

Centre de Estudos Africanos  
Universidade Eduardo Mondlane --n Maputo  
, República Popular de Moçambique  
July 1989

The present dossier is the fourth part of a chronology on the deetabilisation of Mozambique. Parts 1 - 3 were distributed as Dossiers 41.200, 42.200 and 46.200 in November and December 1988 and April 1989.

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'yAS gindicated -previously, the eCEA plans to publish an update .doesier each quarter. This is the second egch update dossier. ' , Domingo 2/4/1989. , A 1 .. i

w: , -M The British Prime MinisterilMargaret, Thetcher, has appealed to all western countries showing'eympathy to the armed bandits to cease proving military support to them. Speaking in Malawi, she said that the so-called. ; , -aw3 netienal resistance meVement "was not a politidal , p movement: and thatw its methods were so cruel that no lycountry ought to support it".

, The chief of social affairs or the Maputo provincial i-military command, Atonso Mudaca, says that bandit attacks in the province are basicaily directed at economic targets. He said that in the past few months hmajor targets of the bandits had been the Pequenos Libombos, Boane and Corrumane dame, but the authorities had become aware of these plans and they had been frustrated.

Noticiae 5/4/1989. V

, Three bandits captured by security forces in Gaza 'province were recently presented to the population of Massingir district. The three, Jose Matavele, Joaquim Francisco Cuna and Jonisse Matavele said that they had been trained in SA by "boer" instructors and put over the frontier last year to operate in Gaza province.

Noticias 6/4/1989. '1 - 44 ,,H . . w

13 people were killed-and 5 seriously wounded during an attack on the Salamanga quarry on March 22. Some of the infrastructure at the quarry, which supplies the Matola cement factory, was partially destroyed. (This attack came shortly after press reports about a \$ 14 million EC, Norad and Opec financed project to revive production at the factory and quarry).

Radio Maputo 8 pm news 7/4/1989

Four civilians were killed during an attack on the town of Marrecuene, 30kms from Maputo, on April 6. A number of shops and a locomotive at the local station were also damaged. The attackers were threatened with their number? were killed. H

Noticias 8/4/1989.'

Neva Benison, an amnestied former commandante of the "special forces" of the armed bandits, said in Chimoio that in 1987 SA had supplied anti-aircraft missiles to armed bandits to enable them to attack Zimbabwean troop positions in Gorongosa. Benison was trained :ha SA in

1987. g : .3 '10 . t \_ 1

Noticias 12/4/1989. .5 '9 ;,. 1. , L\_.H TtbA. .0

Armed bandits attacked the town of Iapala on the Nacala-Malawi railway line destroying or robbing 2.000 tons of food. The attack began on March 12 and the, bandits, remained until March 15. About 2000 were involved in the assault. 12 civilians were killed and 220 kidnapped. The losses were estimated at \$ 640,000. 985 peasant dwellings were also burnt.

BBC focus on Africa 12/4/1989

Speaking at a press conference on April 12, the Prime Minister, Mario Machungo, dismissed the MNR's announcement of a one month ceasefire as "a publicity stunt...by criminals who no longer know how to justify themselves before the international community". Mr Machungo said that the self proclaimed ceasefire had not prevented a number of attacks taking place in April, including those on Marracuene and Nacarora. He reiterated that the Mozambican government would not enter into political negotiations with the bandits of the so-called MNR.

Noticias 14/4/1989. , - \_:

Two people were killed during an assault on the town of Nacarora in the Erati district of Nampula province in the a ;\_ previous week. The armed bandits also looted and burnt 1m x!h emergency relief food stocks. (This attack took place H1' 01 after the bandits self-proclaimed ceasefire was due to come into force). mvub15f iif't' .n. n 0V1L

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17/4/1989.

1 person was killed and 50 dwellings destroyed during an 'attack on 3 workers suburb of Salamanga on April 10.

18/4/1989.

60 bandits were killed in security force operations in Maputo province during the first two weeks of April. 5 camps were captured. 22 bandits were killed in Inhambane and two camps were captured in Gaza.

2 former bandits, Diogo Domingos and -Wiriam Hertton, spoke to the press of continuing SA support for armed banditry. Domingos said that the last time he saw planes with SA Airforce markings dropping supplies to bandits was in April 1988 in Maringue in Manica province.

Domingos was with the bandits in this area until the end of 1988. Hertton said that he had heard bandits speaking of such supplies.

27/4/1989.

8 people were killed during a bandit attack on the Vila of Manhica in Maputo province on April 24. Various economic installations were also attacked and sacked.

29/4/1989.

