."

Mr della Casa's idea of a good time was somewhat unusual: He had to run for his life when the rebel unit he was with was attacked by Zimbabwean troops, who are helping the Mozambique Army. He had to move quickly on two other occasions because of fighting in the area.

He lived African-style in shelters made of local material, but thought the life comfortable.

"My only problem is that I am overweight from eating too much and exercising too little," he said.

He was arrested after entering what the MNR considered its territory to make a documentary. He was not allowed to film what he saw, but made copious notes.

Mr Afonso Dhlakama, the MNR leader, told him his release was a gesture of goodwill.

Chissano urges PW: show goodwill, end destabilisation

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano says if President P W Botha really feels goodwill towards the country he should try to help dismantle the destabilisation network that is still in place.

In an interview here, Mr Chissano said there appeared to be positive moves in South Africa to stop support for the MNR rebels, but Mr Botha still

Repatriation talks

MAPUTO — Delegates from Mozambique, Malawi and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees met here yesterday to discuss a draft agreement to repatriate Mozambican refugees from Malawi.

It is estimated that there are more than 600 000 Mozambicans living in the neighbouring country. They fled to escape the MNR rebels and last year's severe drought. — The Star's Africa News Service.

had to "work hard" because there were many forces still interested in destabilising Mozambique.

Mr Chissano said he was not prepared to make a judgment yet (on South Africa's position) since his meeting with Mr Botha had only been in September and the war of destabilisation "has been going on for many years".

There were signs of a reduction in banditry, "but I would not give the credit for this to the goodwill of the South African Government. The main thing is that our armed forces have been reorganised," he said.

"It's not by chance that Americans come and hire planes in South Africa and come into Mozambique, violating Mozambique air space, to bring radio equipment to the bandits."

Mr Chissano was referring to an incident earlier this year when the right-wing US organisation "Freedom Inc" delivered sophisticated communications equipment to the MNR.

218

X

Maputo 'proud of its whites'

Star 2/11/88 The Star's Africa News Service

218

MAPUTO — Mozambique is proud to be one of the few countries in Africa with a large number of whites in its leadership, says President Joaquim Chissano.

They included white citizens elected to parliament and local authorities, he told a French journalist.

Mr Chissano added: "For us, the white man who stands with the majority of Mozambicans is a part of that majority. In Mozambique we do not want a white minority and a black majority.

"It gives us pride that in the negotiations with South Africa, we have a white Minister (Co-operation Minister Mr Jacinto Veloso) ... who fought for Mozambique's independence."

No talks with rebels, says Chissano

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday that his government would not negotiate with its rebel adversaries, but a year-old amnesty programme might be extended.

At the opening of a new session of the National Assembly, President Chissano said about 3 000 guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance surrendered during 1988 to take advantage of the amnesty offer.

The Assembly is to decide whether to extend the amnesty, which expires on December 31.

Mr Chissano said some rebels had not heard of the amnesty offer or were uncertain about the government's sincerity.

The president said there was no public support for negotiations with the MNR rebels, who

have waged a hit-and-run insurgency since 1977, two years after Mozambique gained independence from Portugal.

"The people will not allow us to talk to the assassins," Mr Chissano said, according to a dispatch from the Mozambican news agency AIM. "The people only accept those who abandon the paths of crime, so there have been no meetings between the government and the bandits."

INDIVIDUALS

He said there had been contacts with rebel leaders by individuals, both Mozambican and foreign, seeking to persuade the guerillas to abandon the war.

Mr Chissano said President P W Botha, at a summit meeting in Sep-

tember, "promised to work so that support for the bandits from South Africa, no matter by whom, would cease".

After the summit meeting, joint South African-Mozambican commissions were established to deal with matters such as security, labour and transport.

"Practical results are still difficult to see," said Mr Chissano.

In expanding relations with South Africa, Mozambique's Marxist-oriented government was "guided by the interests of the people", he said.

"We have not ceased to defend the principles of freedom and equality," he said. "We want a world in which the worth of individuals is not measured by the colour of their skin." — Sapa-AP.



'White leader' sighted in raid

Algeria
21/12
218

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Tales of atrocities by three MNR rebel groups who sacked the central Mozambican town of Gurue in Zambezia province last month are emerging as the townspeople return to pick up the pieces.

Eyewitnesses to the raid on November 28 say one of the groups was led by a white mercenary who was later killed by Mozambican troops. They say more than a thousand rebels attacked the town, once an important tea-growing centre.

The rebels took control after a prolonged shoot-out with the local garrison force and kidnapped an unknown number of people, including an Indian worker employed by the state-owned tea company, Emocha. Artur Varela described how he was forced to watch the rape of his 12-year-old niece, who was also abducted.

Six children and an adult died of hunger and thirst after fleeing to the mountains to escape the attack.

Beaten

Mr Varela told how the rebels had beaten him for not being able to carry enough of their looted goods on his head. They had ordered him to carry more than 100 kilograms.

