



SOUTHERN AFRICA SUPPORT COALITION

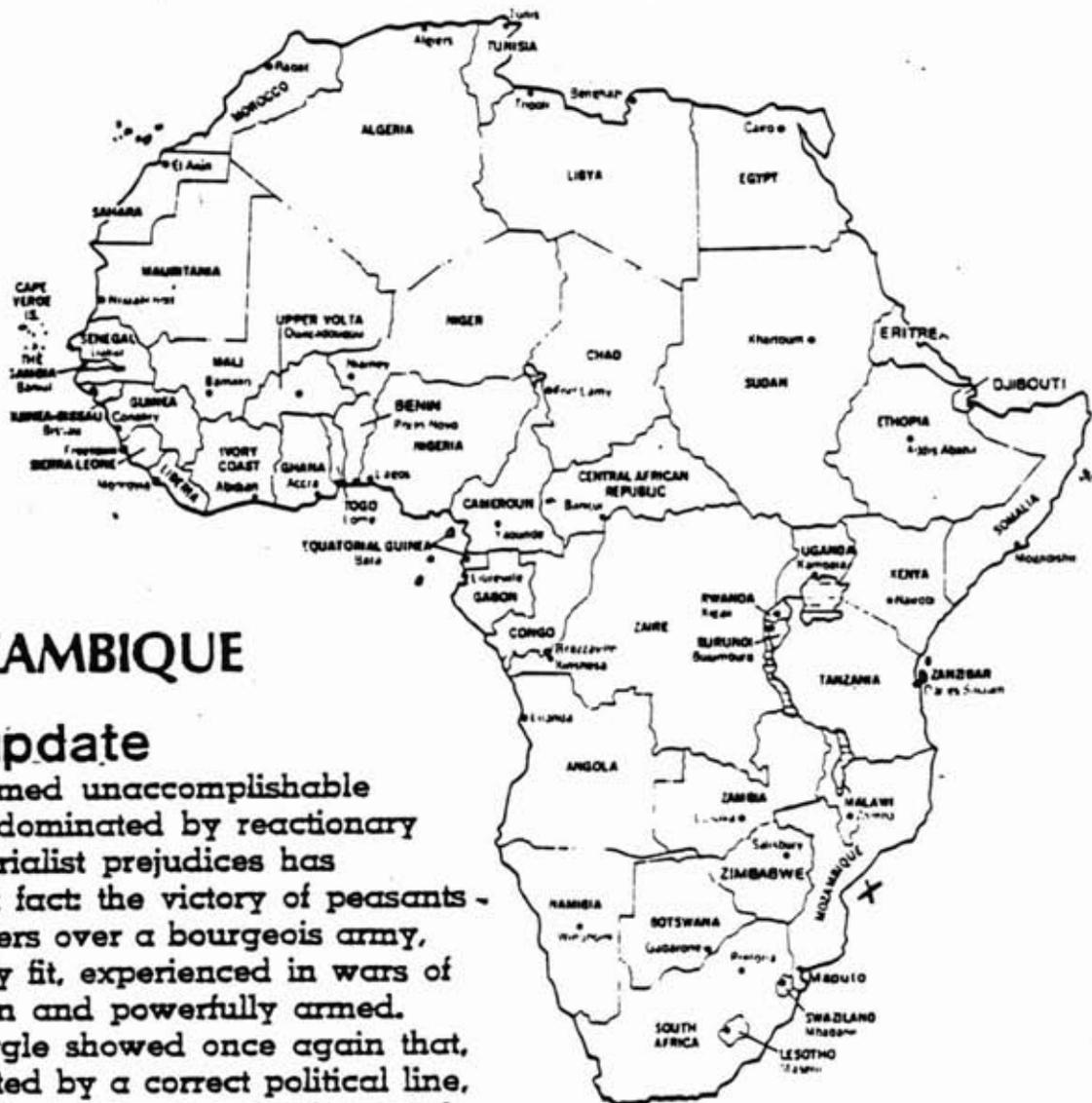
SPECIAL EDITION

JUNE 1981

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BULLETIN



MOZAMBIQUE

update

What seemed unaccomplishable for those dominated by reactionary and imperialist prejudices has become a fact: the victory of peasants and workers over a bourgeois army, technically fit, experienced in wars of aggression and powerfully armed. Our struggle showed once again that, when united by a correct political line, when motivated by their fundamental interests, the People are able to crush any aggressor, however powerful he might be.

Comrade Samora Machel addressing the 24th session of the Organisation of African Unity Liberation Committee in Dar es Salaam,

IN-SIDE

REPRINTS FROM PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE.

MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY (AIM)
BULLETINS #52-1980 #55-56-57-1981

THE MONTH IN MOZAMBIQUE

JANUARY : 1981

COMMANDO RAID IN MATOLA

Commandos of the South African minority regime's army carried out a brutal attack on the homes of South African refugees living in the southern Mozambican town of Matola in the early hours of the morning of January 30. The final death toll from the attack was 12 South African refugees, a Portuguese national and at least one of the racist regime's soldiers whose body was left behind by the raiders.

The 12 refugees were members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, banned in South Africa by the minority government. The Portuguese technician, José Antonio Monteiro Ramos, worked for the Mozambique electricity company and was shot dead by the raiders as his car approached a road-block they had set up near the area of the attack. A further seven members of the ANC are seriously wounded in hospital as a result of the raid.

