

them with tools to cultivate the land and to build their own houses. This we are doing and we want to do this as quickly as possible in cooperation.

So, both Malawi and Mozambique—in the case of Malawi—are set in order to contact the international organizations, not only to help those who are still in Malawi but to create conditions in Mozambique so that they (?come) back. As I mentioned in my speech, I know that Malawi is making a lot of sacrifices to have these people here. The land is not that big. We, in Mozambique, who have got big land, who have difficulties sometimes in giving areas to cultivate to people, so we understand what that means to have extra population. So, this is a problem which will be solved.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, during the address at (Kwacha), you did mention that very soon the Nacala line would be opened. Would you shed more light as to how far you have gone to rehabilitate the line and what is [words indistinct] the region?

[Chissano] We have two things which we are doing on the railway. One is the workshop repairing the railway, so that trains can pass, and this is being done from Malawi to Mozambique's side. We are repairing ... [changes thought] just changing some slippers and fitting the track on the plates. This is being done but the other, the major rehabilitation, is almost a renovation of the railway, which is being done from Nacala toward Malawi. That job has been completed to the extension of 250 km more or less. We had some delays, but soon the work will be continued.

From the other side of repairing [as heard], we are also well advanced. There was some shortage of equipment last month which stopped the work, but I guess that this month they will be able to gather the equipment, the necessary equipment, so that trains may pass even with a lower capacity because the big capacity will come when we will finish the rehabilitation, the renovation of the railway. So, at that time, I think that all exports [words indistinct] Malawi will pass through that railway.

The second stage will be that of renovation and extension of the port facilities in Nacala, but we are not only busy with the Nacala railway. We are also busy with the Sena line, from Malawi to Beira and, well, I would not say much about that. The thing is, we prefer to do things quietly, since we have too many [word indistinct]. But jobs have started.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, you attended our [words indistinct] of our nation and also [words indistinct]. May you comment on ... [changes thought] for instance, on the organization [words indistinct] this year?

[Chissano] Well, we have been the whole day together with the people and actually (?while) we witnessed that [words indistinct] in the faces of all due to the achievements which Malawi has made in changing the life of the country. So, we

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[Report on news conference given by President Joaquim Chissano to unidentified reporters in Blantyre at the end of his visit to Malawi on 7 July—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Your Excellency, as some parts of Mozambique are now liberated and free from MNR activities, have you any immediate plans to repatriate displaced Mozambicans who are living in Malawi?

[Chissano] You know, the [words indistinct] displaced Mozambicans were harassed by the bandits, and many of them have lost their property. So they cannot just go back and stay in their places if conditions are not prepared. So, what we are doing is to intensify our (?pleas) to the world community to help us to resettle these displaced people, both those who are in different parts of Mozambique and those who are in neighboring countries. So, they will go back as far as we are creating the material conditions for their resettlement. And the main thing which we are doing is to try and give them the possibility to be self-sufficient so that they don't depend on donations of food all the time. So, we have provide

celebrated altogether, and the people were happy, rejoicing [words indistinct] a festival, which means that the people of Malawi are decided not only to (?face) the results of their efforts but also to prepare themselves for the future phase of development of Malawi.

I think there is a big potential for Malawians to work, to develop, to invent, and we are sure that this country will be [word indistinct] in the future.

[Reporter] The conflict in your country has been going on for over 10 years now. Do you see it ending with a military solution or with negotiations with the MNR?

[Chissano] Well, first of all, there is no question of negotiations with MNR, as we are used to negotiating with people whom we know who they are, with organizations which exist in reality, with countries which are represented by their governments. But with MNR we may fail to find their identity as in national organizations with some base which would serve as negotiating base.

So, when we think about negotiating, we ask ourselves: with whom? Those are the questions: with whom? When I say: with whom, I don't mean the man, but I mean what he represents, because you may answer: well, you may negotiate with, let's say, a certain Dhlakama or ... [changes thought] and even it's very difficult even to find the names, you see. But this certain Dhlakama, who is he? What does he represent? If you know the history of how all these conflicts came about, it will be easy to respond to that (?question): he does not represent Mozambican interests. He does not represent Mozambican people and all the others who call themselves Renamo, do not represent the interests of Mozambique and people. If that were the case, yes, we would have to prepare for negotiating.

The second part of your question is whether we are for a military solution. There are no military solutions. (?Where) are the military solutions? This is a conflict with different aspects, political and economic and military aspects as well. So, if we want to solve the problem, we have to solve it taking into consideration all these sides. Politically, we are winning because we are sure that even the people who are with the bandits, so-called MNR, in the bush don't want to be with them.

When they get a chance to go out and join their families, they do so. So, our people is mobilized and united behind the objectives of the party, the Frelimo Party, and the Mozambican Government. So, politically, we have won already. Economically, we are winning because the economy which they sought to destroy is recovering and so the motives which many times were used by the bandits in order to force some of the population to be with them, are being destroyed one by one. Militarily, also, we are winning, as we have recovered a lot of areas which were affected by the MNR bandits.

So, our solution is composed of political, economic and military efforts but there is no reason for negotiation. But we do create conditions for those who want to give up violence, to come back home and be integrated in the society, so that they produce for themselves, they contribute for the development of the country, and they are given chance to express their thoughts as they like within the framework of the structures which we have, not only of the party but of the mass organizations, of the People's Assemblies. And if really they can prove to the people that they are not bandits, they are not terrorists, they have something to contribute with, I think that that will be taken into consideration by the people and we will not stand in the way of the people. In Mozambique, everybody supports Frelimo. We don't know of any section of Mozambique who is for the bandits of MNR. So, we don't have a basis for negotiating.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, was the future of the Mozambican refugees in Malawi discussed during your visit here?

[Chissano] Well, during my visit we might have touched on the point, but this has been already discussed between the delegations of the two countries. You know that we have two standing commissions to discuss matters of that nature and others. One is the security and defense commission, which just met before my visit, and they discussed about that issue. And the other is the Joint Commission for Cooperation which met in Maputo just before also my visit here and they discussed about that issue. And, as I answered to your previous questions, there is a framework for cooperation so that we will solve the problems involved with these refugees.

One of the problems is that we have to get maximum help for them while they are in Malawi but, at the same time, solve the problem of their return back to Mozambique. We don't want to force anyone to go back. The Malawian Government doesn't want to force anyone to go back, but what we have to do is to create conditions for them go back. It may happen that in the future, when there will be no reason whatsoever for them to stay in Malawi, the Malawian Government may take the steps which they like to (?force) them back to Mozambique because these are not political refugees running away from repression or whatsoever from the country. They are here in the hands of the Government of Malawi as well as they are in the hands of the Government of Mozambique. So we are helping to [words indistinct] it's a special type of refugees. So, they don't have political reasons not to go back. What they need are material conditions and security, safety, and this we are creating.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, sir, on behalf of my colleagues in the press, I'd like to take this opportunity to thank you for having given us this opportunity to interview you, sir.