"The same happened to several others, mainly old people who could not carry great quantities."

The shops and the town hospital were looted of goods worth R2-mil-

lion. Now the townsfolk face a huge shortage of food, clothing and medicine.

Mr Varela and others managed to escape under cover of the following night, while the rebels were resting on the banks of the Loze River. Then the Mozambique army arrived and the shooting began again.

The body of the white mercenary — described as "big and tall with long brown hair" — was found the next day, half-buried under the house of Hilario Alexandre, a 23-year-old carpenter who lives on the outskirts of Gurue.

"When the shooting died down," said Mr Alexandre, "I thought our forces had the situation under control so I came down from the mountains where many of us had been hiding and went home."

Buried again

"When I arrived there, I saw something had been buried. I scraped away the earth with a hoe. It was a white man with several bullet wounds in his chest."

After the Mozambican special units reoccupied Gurue on the Wednesday morning, the body was buried again.

Humanitarian organisations have started to send aid, particularly medicines, to the town. But because of the security problem in the area, it is impossible to airlift food and clothing into Gurue.



Secret talks with MNR denied by Chissano

218
Argus
21/12/88

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano has denied reports that his government held secret meetings with Mozambique National Resistance leaders on the prospect of negotiating a peace settlement.

However, he said that Mozambicans and "foreigners of goodwill" had made contact with the rebels in attempts "to convince the bandit leaders to cease their activity of terror".

Speaking at the opening of Parliament here, President Chissano said so far the rebels "do not hear the voice of reason".

This in no way implied that the government was prepared to make any concessions to the rebels. "The people say no to talks designed to de-

stroy people's power and national independence," President Chissano said.

Since his election to office in 1986 he had been touring the country and asking the people "whether or not we could talk with the bandits, whether the people authorised us to negotiate with the bandits".

"The people will not allow us to talk to the assassins. The people only accept those who abandon the paths of crime. So there have been no meetings between the government and the bandits."

President Chissano said that at his meeting with President Botha in September, Mr Botha "promised to work so that support given to the bandits from South Africa, no matter by whom, would cease".

for cancer.

CAPE TOWN 21/12/88
218

Tripartite refugee talks

MAPUTO. — A tripartite meeting began here yesterday to discuss the return of 600 000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi to their country. The meeting is attended by delegations from Mozambique, Malawi and the UN High Commission for refugees, SABC radio news reports.

MNR amnesty may be extended

MAPUTO. — President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday that his government would not negotiate with its rebel adversaries, but a year-old amnesty programme may be extended.

Addressing the opening of a new session of the national assembly, Mr Chissano said about 3 000 Renamo guerillas had surrendered during 1988 to take advantage of the amnesty offer.

The assembly is to decide whether to extend the amnesty, which is due to expire on December 31. Mr Chissano said some rebels had not yet heard about the amnesty offer or were uncertain about the government's sincerity.

The president said there was no public support for negotiations with the rebels, who have waged a disruptive hit-and-run insurgency since 1977.

"The people will not allow us to talk to the assassins," Mr Chissano said. "The people only accept those who abandon the paths of crime, so there have been no meetings between the government and the bandits."

He said there had been contacts with rebel leaders by individuals, both Mozambican and foreign, seeking to persuade the guerillas to abandon the war.

SA supported the rebels during the early 1980s, but signed a non-aggression treaty with Mozambique in 1984 promising to halt such assistance. Mozambique repeatedly has accused SA of violating that promise, but in the past year relations between the two countries have improved markedly. — Sapa-AP



Mr Chissano

Maputo's (218)

**power supply
knocked out**

MAPUTO — Saboteurs knocked out the power supply from South Africa to Maputo on Monday afternoon, a statement from the Mozambican state electricity company confirmed yesterday.

This is the fourth time in less than two months that saboteurs have attacked power lines to Maputo. — The Star's Africa News Service

Chissano denies ^{2/8} having talks with rebel 'murderers'

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique denied here yesterday that his government had held secret talks with Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels fighting to topple it.

"The people will not allow us to talk to murderers," he told the Mozambican parliament.

"The people accept only those who abandon the path of crime, so there have been no meetings between the government and the bandits."

He was apparently referring to speculation that his Marxist government had held secret meetings with the MNR to prepare for negotiations to end the country's 12-year-old civil war.

The president said some contacts had taken place between individual Mozambicans — as well as "well-meaning foreigners" — and the MNR. These had been aimed at persuading rebel leaders to accept an amnesty declared last December. (The current parliamentary session is to decide whether or not to renew the amnesty.)

The government had been aware of these contacts and did not oppose them, Mr Chissano said. He gave no further details.

Mr Chissano told his parliament that about 3 000 rebels had accepted the amnesty but many others were "not listening to the voice of reason".