The attack on three houses in Matola, about 15 kilometres from the centre of Maputo, was made in military vehicles, altered to look like Mozambican trucks. The three houses, in different parts of the town, were attacked simultaneously at 1.30 a.m., two of them with heavy weapons that destroyed the buildings.

The whole attack lasted about 90 minutes before the raiders were forced to make a hasty withdrawal. They left behind the body of one commando, a white man with his face blackened, who wore a Mozambican-type uniform. Material and equipment abandoned by the racists included ammunition, heavy machine guns, radio equipment, bazookas, maps, a plan of operation and handcuffs.

The Mozambican forces believe they killed or wounded about five other commandos who were carried away. Combat gear cut from the bodies of some of those carried away was left lying in the garden of one of the houses attacked, as well as helmets with a variety of Nazi symbols such as swastikas and the words 'siege heil'.

Lieut-Gen Armando Guebuza, the Political Commissar of the Mozambique Armed Forces and Vice-Defence Minister, described the raid as "a challenge to Mozambique's right to shelter South African citizens persecuted by the apartheid regime". He condemned the attack as "a foul and criminal act and a violation

of international norms".

Members of the diplomatic corps in Mozambique visited the site of the attack on the afternoon of January 30 to see the houses destroyed by bazooka fire and the bullet-ridden and mutilated bodies of the ANC refugees, some of whom had had their ears cut off. The diplomats could clearly see that the houses were simply residences and had no military purpose, as claimed by the minority South African authorities.

Although the forces of the racist South African regime have in the past operated inside Mozambique, first on the side of the Portuguese colonial army during the liberation struggle and then with Ian Smith's troops during the Zimbabwe liberation struggle, this is the first time that they have operated directly and openly in Mozambique.

Messages of condemnation of the commando raid were sent to the Mozambique government from international organisations and countries all round the world.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe immediately denounced the South African raid on Matola as "part of the apartheid regime's global strategy to destabilise the democratic political order of the Front Line States".

Robert Mugabe said the attack on Mozambique was "a warning for us not only to proceed rapidly to strengthen our defence forces, but also to consolidate our military alliance with our Mozambican brothers".

The Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) issued a statement strongly condemning the attack, accusing the minority South African regime of trying to "destabilise the situation in Mozambique and Angola, sabotage their national reconstruction efforts, and make it difficult for them to express their political and material solidarity with SWAPO and the ANC". The PCP said the increasing aggressiveness of the Pretoria regime "is not unconnected with the recent declarations of the US President, Ronald Reagan, describing the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa as 'terrorists'".

Sean McBride, Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Apartheid Regime, which was in session in Luanda at the time of the attack, sent a message to President Samora Machel on behalf of the Commission. "We mourn with you for the victims of these murderous acts of aggression," Sean McBride said. "We urge the United Nations to take urgent measures to protect the people of Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Namibia from the terrorist attacks and mass murders systematically organised by the South African regime and to take measures to compel the payment of compensation to the victims of this international terrorism".

At the United Nations, Secretary General Kurt Waldheim declared that he

was extremely concerned at the South African raid, which he described as a serious violation of Mozambique's territorial integrity".

Edem Kodjo, Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity, sent a message of solidarity to President Samora in which he reaffirmed the OAU's intention to continue supporting "all actions aimed at intensifying the armed struggle for the liberation of the last corner of our continent".

The Algerian President, Chadli Benjedid, in his message of solidarity, said that the attack showed once again the desire of South Africa "to destabilise the Front Line States in order to perpetuate its inhuman policy of apartheid and its domination over Namibia, and to extend its hegemony over the entire region".

The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Leabua Jonathan, also sent a message to President Samora denouncing the "barbarous act" whose objective, he said, was to prevent African peoples from aiding their brothers and sisters who were victims of the apartheid regime.

The Angolan President, José Eduardo dos Santos, pledged the militant solidarity of the MPLA-Workers' Party and of the People's Republic of Angola with Mozambique, and expressed his confidence that the people of Namibia and South Africa would emerge victorious from their struggle.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry denounced the attack in a declaration which pointed out that such acts were only possible thanks to the support Pretoria receives from the imperialist powers.

A message sent from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry to the Mozambican government also condemned the aggression. Similarly, the Indian government expressed its support for the Mozambican people "faced with aggression from the terrible apartheid regime".

The Pakistan government condemned the attack as a "criminal act" and urged the international community to adopt concrete and adequate measures against the violation of Mozambican territorial integrity by the minority South African regime.

THE MONTH IN MOZAMBIQUE

FEBRUARY : 1981

EDITORIAL

WHO'S AFRAID ?

One of the most commonly held myths about South Africa, regionally speaking, is the "invincibility" of its war machine. And the myth, to be sure, functions as the psychological backbone of the South African government's arrogant behaviour in the sub-continent.

Many in Southern Africa fear the image of a modern, fully equipped, Boer soldier marching unflinchingly through the jungles and streets of the sub-continent in case someone around here seriously raises a finger against the apartheid regime. Yes, the psychological content of South Africa's foreign policy for the region is precisely that of frightening the peoples of the area in order to guarantee a general (and "logical") attitude of submission towards Pretoria.

To put matters simply, who the hell is mad enough to challenge South Africa's "military might"?

To start with, the very people of South Africa. In the country's modern history nothing shook that myth as forcefully as the bare hands of Soweto's youth in 1976.

In Namibia, the SWAPO-led liberation war has grown to the size of a conference table in Geneva. The fact that Pieter Botha's government had to sit and talk to SWAPO can only be seen as the result of a military balance which Pretoria's rulers

thought impossible only five years ago.