10 people were killed and 22 wounded during 51 bandit attack on Ressano Garcia on April 27. 4 locomotives and 7 vehicles were burnt, while 4 shops (including the branch of FNAC) were sacked. 'Local residents' and returning mineworkers said that South Africans assisted the bandits in this assault. Many reported seeing at least one car carrying an indeterminate number of persons across the frontier. The car had markings similar to SA police vehicles. About 200 people fled to SA during the attack. SA police with dogs were seen at the frontier just before the attack. About 200-250 attackers were said to have crossed the border into the town.

2/5/1989. -

A Namibian Citizen, Paulus Marcos, has appeared in court in Manzini, Swaziland, charged with possession of arms of war destined for armed bandits operating in Mozambique. Marcos said that he had been planning to : hand over the arms to someone named Antonio Fernandes at ,otNoticias

the George Hotel in Manzini. He said that he had got the arms from 8 Jose Antonio, resident in Orlando East in Soweto.

5/5/1989.

.The US assistant secretary of state for African affairs-designate, Herman\_cohen, told congress that the situaticwl iry Mozambique was so bad and the need for peace 'was so great that. he was willing to speak to anyone. He said this would include the armed bandits,

'Ibut did not say when or how he would meet them. Cohen accused SA of continuing to support armed banditry in Mozambique.

New Nation 5- 11/5/1989.

Eyewitnesses at the scene of an MNR attack on Ressano Garcia say that they saw at least 15 bandits being unloaded from a SA armoured vehicle, believed to be a 1, Pincher. People fleeing to the SA border were also said . '1

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to have been shot from a truck by men in military ,nniforms. Anot;her witness said that the foreign exchange shop was lit up to 'assist bandits in looting it. 9/5/1989.

Bandits attacked the Vila of Moamba in Maputo province (near the SA border) between 20. 30 hours 2.30 am on the night of May 7. No details of casualties are available. '

10/5/1989. - 1

16 bandits were killed during a bandit attack on Moamba on May 7. 3 civilians were killed, 11 injured and 60 kidnapped. 10 houses were burnt by the bandits. The bandits tried to attack an EEC-financed \_project but failed. - , h '9

19/5/1989!

Mozambique has appealed to the Non-Aligned Movement to exert pressure on those responsible for prolonging the war and instability in the country. A communication to 'this effect was presented by the Deputy Foreign Minister, Manuel dos Santos, at 21 meeting of the ministerial bureau of the NAM which began in Harare on .May 17. dos tEantos referred to the origins of the MNR Noticias

and said vaIious MNR members captured by the armed forces had spoken of continuing support from SA despite the Nkomati Accord.

20/5/1989.

Speaking on a satellite linkup with African journalists on May 19, the US Assistant hSecretary of State for African Affairs, Herman Cohen, described the search for peace in. Mozambique as "the most serious .problem we' face". He said the Bush administration was 'willing to work with the Mozambican government in the search for viable solutions, but said the US did not any ambitions to play the role of mediator. Washington would prefer to use its good offices in the context of a regional initiative aimed at seeking peace in Mozambique. Cohen mentioned Zimbabwe, Malawi and SA as potential contributors to this. He said, "We condemn the atrocities of Renamo as we do those of the Khmer rouge in Cambodia". He referred to the Nkomati Accord as an attempt to promote peace and said BA's violations of it were noted. He added that when he visited-SA last year,

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Verbatim

Pretoria's officials had assured him that they had decided to stop providing logistical support to the bandits. He said that although there had been a reduction in such support, the bandits continued to receive supplies from SA. -

transcript from tape of Worldnet Interview with Hank Cohen 19/5/1989.

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"The SA, government did not implement that accord (Nkomatil as far as aid to Rename was concerned. Last year when I visited SA, about a year ago, I was told that a final decision had been made to stop aiding Rename, and from everything we have seen assistance levels of 8A have been decreased considerably compared to what they were before. Unfortunately we continue to see evidence that a certain amount of assistance is coming in to Mozambique for Rename from SR. Now whether this is being done by elements of the SA military or by the private sector such as former Portuguese residents of Mozambique who now reside in SA it's very difficult for us to tell. But we continue to pressure the SA %; government to shut off this aid so that the various. 'factions in Mozambique can get together and negotiate a political settlement I' m very pleased to say that we see elements of a negotiation beginning in Mozambique, working through internal institutions. It seems to me that the government and representatives of various rebel groups seem to be getting together to work out some sort of settlement and we are exploring ways in Which the United States can be useful, maybe iJI a regional context. I was very pleas :ed in the conversation with President Mugabe in January when I accompanied senator Simon on a visit that President Mugabe sabd\_he would support a negotiated settlement between the government of Mozambique and the Rename guerrilla movement. I found that very encouraging and we hope to continue to encourage the neighbours of Mozambique to support what I call ongoing negotiations which l.ook more and more to me that they are becoming substantive. "

24/5/1989.