At a September summit he had with South Africa's State President, Mr P.W. Botha, the latter had "promised to work so that support given to the bandits from South Africa, no matter by whom, would cease", Mr Chissano said.

He added that although joint Mozambican and South African commissions had been set up to deal with security and other matters, practical results had not materialised.

13 die in MNR raid at factory

218

Star 23/12/82
MAPUTO — At least 13 people have died in an MNR raid on a sugar plantation and factory north of Maputo, some of whom while trying to swim a nearby river to escape the raiders.

The official Mozambican news agency, Aina, reported that the rebels dynamited equipment and burnt houses in the raid, as well as abducting more than 60 people from the Incomati Sugar Company at Xinavane.

The local hospital was damaged in the raid. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Mozambicans to be repatriated

23/12/88 The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique, Malawi and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees have reached agreement on a scheme to voluntarily repatriate the 600 000 Mozambicans now living in Malawi.

The agreement, signed yesterday in Tete, establishes a tripartite commission to deal with people who have fled Mozambique to escape MNR rebel attacks and severe drought.

Repatriation will be carried out in stages to ensure the Mozambicans will be able to return safely to their places of origin.

The accord stipulates that no one will be forced to return unwillingly.

Transport will be provided for those who wish to go home and they will be cleared through border and customs formalities.

They will be given food and other aid to allow them to settle down.

978 1/2/88

24/12/88 (218)

Accord to aid repatriate refugees

MAPUTO. — Mozambique, Malawi and United Nations officials have signed an accord aimed at promoting the repatriation of the estimated 600 000 Mozambicans who have fled into Malawi, the national news agency reported on Thursday.

The news agency, AIM, said the agreement was signed Wednesday in Tete in northern Mozambique.

Officials of the two countries and representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees agreed to carry out a voluntary, phased programme to help displaced Mozambicans return safely and reintegrate into their former communities.

AIM said 63 000 refugees have returned to Mozambique in 1988, most of them from Malawi. — Sapa-AP

Star 29/12/88

(218)

674 more pylons blown up by MNR

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Since South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal agreed in June to restore 524 pylons on the Cahora Bassa grid, another 674 pylons have been sabotaged.

The 524 pylons were blown up by the Mozambique National Resistance in the 1984-85 period. From an aerial survey, Mozambique technicians have discovered that a further 674 pylons have since been sabotaged — or a total of more than 25 percent of the 4 000 pylons in Mozambique.

Reporting this in *The Guardian* yesterday, Paul Fauvet writes: "Few people believe the MNR blew up the pylons on their own initiative." He says the latest sabotage places a question mark over South Africa's sincerity in promising assistance to Mozambique to rebuild the pylons.

According to Fauvet, "Mozambique believes Eskom is sincere in its wish to restart the flow of

Cahora Bassa power, but is blocked by powerful elements in the military."

MNR sabotage has interrupted the flow of Cahora Bassa electricity for four years. The project is operating at less than 1 percent of capacity.

South Africa undertook in June to pay half the costs of repairing the destroyed pylons. The total cost was estimated at R60 million — for 524 pylons.

West shows interest in investment

Mozambican peace 'would strengthen SA'

218

30/12/88
B/awg

IF peace could be brought about in Mozambique, it would mean more to SA in its role as a regional power in southern Africa than the Namibian issue and would strengthen SA's international position, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said.

Sapa reports that Botha, in an SABC interview this week, said Western countries were interested in investing in Mozambique. But, he said, Franz Josef Strauss, the late Prime Minister of Bavaria, had made it clear neither investment nor growth was possible while there was instability there.

Botha said relations with Botswana were cause for concern because of terrorist infiltration.

On the success of the peace negotiations on Namibia, Botha said he and US assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker had discussed the entire issue in Geneva in March and had decided to make a last effort to resolve the 10-year-old problem.

Botha said SA's position as the strongest regional power in southern Africa, its military successes and the visits by President P W Botha to countries such as Mozambique, Malawi, Ivory Coast and Zaire, together with Crocker's role,

had made a major contribution towards accelerating negotiations on peace in Namibia.

DIANNA GAMES reports that an article in London's Daily Telegraph written by Paul Fauvet, journalist with Mozambican news agency AIM, says the instability in Mozambique caused by Renamo rebels had endangered plans to revive power from Cahora Bassa dam.

Fauvet wrote that SA's non-military aid to the Cahora Bassa project, to date worth about R10m, was "of no more than symbolic importance".

He quoted a government source as saying SA had the means to dissuade actions against the power lines.

He said Mozambique believed Eskom was sincere in its wish to restart the flow of power "but is blocked by powerful elements within the military".

Eskom spokesman J S Els said Eskom was sincere in its wish to restore power but it also believed the SA government was sincere. It had had the utmost co-operation from Foreign Affairs and the military.

He said while Eskom did not need Cahora Bassa at present, it would in future.

Foreign Affairs comment was not available last night.