In southern Angola it is common knowledge that, since 1978, the South African troops based in Namibia have been fighting only Angolansoldiers. The Cubans are in barracks and Southern Africa is looking at the MPLA's FAPLA soldiers with a sense of pride.

In Zimbabwe, well, so much for South Africa's tax payers' money that went to Smith's regime in the form of material and human military backing, including Mirage jet fighters and South African pilots.

In Mozambique, first it was 1965, with South African soldiers going to the north to help the Portuguese fight the then small army of FRELIMO guerrillas. Soon they retreated, leaving many of their soldiers dead.

After Mozambique's independence in 1975 Pretoria bet heavily on the Rhodesian army's efforts to bring down President Samora Machel's government through almost daily raids into Mozambique. Once more many soldiers of the South African army were killed, some of them officers.

Next came direct backing to the so-called "Resistance Movement", an ongoing exercise that turns the South African "harbouring of terrorists" argument against Rotha's government itself.

All this failed.

Now there is direct aggression in Mozambique's most populous and most sensitive area, Maputo city.

The objective is the same: to frighten the people of Mozambique into accepting the "natural" regional supremacy of the apartheid regime.

The argument that the people of Mozambique cannot withstand another war is yet another myth, an argument that was repeated over and over again when the Mozambican government gave efficacy to sanctions against Rhodesia by closing its borders with the then rebel colony.

Anti-guerrilla war, reactionary movements' sabotage, air raids, napalm, tanks, massacres, the people of Mozambique have gone through it all in their struggle for independence and in their contribution to internationalism. But the result was always an increase in peoples' victory.

It is on that rich experience that President Samora Machel based his February 14

statement: "We do not want war. Peace is a fundamental principle of our life. But if they come here, what are we to do? Let the South Africans come but let them be sure that the war will end in Pretoria and that the majority will take power in Pretoria. Let them come and we shall put an end to war once and for all. There will be true peace in our zone."

The underlying point that must be made and stressed is this: Pretoria's military strategists and those who command the propaganda machine do not understand the nature of a people's war.

The house of every oppressed person is a base, every man and woman a fighter and every child a potential guerrilla.

Even without a military arsenal identical to that of the enemy, the people's inventiveness in a liberation war knows no limits. Ask the Portuguese and American generals.

And that house, that man, that child and that woman constitute the most formidable army this century has seen.

Freedom fighters are not uniformed soldiers to be singled out from among the masses. They are the masses themselves and in Mozambique and South Africa there are 35 million soldiers. So, who is afraid?

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PRESIDENT SAMORA WARNS SOUTH AFRICAN RACISTS

President Samora Machel has warned the minority South African regime that if they start a war with Mozambique, it will end in Pretoria with the downfall of the apartheid regime.

In an impassioned speech to tens of thousands of Maputo residents at a mass rally on February 14, the President said that the minority Pretoria regime was trying to transfer South Africa's internal contradictions to Mozambique, but that Mozambique would not accept this.

The rally was called in order to explain to the Mozambican public the circumstances surrounding the January 30 South Africa commando raid in the southern Mozambican town of Matola and to warn the apartheid regime that Mozambique would not allow its territory to be turned into a shooting range.

In last month's raid, white South African commandos attacked three houses occupied by members of the African National Congress (ANC), banned in South Africa. The commandos massacred twelve young South Africans, eleven blacks and one Indian, and seven others

were taken to hospital seriously wounded.

One of the wounded died some days later in hospital.

The President told the crowd in Maputo's Independence Square that the attack was not simply a punitive act against the ANC. "The violation of our borders, the penetration into national territory, the attack and destruction of Mozambican property and the murder of people under the protection of our flag are serious violations of our sovereignty and independence," the President said. He added: "In military and diplomatic terms, these are acts of war."

The President said that Mozambicans were peace-loving people and did not want war, but they would not allow themselves to be dominated and would destroy attackers without pity.

President Samora told the crowd of tens of thousands gathered under banners condemning apartheid and racism that the attack had been possible because "we underestimated the enemy. The end of the war in Rhodesia created a general feeling that finally there was peace in our country."

The South African regime was escalating military aggression and provocation against Mozambique, he said, giving as an example the establishment of a network of more than two dozen air and military bases in the Transvaal, which borders on Mozambique in the south west. He also said that armed groups were crossing into Mozambique from South Africa, and at the end of January, one such group of 70 men was wiped out by the Mozambican army after it crossed into Mozambique at Pafuri, where the borders of Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe meet.

President Samora said the war the South African regime was trying to impose on Mozambique was not a war between the peoples of Mozambique and South Africa. It was, he said, a war between the peoples of the two countries on the one hand and a fascist clique on the other.

During the rally, President Samora gave details of how the South African commandos had carried out the raid, including when and where they crossed into Mozambique and their exit route after the raid.

President Samora told the crowd that the inquiry into the raid had brought up a number of questions that needed answers. Frontier guards had detected the violation of the border at about 11.30 on the night before the attack, but their report only

reached the General Staff Headquarters at about 9.00 the following morning.

A guard patrol of the armed forces not far from one of the houses attacked did not react to the enemy raid, he said. And the commandos had been able to leave the country without being caught.

During the rally, President Samora presented eight army officers who had either directly or indirectly betrayed their country by collaborating with the enemy or failing to act against the invaders.

Two of these were the commander and deputy commander of the guard patrol in Matola who had ordered their troops not to respond to the enemy attack.

