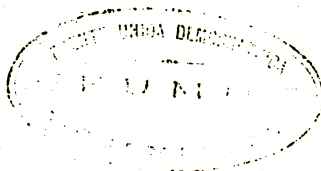


FUMO

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT OF MOZAMBIQUE



PROGRAMATIC SYNTESIS

Part B

Unemployment, hunger, poverty and illness, is the actual position of Mozambique. The exploitation of man by man ^{may have} ~~is~~ really finished, as the demagogy ~~communist~~ propaganda keeps on saying. But, in fact, what is now happening is the exploitation of man by the totalitarian-state. ^{with the revolutionary} That state is constituted by an unpopular minority, which is non-democratic and demagogy. ^{and portugal colonists} The whites left Mozambique, but still ~~the~~ prisons and ~~c.e.~~ are fillad with Black people in a number that is estimulated to be around 60 000. The communal villages are not being accepted by the people. The ~~communist~~ ideology does not find any support among the people. So the revolt is spontaneous, all over the country. In such big areas as shown in the attached map. In abrief analysis of the economic sector, a disastrous and chaotic state was found to be existing, and to be getting worse as time passes. 70% of the transport industry is paralysed at the moment. The ports and railways show losses amounting to a billion Escudos. Tourism ^{which was one of the largest industries} is practically nil, and the country is losing nearly three billion Escudos a year. Since Frelimo took over, exports have dropped from 9 billion Escudos in 1973/74 to 3 billion in 1975/76. We assume That these figures will still drop to one billion in 1979/80.

The whole of the commercial circuitry from towns to rural areas is completely destroyed. The rural areas's population have adopted a subsistence economy. On the fields of agriculture, the situation is dramatic, as can be seen:-

A.- Agriculture

- 1.0 1). Cocunut production ^{had been} ~~was~~ seriously affected by the low international of the world market and was also hit by the lack of interest and discipline of the workers, under Frelimo's rule. Several companies were forced to close down. The biggest of them being world known "Boror".
- 1.1 2). Sisal production is in a similar situation as the cocunuts.
- 1-2 3). Cashew nuts production dropped by 75%, being the main reasons a lack of harvest and transport. Cashew production was also badly hit by a salary inflation, whtch Frelimo was not able to control.
- 1-3 4). Concerning peanut and maize production, they are now being produced only as a subsistence means for a family living in the rural areas

1.4 5). Wheat and cotton, which were mainly grown by Europeans, disappeared completely when the European farmers left the country. This point can easily be proven by the continuous import of wheat by Mozambique from countries like R.S.A., U.S.A., Canada and Roumania.

1.5 6). Rice and sugar productions are now facing great problems with the workers who only work 1 or 2 hours a day, as Margarita Machel himself pointed out. These problems are aggravated by several other sectors such as the technical, administrative, transport and packing. Production is estimated to have dropped between 60% to 70%.

1.6 7). Tea and tobacco productions are completely ruined, due to the world market paying the lowest prices for it. This is due to the bad quality of the product, which in turn is due to out of time harvest, and also bad technical treatment in the factories.

1.7 8). Citrus production is not being exported anymore, because of bad quality and presentation of the product.

B. Industry

2.0 1). Refineries - The refining industry faced great problems when the Portuguese technicians left the country, which caused French technicians to come in for a few months, after which they left. Frelimo then negotiated with England to take over the technical side, but it is expected the same condition, provoked by lack of discipline from the workers. Anyway, there was not an oil shortage, because Iraq supplied. Sources say that at this moment oil reservoirs are full.

2.1 2). Cement and Asbestos - This industry is facing at the moment great problems with lack of asbestos and technicians, and the quality of the cement. Internal market demand dropped vertically, which can be shown by the fact that in the year 1974/75 - 120 million Escudos. 1975/76 - 30 million.

2.2 3). Textil - When the Riopelle factory started operating, it will need to import 60% of the raw material they need. Originally, all the raw material necessary for the labouring of this factory was produced in Mozambique. On the other hand Texlom is at this moment expanding its output capacity by 50%. The profit of this factory was 10 million in 1975

2.3 4). Edible Oils-Fasol is the leading factory. In 1975, profit was 20 million. Nevertheless, all the peanuts used were imported due to the vertical drop in peanut production (see paragraph 4). Nevertheless, the profits were publicly issued because they integrally transferred to Frelimo, which permitted the increase of price to the public.

2.4 5). Clothing and Footwear Industries, Fridges, etc.- All these industries produce is sold to the public. This also includes radios and bicycles. These industries were not affected by the crisis.

2.5 6). Furniture -This is going through a crisis. The Europeans when leaving the country auctioned most of what they had.

2.6 7). Civil Construction

3-0 a) Roads - Central Nordeste is still under construction, but STEIA is having many difficulties to maintain the machinery due to lack of spare parts and technicians. No other roads are under construction.

3-1 b) Dams- Massingir and Cabora Bassa, under construction, the terms for their construction having expired long ago. We know that machinery at Cabora Bassa, its assembly, has had great operating problems, due to technical failures and other unknown reasons.

3-2 c) Bridges- They are going to build a bridge over the Zambezi River under the fiscalisation of Engineer Edgar Cardoso. The Shareholding being 1/3 for the State, 1/3 Constructing Engineers and 1/3 SOGEL.

Construction time - 4 years

There is a project in study for a bridge over the Rovuma River for military reasons.

3.3 8). Hydraulics- Nil

3.4 9) Earthlevelling- Nil

3.4 10) Buildings- The Government has organised a firm to finish all buildings under construction in Lourenço Marques donating to that firm 26 000 Escudos. Meanwhile approximately 50% of the buildings in Lourenço Marques are unoccupied.

3.5 11) Fishery- This industry is suffering a great crisis as there are no boats, masters, mechanics and a great lack of discipline among the personnel. A great part of the vessels were taken by owners when they left. The Mozambique Government has made an agreement with the Russians for the exploitation of the prawn industry. Gave great facilities to the Russians vessels and crew.

3.6 12) Cattle- The cattle is diminishing in a very big proportion because of indiscriminate slaughter. The majority of the farms left by the owners have no administration or technical direction whatsoever.

Incol and Bonsuino industries are closing down due the lack of pigs

3.7 13) Ports- Ponta Dobela Project has been abandoned.

The Ports had a loss of one billion Escudos in 1975.

3.8 14) Public Transports- There are no spares or mechanics. The managing is very bad. 60% of the vehicles are not running.

3.9 15) Energy & Water- Work with great failures.