

KANEMO PRODUCTION AND COMMUNICATION LTD.



"Samora Machel was a victim, directly or indirectly, of destabilization in Southern Africa."

This was the unanimous opinion of the Frontline States after their meeting on October 29, 1986 in Maputo.

The tragic death of President Samora Machel on October 19 in South African territory constitutes one of the most critical moments in the overall process of destabilization in Southern Africa.

INTRODUCTION

This film springs from the need to provide audiences in the western world with the point of view of those in the front lines of the political process taking place in Southern Africa. A focus of international tension, the Southern African region is generally analysed within the perspective of the East/West conflict. This view ignores the true nature of the problem.

Borders of Blood aims to contribute to a better understanding of the problem by filling the information gap that exists in the West.



OUTLINE

The film is a documentary, journalistic in character, that examines the policy of destabilization in Southern Africa and its impact on the Frontline States. The film pays special attention to the increasing destabilization of Mozambique and its effects on the process of the nation's reconstruction.

The film's narrative traces the history of the political forces in the region, starting with the liberation struggles of the former Portuguese colonies in the 1960s. It follows and describes the political development of these forces during the the last twenty-six years.

Situating the evident and not so evident causes of the conflict that today extends across the whole sub-continent, the film starts from the points of view of the countries suffering from the policy of destabilization.

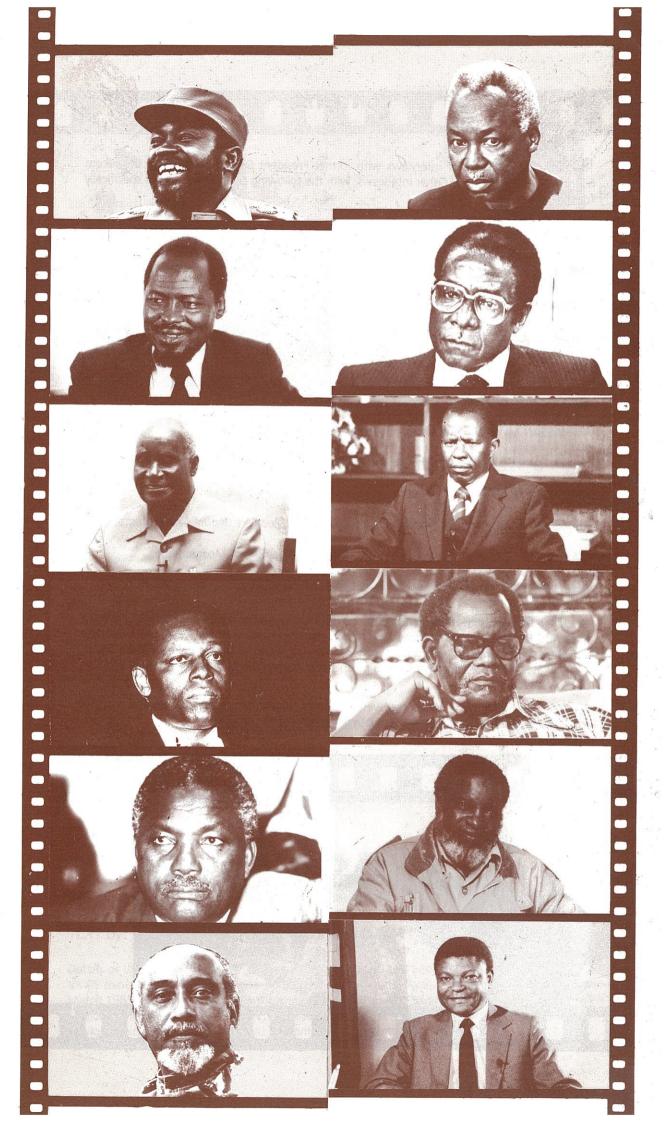
The core of the narrative comes from interviews with the heads of state of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania. These statesmen analyse South Africa's external policy during the last two and a half decades, describing the response of their countries both individually in their own countries, and together in establishing a Frontline programme of action with the creation of the S.A.D.C.C. (Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference) in 1980.

The film uses a series of archival images to establish the historical context and the sequence of factors that have led to the current impasse. The danger of a general confrontation of disastrous proportions becomes more imminent every day.

The film situates the conflict between the two groups of opposing forces. On the one hand are the forces that make up and sustain the *apartheid* system in South Africa and that try to spread their influence by perpetuating the regional economies' ties of dependency on South Africa. On the other are the political forces that came into being with their victories in the wars of liberation. These new nations are trying to build economies outside the South Africa orbit, but find themselves obliged to divert their energies and meagre resources from national development in order to deal with South African aggression.

In the interviews, the political leaders of the region urge the international community to play a part in resolving the current crisis, and emphasize that the abolition of *apartheid* in South Africa is the only solution.

The film also provides extensive coverage of the terrorist nature of South Africa's military destabilization, which is at its brutal worst in Mozambique and Angola.



CONTENTS

The film contains parts of interviews with former President Samora Machel on the recent history of Southern Africa. Other interviews, with the following people, were done specifically for this project:

JOAQUIM ALBERTO CHISSANO, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

JOSE EDUARDO DOS SANTOS, President of the People's Republic of Angola

JULIUS NYERERE, President of Chama Cha Mapinduzi

ROBERT MUGABE, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe

KENNETH KAUNDA, President of the Republic of Zambia and current Chairman of the Frontline States

QUETT MASSIRE, President of the Republic of Botswana

ALI HASSAN MWINYI, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

OLIVER TAMBO, President of the African National Congress of South Africa

SAM NUJOMA, President of Swapo

MÁRIO DA GRACA MACHUNGO, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique

MARCELINO DOS SANTOS, President of the People's Assembly of Mozambique

KEN FLOWER, Ex-Director General of Rhodesia's Central Intelligence Organization

The film's final sequence reconstitutes the political scene leading up to the tragic plane crash that killed President Samora Machel. It also portrays the response of the Mozambican people and the solidarity demonstrated by people all over the world at the time of Machel's death. It culminates with the election of Joaquim Chissano as the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The unedited film footage comprises twenty hours of material, in addition to archival material collected in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Portugal and the U.K.





TECHNICAL INFORMATION

DIRECTOR: Mário Borgneth

DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY: Chico Carneiro

FILM EDITOR: Marta Siqueira

SOUND: Marcio Jacovani

EXECUTIVE PRODUCER: Labi Mendonça
SOUND TRACK composed by: José Mucavele
MUSIC arranged and conducted by: Arménio Graça

INTERVIEWS conducted by: Mota Lopes

TEXT by: António Souto and Leite Vasconcellos

Details of the production follow: 16mm Eastmancolor, 80 to 90 minutes (or two halves of 40 to 45 minutes), original version in Portuguese, music and effects track. Shooting began in March 1985 and the production was completed in December 1986. Archive research was done in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Portugal, the U.K. and South Africa. Shooting took place in Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Portugal.