The most senior officer was Lieutenant Colonel Josias Dhlakama, the head of the Defence Ministry's armoured cars department, who had systematically sabotaged military transport in order to reduce the mobility of the armed forces. President Samora said he had also sold military secrets.

The other five officers were captains who had been involved in a series of criminal activities, including the sale of military secrets to enemy agents.

President Samora announced that the eight officers would be sent for trial to the Revolutionary Military Tribunal which deals with cases involving crimes against state security.

President Samora told the people gathered in Independence Square that Pretoria was afraid Mozambique would succeed in defeating underdevelopment this decade. This victory, he said, would show the superiority of the socialist system.

He called on people to prepare with every kind of weapon so that no aggressor leaves the country alive. It is the duty of the Mozambican people, he said, to defend the country.

At the end his three-hour speech, President Samora turned to the President of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, who was at his side and the two leaders warmly embraced.

Just over a week before the rally, the National Political Commissar of the Mozambique armed forces, Armando Guebuza, called for increased vigilance in all sectors in case of further enemy attacks. This followed the announcement on February 5 by President Samora Machel to the diplomatic corps in Maputo that South African troops were massing on Mozambique's border and that the South African government had recalled its personnel in Maputo to Pretoria for what it described as consultations.

The Pretoria authorities said their personnel, which includes staff in the South African railways and airways and customs officials dealing with South African cargo in Maputo port, should return by February 6, and added that they presumed Mozambique would guarantee their safety.

Armando Guebuza addressed a meeting of vigilance groups, local Party structures and the people's militia of Maputo province and city, which was held to study the situation following the commando attack and the South African regime's latest moves.

Not only the defence and security forces, but all the people must be vigilant, Armando Guebuza said. He pointed out that these latest moves could mean that South Africa is preparing further aggression against Mozambique.

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THE WORLD REACTS TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK AT MATOLA

International reaction to last month's raid by commandos of the South African apartheid regime on the homes of South African refugees in the town of Matola near Maputo which left 12 South African refugees dead, was immediately and outspokenly strong. Messages poured in to Mozambique from international organisations and countries all round the world.

A statement issued after a Frontline meeting in Lusaka on February 17 "cautioned the racist regime of South Africa to resolve problems in South Africa itself and the war in Namibia instead of trying to divert world opinion by unprovoked aggression against the Frontline States".

The Lusaka meeting, attended by the Heads of State and Government of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe and representatives of Angola and Nigeria, met to review the situation in Southern Africa, "particularly the continued barbaric and unprovoked attacks perpetrated by the racist and fascist regime of South Africa against the Frontline States ...".

The participants at the meeting "unreservedly condemned" the recent commando attacks in Mozambique.

In South Africa itself the reaction of the black population was so fierce that the minority regime felt obliged to ban all memorial services planned for the 12 African National Congress (ANC) members who lost their lives in the brutal attack.

Two days after the raid, at a mass meeting in Soweto, the huge black township near Johannesburg, Chief Gatsha Ruthelazi described the attack as "a tragedy". Thousands of voices of the people gathered at the Jahulani Stadium in Soweto shouted together as one voice a resounding "No" in repudiation of the murderous attack.

The families of five of those killed made a request to the South African authorities for permission to bring the bodies of their relatives back to South Africa for burial. The minority regime refused outright.

When it was planned to hold countrywide memorial services two weeks after the raid in honour of the 12 ANC members, the South African regime banned them under their notorious "Riotous Assemblies Act" and the reason given was that it was "for fear the public peace would be endangered".

Messages condemning the raid were received from and declarations were published by:

- The President of ZANU-PF and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe.
- The Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi and President of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere.
- The President of UNIP and President of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda.
- The President of the MPLA-Workers' Party and President of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.
- The President of PAICV and President of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira.
- The President of MLSTP and President of Sao Tome and Principe, Manuel Pinto da Costa.
- The Prime Minister of Lesotho, King Leahua Jonathan.
- King Sobhuza II of Swaziland.
- The President of Botswana, Quett Masire.
- The Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and President of Cuba, Fidel Castro.
- The Communist Party and the government of Bulgaria.
- The President of the National Liberation Front and President of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid.
- The President of Zaire, Mobuto Sese Seko.
- The Secretary General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim.
- The Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens.

- The Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity, Fdem Kodfo.
- The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned countries.
- The Portuguese Communist Party.
- The government of Pakistan.
- The Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic.
- The Chairman of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of Apartheid, Sean McBride.
- The National Union of Iraqi Students.
- The Brazilian Foreign Minister.
- The government of India.
- The UN Special Committee on Apartheid.
- The Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister.
- The Socialist Party of Chile.
- The Portuguese Foreign Ministry.
- The Secretary General of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity.
- The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany.
- The Women's International Democratic Federation.
- The Hungarian National Peace Council and Solidarity Committee.
- The Egyptian government.
- The President of the World Peace Council.
- The Communist Party and Government of Vietnam.
- The Swedish Foreign Ministry.
- The Pan-African Youth Movement.
- The Conference of the European Parliament.
- The Executive Secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement.
- The European Economic Community (EEC).

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THE MONTH IN MOZAMBIQUE

MARCH : 1981

MOZAMBIQUE EXPELS CIA

1. SPY NETWORK BROKEN UP

The Mozambican government has broken up a CIA spy network in the country that had its headquarters at the American embassy in Maputo.