Alexandre Semo, a former bandit amnestied Vin Sofala province this year, has spoken to Radio Mozambique about continued SA support for armed banditry. He spoke of war material being transported by submarine to the Magunje district of Sofal.a province. No precis e dates were given about these operations. -

Radio Mozambique "RM Jornal" 25/5/1989.

A former teenage MNR bandit, 16 year old Domingos Estevao, said, that two South African 'boats unloaded boxes of arms and ammunition on Magunje island north of Beira in March this year. Domingos was forcibly recruited into the bandit ranks in 1985 after he and 225 other youngsters were abducted in an attack on a primary

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school. He surrendered to the authorities in early May 1989.

27/5/1989. 1

54 people were killed by armed bandits in Mabilhane, 50 kms from the Massinga district headquarters of Inhambane province, on May 12. The bandits cut off the genitals of 9 other people. Radio Mozambique says that the attack on Mabilhane followed an abortive attempt to attack Massinga district headquarters. In another attack in the 'same district during the past week 2 youths and 5 men 1 were killed. The Vila of Mandlakazi in Gaza province was welse attacked hon May 24 for the third time in six L9: months. 4 civilians were killed and 12 injured. The

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'Mozambican armed forces killed 5 bandits during the attack. The attack was launched from a central base in the Guija district. Around 200 bandits took part in the attack in which a number of shops were also looted.

2/6/1989.

10 people were killed and 11 injured in two separate attacks in Gaza province. The first occUrred on the road between Chokwe and Messingir on May 24. The second was on May 31 when the village of Chipenhe was attacked for the third time in 7 months. Military sources say there 'has been a resurgence of bandit activity in the province recently. 60 bandits infiltrated into the two regions mentioned above in the past two months. 1f

6/6/1989.

Of the 5,000 private shops involved in. agricultural marketing in 1981/2 only 3,000 were operating in 1985 and 1,800 last, year, according to Agricom. The main reason for this is the war. The number of cooperatives involved in marketing declined from 1,000 in 1985 to 580 in 1988. Despite the incentives to traders offered by the PRE, purchasing power in rural areas remains very limited and this is a barrier to trade. Since 1982, 35 warehouses and 130 vehicles involved in marketing have been destroyed or burnt. Agricom's own organisational presence declined from 148 fixed posts and 105 brigades to a total 200 units of all types. Marketing in 1988 was 168,160 --:up 11% on the 151,720 tons of: 1987. Cereals (maize and rice) increased from 59,430 tons in 1987 to 3 77,180 tons in 1988. However, the country still produces

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only about 10% of its maize requirement. Agricom director, Jose Trindade said the security situation continues to be.a major problem in marketing campaigns.

14/6/1989. \_

The Frelimo party Maputo provincial committee has held the apartheid regime responsible for the eScalation of bandit activity since last November. The document presented by the provincial party secretary, Raimundo Bila, said that economic targets had been the principal

objectives in attacks against Magude, Manhica, Moamba, Marracuene, xinavane, Maragra, Salamanga and Ressano Garcia. He said that enemy strategy sought, inter alia, to impede the operation of the Limpopo and Ressano Garcia railway lines. In this wave of aggression, hundreds of citizens had lost their lives. Among them were 69 party members. 428.000 people in the province were in an emergency situation: 203.300 being displaced and 224.900 affected. 36.553 children were in difficulties. During the past year, 19.980 people had been deported by South Africa. Armed bandits destroyed \_ . 46 communal villages.

. 20.000 students were forced to abandon their studies.

' Nearly 300 light and heavy vehicles were burnt on National Road number 1, particularly between Magude and Mapulanguene.

had decreased from 25 in 1983 to 18. In health 92 health posts; 18 health centres and 3 hospitals had been operating in 1985. In 1989, there were only 74 health posts, 16 health centres and 2 hospitals.

Radio Maputo 1 pm news 16/6/1989.

Soviet ambassador Nikolai Dybenko confirmed at his press conference that the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Anatoly Adamishin, met Pik Botha in Maputo on March.23.

'1985 1.646 people were killed by armed bandits, 7.389 were kidnapped, 55.764 houses were burnt, 393 vehicles destroyed and 18 districts attacked. 9 enterprises and 904 communal villages were attacked and 586 schools and 36 hospitals and health posts were destroyed. 57 district warehouses, 206 shops and 101 cooperatives were also sacked. 187.990 people in the province are displaced and a further 44.951 have come in from Zambezia. There are 15.008 orphans. Armed forces destroyed 144. camps and 308 camps. 1.461 bandits had

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The Star

'been killed and 435 captured. 742 bandit collaborators were also killed and 522 captured.