On March 4 the Mozambican Foreign Ministry announced the expulsion of six American citizens, 4 of them full-time staff members of the embassy.

They were Frederick Lundahl, the embassy's Second Secretary, Louis Ollivier, Second Secretary, Arthur Russel, communications officer and Patricia Russel, secretary of the embassy's political section. Karen Lundahl and Ginger Ollivier, wives of the two Second Secretaries, though not part of the embassy staff, were also expelled because they took part in support operations.

The Foreign Ministry communique said the US diplomats had 48 hours to leave Mozambique because of "proven activities in espionage, subversion and interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique".

The charge d'affaires of the U. S. embassy was notified of the decision by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano who strongly condemned such "blatant interference by the CIA in the internal affairs" of Mozambique and warned that "subversive action could harm cordial relations between the two countries".

Commenting on the government action Maputo's daily 'Noticias' said in an editorial that the expulsion of CIA officers from Mozambique was "one of the most important exposures ever in Africa of the activities of the largest and best organized international subversive organisation".

The newspaper added that although it is common knowledge that the CIA has espionage networks all over the world, particularly in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, it is very rare for these to be openly exposed. The paper attributes this to the fact that "firm attitudes against (the CIA) normally enter into conflict with the political undertakings many governments have given to the United States".

In the days that followed the announcement of the expulsion of the CIA officers the local press and radio gave details of other CIA officers who had operated in Mozambique after the country's independence in June 1975.

2. ACTION AGAINST CIA COURAGEOUS

A group of American residents in Tanzania has congratulated the Mozambican government for "courageously acting against the CIA".

In a statement issued in Dar es Salaam the group of American residents said: " We praise the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for exposing the activities of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency and its links with the racist regime in South Africa".

"The CIA is a sinister organization which threatens the independence and well-being of all third world and progressive peoples and governments", the statement adds.

The American residents in Tanzania go on to say that "by courageously acting against the CIA the government of Mozambique has set an example which should be followed by all other African countries especially those in Southern Africa at this critical time of confrontation with the South African regime and its western allies".

In Maputo, American "cooperantes" working in Mozambique expressed apprehension, relief and solidarity--but no surprise--in their initial reaction to the exposure and expulsion of CIA officers working under U.S. embassy cover in Maputo.

"I'm not at all surprised," said one long-time Maputo resident. "I expected it all along. I am surprised that a whole ring was caught because it's unusual to expose a network".

"This is an important victory for Mozambique", he added, "because it's a setback for the CIA in terms of the kind of destabilizing work they are doing in Southern Africa".

Referring to the fact that CIA have been involved in Mozambique for some years, he said that "if it was possible without Reagan support this sort of thing is going to be even easier now that he is President".

The American "cooperante" community in Mozambique is relatively small and all who talked to AIM asked to remain anonymous.

Many expressed the hope that Mozambicans would continue to differentiate between the actions of the American government and those of its citizens.

A statement prepared by two American workers in Mozambique stressed their complete support for the Mozambican action and efforts "to consolidate the Mozambican revolution by assuring its political, economic and military security".

The statement continued that "Mozambican support for liberation movements in South Africa has made it a particular target of CIA attacks".

Referring to the sending of American military advisors into El Salvador recently, the statement added: "We know that the Reagan Administration is increasing U.S. military involvement against progressive movements both here in Southern Africa and in Central America and we support Mozambique's call for greater vigilance against imperialism".

Another resident said that American citizens must also increase their vigilance.

"As Reagan people take charge the covert actions will increase and the need to cut funds that support it and to expose these actions becomes even more important."

3. CIA AND S.A. SECRET SERVICES COLLABORATED

The CIA and the South African secret services worked together to obtain "up-to-date information" on the Mozambican Armed Forces and on liberation movements that have representatives in Mozambique.

This was said by Mozambique's Minister of Information, Jose Luis Cabaço, following the expulsion of 4 CIA officers.

Speaking to more than one hundred Mozambican and foreign reporters, Jose Luis Cabaço said that "in collaboration with the South African secret services", the CIA officers "had as a priority the recruitment of individuals working in the General Staff of the Armed Forces, with the aim of obtaining information concerning types of weaponry, personnel numbers, the localization of refugee camps, ZANLA training camps and the residences of leaders of the Patriotic Front, the ANC, SWAPO, FRETILIN, the Polisario Front and the PLO".

In his statement Jose Luis Cabaço said that "the CIA looked for the most detailed information possible on the types and quantities of weapons, their location, troop numbers and the level of combat preparation of the Mozambican Armed Forces".

He added that at the same time, "the CIA tried to obtain up-to-date information on the movements of President Samora Machel and the type of transport used by him". Recruitment of pilots and crew members who normally accompany the President was also one of the aims of the CIA.

The CIA's interest in the President went as far as the attempt to obtain information about his "personality, tastes, friendships, lifestyle and the people closest to him".

Similar information was sought vis-a-vis members of the FRELIMO Party's Standing Political Committee as well as other party and state leaders. Jose Luis Cabaço said that "the objectives and methodology of the CIA actions indicate that it was preparing for the economic and political destabilization of our people's state and political assassinations".

He added that during investigation on CIA activities "it was confirmed" that the information gathered was "channelled to the secret services of the racist, minority regime of South Africa and the military intelligence services who used it to commit acts of aggression against our country".

The Minister of Information said that one of the CIA's activities was recruitment of foreigners resident in Mozambique "in clear violation of Mozambican laws."

"The nature of the functions carried out by these citizens means that they do not have access to classified information about Mozambique so that this recruitment was aimed basically at their country of origin", Jose Luis Cabaço said.

Referring to the American State Department allegation that Cuban counter-intelligence officers had been involved in the break up of the CIA network, Jose Luis Cabaço said that reference to a "hypothetical participation of counter-spy officers from a friendly country and foreign journalists" shows a "lack of respect for our sovereignty".

He added that in its statement the U.S. State Department "did not deny the espionage activities of the CIA" in Mozambique.

4. CIA TRIED TO RECRUIT AGENTS FROM AMONG ANC

EXILES IN MAPUTO

A month before the South African attack on Matola, in which twelve members of the African National Congress were murdered, the CIA was collecting information about ANC residences in Mozambique.

One of the CIA officers expelled from Mozambique, Louis Ollivier, attempted to recruit agents from among ANC refugees living in Maputo. An agent infiltrated into FRELIMO many years ago José Massinga, introduced Ollivier to an ANC militant called Mussa. Ollivier presented himself as an American liberal and pretended that he was sympathetic to the struggle of the South African people against apartheid. Several times he invited Mussa to his house for lunch or dinner, and always directed

the conversation towards the situation in South Africa, and the activities of the ANC. He loaned Mussa books on South Africa, and arranged private showings of films that dealt with apartheid from a liberal perspective.

At the end of 1980, Ollivier believed that he had won the confidence of Mussa and that he could now recruit him for the CIA. He therefore offered Mussa regular payments of 300 dollars a time, plus a radio and other consumer goods, in exchange for information. Among the things Ollivier wanted to know were: Who were the members of the ANC Executive? Who were the ANC representatives in Maputo? What were the addresses of ANC members in Mozambique? What assistance did Mozambique give the ANC? Did the ANC have any weaponry hidden in Mozambique? Where were the clandestine bases of the ANC inside South Africa?

But Ollivier had miscalculated. Mussa went straight to the Mozambican authorities and told them what happened.

Ollivier had also invited other ANC members to his house, and had even visited the ANC offices in Maputo on the pretext of being interested in ANC literature.

5. CIA INFORMER IN GUARD FORCE

One of the CIA's informers in Mozambique was the chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces' Guard Force in the town of Matola, near Maputo, where South African commandos attacked three houses of South African exiles last January.

Alberto Sande was introduced to a CIA officer, Louis Ollivier who gradually seduced him with gifts of hi-fi equipment, imported drinks and cash. At the same time, Ollivier began to ask for information, initially of a personal nature, and then on the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces. Ollivier wanted to know about military advisers from the socialist countries, the location of their houses and their functions with the Mozambique Armed Forces.

Ollivier also took the opportunity, when giving Sande lifts home to Matola, to collect information on the military installations in Matola.

When ranks were introduced in the armed forces last September Ollivier was very interested in finding out the names of any soldiers who were discontented with the choice of officers.

6. CIA AGENTS MAKE STATEMENTS

A senior Mozambican government official admitted publicly that he was recruited as an informer by the CIA at the end of 1975, only months after the country's independence.

Speaking at a press conference, Jose Massinga (51), Director of Research and Personnel in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told reporters from the Mozambican and foreign press how the CIA promised him 300 dollars a month to work for them. He supplied information on agreements with the socialist countries and introduced likely recruits for the US intelligence services to CIA officers in Maputo.

Jose Massinga joined FRELIMO in August 1962, shortly after the organization was founded. FRELIMO sent him to the United States to study and while there he met someone called 'Willie' who said he was a student doing research on East Africa.

Jose Massinga said he left the US to continue his studies in Geneva around the end of 1967 and did not see Willie again until the end of 1975. Massinga explained that by 1975 he was working in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was part of a Mozambican delegation to the UN General Assembly to present Mozambique's credentials for UN membership.

While in New York, Massinga met up again with Willie. After a few meetings, Massinga said, Willie asked him to work for the CIA and after some discussions he agreed.

Massinga said that he had passed information which he was able to gather through his work on agreements with the Soviet Union and on Cuban, Chinese, and Soviet citizens working in Mozambique.

But Massinga's main role seems to have been in introducing likely recruits for the CIA in the Mozambique Armed Forces to CIA officers stationed in Maputo.

According to Massinga, the CIA promised to pay him 300 hundred dollars a month for his collaboration, but this money was deposited for him in Washington to avoid arousing suspicions on the Mozambican authorities. He had not yet seen any of the money, he said.

In Massinga's statement he claimed that he wanted to resign from his job in the Foreign Ministry in order to end his association with the CIA but needed the permission of his minister and also the agreement of the CIA contact. He said he wanted CIA agreement because he was afraid that otherwise they might

"liquidate" him.

Jose Massinga was arrested on March 2, two days before his CIA contact, Louis Ollivier, was expelled from the country with five other CIA officers and collaborators.

Asked what had led him to accept the CIA offer, Jose Massinga said he had not realized until too late the specific nature of the information he would be required to supply.

In reply to a question on whether he was aware of the damage he was doing to his country, Jose Massinga replied: "Exactly, that is why I wanted to leave the ministry. They wanted information to put myself and my country in danger."

The second person presented at press conference was Alcido Chivite, a veteran guerrilla from the days of FRELIMO's armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

Chivite said he had been seduced and corrupted by gifts of stereo equipment and money before his CIA contacts in Maputo began to ask him for information. As the Chief of the War Materials Department in the General Staff headquarters he had access to information on supplies both of the Mozambique Armed Forces and the Zimbabwe liberation movements. He said his association with the CIA began in 1978 during the Zimbabwean liberation struggle.