22/6/1989.

Speaking at a press conference on June 20, the new ambassador to Portugal, Daniel Magaia, categorically denied that the Mozambican government was establishing any kind of contact with the armed bandits of the so-called Renamo. He said that religious bodies in southern Africa, including those in Mozambique, had sought contacts with the bandits on their own initiative. On whether SA was continuing to support armed banditry, the ambassador said, "relations between the two countries "have improved significantly", but this does not exclude the hypothesis that extra-governmental forces inside South Africa continue to be involved in the project of destroying Mozambique. "This does not mean, however, that we are making complaints against the South African hgovernment", he said.

22/6/1989.

Article by John Ryan on Renamo traces the origins of the iorganisation in a project of Rhodesian intelligence and Noticias

isays that when it was handed over to SA in 1980, it was 500 strong. Mozambican intelligence maintains that the best of these were taught special skills at 1 commando centre in Durban before being sent back into Mozambique to press gang others. into the organisation. The total strength of the bandits in Mozambique is now estimated at between 20. 000 and 72.000, but all are probably not Renamo. A senior western diplomat in Maputo said, "I. ,believe even if Frelimo and Renamo reach an accord, the trouble would not end". Among those helping Renamo are Thomas Schaaf and Robert Mackenzie, both former Rhodesian residents now living in the USA, Peter Hammond of "Frontline Fellowship" and James Blanchard. Despite SA denials, the US and Portugal both think Renamo continues to be supported from SA. Mozambican intelligence says Afonso Dhlakama has been undergoing intensive coaching at a: base in the Transvaal in preparation for an overseas tour. It says Renamo still has an office in Proes street, Pretoria and says Renamo, operations are controlled by a colonel of Military Intelligence based in Malawi. The coordinator of refugee settlements in Beira said several of his employees had seen SA vessels offloading supplies for Renamo at a bay off the coast of Sofala in March. When Frelimo forces retook the town of Gurue last November, witnesses say that a white man fighting among the insurgents was killed.

24/6/1989.

The West German authorities have issued a warrant for the arrest of Artur Janeiro da Fonseca, until recently the secretary for foreign relations of the MNR. The

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warrant charges that Fonseca was involved in illegal arms purchases in West Germany.

Article by Albino Magaia on the Angolan peace accord says that the MNR and Unita were the same in terms of their relationship to SA. However, Unita has a political programme and is a party, whereas the MNR does not have a known political programme and is not a party. Savimbi always maintained his distance from the MNR and expressed his admiration for President Samora Machel. Massacres of the population were never a permanent method of Unita's. Thus, the reconciliation between the MPLA and Unita is a reconciliation of patriots. Jonas Savimbi is a reactionary, but a patriotic reactionary. This is not the case with the MNR.

Domingo 25/6/1989.

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President Chissano says that the results of the summit in Gbadolite in Zaire could have some influence on the situation in Mozambique in the sense of making the armed bandits accept the government's programme of peace.

President Chissano said that in the same way that Unita collaborated to achieve peace in Angola, the bandits of the MNR can also collaborate with the Mozambican government to create peace and normalise life for all citizens. The president referred to the amnesty and said that the government was prepared to follow the path of peace with all bandits who renounced violence and recognised the existing order. He said that the fact that bandits renouncing violence had to adhere to the existing order did not mean that this order could not be modified. However, modification should be on a basis of unity and not through pressure with the support of foreign interests.

26/6/1989:

Article by Maria de Lurdes Torcato refers to a number of pieces in the SA press about the war in Mozambique. One such is the article by John Ryan in 'the star' (see above). Neil van Heerden is quoted saying that peace in Mozambique has become a test of SA's credibility.

Business Day said that in view of SA's known involvement in supporting armed banditry in Mozambique, ending such support was not enough for SA to be neutral in the conflict. It had to be actively involved in promoting peace. The paper recommended that the first step would be to distinguish between the guerrilla organisation of Renamo and banditry negotiating a cease fire with the former. If the MNR was not distinguished from banditry it ought to be hunted as a demented murderer would be. 42.937 houses, 56 schools, 95 health units and 159 party offices destroyed by bandits in Nampula province have been rebuilt. 536 former bandits have surrendered under the amnesty law.

In his speech delivered on independence day, President Chissano said that what happened in Angola could already have occurred in Mozambique. There was no reason for the war in Mozambique to continue. The president appealed to those per51st1ng along the path 0 v and terrbrism massaCres, this war. war lay with them. This appeal was not being made-out of weakness, nor because it was impssible to continue the struggle, he sald.H s .