Chivite said he received payments of 5 thousand to 10 thousand meticaís (approx 150-300 dollars) for each meeting with his CIA contact.

These contacts changed, he said. First it was James Smith and a woman called Shirley. Then, after they left Mozambique, he said, his contact was Louis Ollivier.

Chivite said he came to the attention of the security authorities when he began to build himself a luxury four bedroom house. He was arrested in February.

7. CIA INFILTRATED BY MOZAMBICAN SECURITY

The man who turned the tables on the CIA by infiltrating their espionage network in Mozambique was introduced at a press conference held by Mozambique's Ministry of Information to present nationals who have been detained as CIA agents.

Flight Captain Joao Carneiro Gonçalves of the Mozambican Air Force,

introducing himself as a member of the FRELIMO Party and as a Communist, told the crowd of journalists and diplomats that he had spent more than three years as a counter-spy feeding the CIA information provided by the Mozambican Ministry of Security (SNASP).

He also said that he had been told by his CIA contact that the United States was in a position to arrange a coup d'etat in Mozambique through South Africa, and that should he be in danger of discovery, he was to take a flight to South Africa where he would be "very warmly received".

The account of his recruitment and subsequent meetings sounded like a spy thriller including details of disguises, special paper that dissolves in liquid and an intimate champagne dinner for two with a seductive female agent.

The young officer, codenamed "Magalhaes" by Mozambique security forces, was first contacted at a private party in Maputo when he was approached by an American named Walter Caetano de Andrade who casually asked questions about training for pilots and other air force personnel. At the end of the conversation Carneiro Gonçalves accepted an invitation to dinner but later went to SNASP with details of the encounter.

SNASP told him to keep the dinner date and to accept any proposals made to him.

After the dinner, during a conversation with Walter de Andrade that lasted until 5.00 in the morning, Gonçalves said he played his role by expressing admiration for the United States.

Andrade responded by saying that Mozambique's government, based on racism, would eventually expell or shoot whites when they were no longer needed. At that time, Andrade said, whites would need American government support, and collaborators would be the first to be helped.

"From then on", Flight Captain Gonçalves said, "I penetrated the CIA mission in defense of the Mozambican revolution".

At first, he said, he was paid in local currency.

The CIA requests for information centered on possible disagreement among Mozambican military and party leaders. He was asked to provide information about President Samora Machel's movements, general information about the President's habits, information on the General Staff of the Air Force and about military cooperation with other socialist countries.

His first meeting with a CIA agent occurred after dark with 'Robert'

Retaliation
Action for

(later discovered to be Frederick Wettering) who appeared wearing a false moustache, a white raincoat and hat. It was at this first meeting that he was given special paper for messages which would dissolve in liquids.

Various contacts followed with requests for information about Gonçalves' degree of access to President Samora Machel and whether, as one of the President's pilots, he ever slept in the room next to the President's when they made stopovers in foreign countries.

When Wettering left the country, the contact was switched to James Douglas Smith. His methods were characterized by a complete lack of interest in protecting his source of information, said Carneiro Gonçalves. Meetings took place outside and "If I had really been a CIA agent I would have been easy to detect".

Much of the information was impossible to supply "for obvious reasons", said the Mozambican officer, and what was interpreted as his growing discontentment was pacified with an increase in salary to 8 thousand meticals per month (about 250 US dollars).

At the same time, Flight Captain Gonçalves said, he was introduced to 'Judith' (later identified as Shirley Smith).

At a meeting in her house he was plied with whiskey, champagne and "very soft music". The officer also said he was offered sexual favours in exchange for information.

Eventually they lost interest in him and contact was broken when James Smith left the country.

"This is just a summary", he told journalists. "To tell the whole story would take a book".

8. CIA AFFAIR: MINISTER REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

At the conclusion of a three and a half hour press conference on CIA activities in Mozambique, the country's Information Minister, Jose Luis Cabaço, replied to various questions posed by Mozambican and foreign journalists present.

Asked about the American government's decision to halt aid to Mozambique, the Minister replied that "our principles do not have a price tag. Whatever sums of money may be involved they bear no comparison with our freedom and independence for which we have already paid a very high price, that of human lives."

As for retaliation by the United States he replied: "what?"

And he went on: "Retaliation because we defended our sovereignty because we want to be free?"

He pointed out that Mozambique was not the aggressor. The US is retaliating, he said, "against the impertinence of Mozambique's actions, the impertinence of becoming independent without asking the US for permission".

Minister Cabaço reminded his audience that while Mozambicans were shedding their blood in fighting for their country's independence, the American government had continued supplying weaponry to the Portuguese colonial army.

Asked about the effect of Mozambique's expulsion of the CIA officers and South Africa's Matola raid on east/west relations, and on Mozambique's position of non-alignment, the Minister refused to accept this as a legitimate way of discussing the matter.

The real conflict that exists, he said, is between imperialism and liberation and this must not be confused with east/west relations or confrontation. He added that imperialist strategy in the region hinged on the racist regime in South Africa, since Mozambique constituted a threat to the existence of minority regimes in the African sub-continent. "That is why it was natural for Mozambique to be chosen as a CIA target", he said.

As for alignment, he remarked that "the imperialists think that anyone fighting for freedom must be aligned to a military bloc".

Were there any links between the CIA and the rebels of the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance", the Minister was asked. In reply he pointed out that the link between the CIA and the South African secret services was already known. The RNM functioned under the direct control of the South African army and was an instrument whereby the South Africans carried out "permanent disguised aggression against our country".

Clearly, any information passed on by the CIA to South Africa would be used to help "operational units" such as the RNM, he said.

The question was raised as to why Mozambique had waited so long to dismantle the CIA network when it had known of its existence since at least 1975. The Minister explained that in any country action against a spy ring was normally only taken at the moment when it was felt that any further activities would

endanger the country's security. "To know when that precise moment arises is a technical question. We considered it opportune and convenient to act now".

Jose Luis Cabaço said that embassies in Maputo have been informed in cases where their nationals have been detained and have been able to contact them if they so wish."

Dozens of foreign journalists travelled to Maputo for this press conference. Amongst them were reporters representing UPI, Agence France Press, Le Monde, Los Angeles Times, Time magazine, Associated Press and Dutch television.

9. MAPUTO'S TOP CIA SPY NOW A REAGAN ADVISOR

According to the British magazine the 'New Statesman' one of the American diplomats identified as a top-ranking CIA officer in Maputo has now been appointed by Ronald Reagan to the US National Security Council.

Fred Wettering was Chief of the CIA station in Maputo from 1975 to 1977 and played a major role in recruiting agents from among the Mozambican army.

In an article entitled 'The New White House Warmongers', the New Statesman's Washington correspondent, Claudia Wright, identifies Mr. Wettering as a member of the new National Security Council with special responsibility for Africa. Looking at the new appointments as a whole, she comments "compared to National Security staffs of the past, this group is much more dominated by military officers and CIA men".

The article was published in the March 13 issue of the New Statesman.

SOUTH AFRICAN INCURSION AT PONTA DO OURO

Ponta do Ouro, in the extreme south of Mozambique, is a quiet, sun-soaked tourist resort, a bare 1,600 metres from the South African border. It is very popular with Maputo residents for weekend trips and in colonial times it used to be a favourite with thousands of South African holidaymakers.

The resort is small, with one hotel and fifty or so houses, and it would not have been in the limelight but for the events of March 17, a sunny summer Tuesday.

Around 7:30 in the morning, two women were gathering mussels on a rocky outcrop, 1,500 metres along the curving beach from Natal to the south.

Suddenly they saw some twenty well-armed soldiers in brown uniforms approaching from the South African side. Two of them were white and the others black.

When the soldiers called to the women in English, the women took fright and fled. One of the women, 51 year old Elisabeth Zhaza, ran to the nearby tourist camping site and told camp manager Dias Mbanze what she had seen.

Mbanze phoned the local army headquarters to ask if any Mozambican patrol was on duty on the beach. The answer was 'no'.

The small group of Mozambican soldiers stationed at Ponta do Ouro was sent to investigate. As they came close to the rocky outcrop on the beach, the South Africans opened fire, wounding one Mozambican soldier who died later in the military hospital in Maputo.

The two white South African soldiers were killed in the fighting which ensued. One of them, the group's radio operator, was carried back to South Africa by his unit. The other, Corporal Viljoen, was left behind when the South Africans withdrew and his body was taken to the Maputo mortuary. Later in the month the Mozambican Foreign Ministry issued a communique which said it had been decided to hand over the body of the dead South African soldier to the International Red Cross to be returned to South Africa.

Soon after the fighting on the beach began, more than 100 South African soldiers climbed through the barbed-wire fence marking the border about ten kilometres inland and headed for the Mozambican side of the Fubene Lagoon. They were stopped by a patrol of Mozambican soldiers and retreated to the South African side.

Back at Ponta do Ouro, the people's militia, the police and a Mozambican navy unit collected their weapons. Some went to give support to the soldiers fighting the South Africans while others took up defensive positions around Ponta do Ouro itself. The workers at the hotel grabbed hold of anything resembling a weapon and prepared for the worst.

For a number of hours the quiet was broken by sporadic machinegun fire, but by mid-afternoon the battle sounds had died away and the South Africans had withdrawn. Twenty-four hours later, the most significant indication of tension was the heavy concentration of South African troops on the Natal side of the border.

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THE MONTH IN MOZAMBIQUE

OCTOBER : 1980

MIGRANT LABOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA : ABOLISH THE PRESENT SYSTEM

Between October 7 and 10, ministers from seven Southern African countries met in the Swazi capital, Mbabane, to work out a common approach to the problem of migrant labour to South Africa.

After group and plenary discussions, the ministers agreed that the present system, controlled by South Africa, must be changed. The workers and the countries from which South Africa gets a considerable part of its mine labour force, Mozambique, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Malawi, must have a greater say.

In Mbabane, ministers from these countries, and from Zambia, discussed questions of recruitment, living and working conditions for the workers. They also discussed development projects in each country that can eventually absorb part of the labour force that now goes to South Africa, as well as possible sources of financial and technical assistance for these projects.

Mozambique was represented by the Minister of Justice, Teodato Hinguana. On his return to Maputo he said that working out a common approach did not mean drawing up a blueprint to be followed strictly by all countries. "What we are talking about," he said, "is common concepts without which we can speak of common formulae but with different policies in mind. What happens today is that South Africa plays with each individual country by taking advantage of divisions among them. On that basis it is South Africa that lays down the rules of the game. What we want is a common attitude to some of the basic questions that will give each individual country a future position of strength in bilateral talks with South Africa."

Following is an abridged version of Teodato Hinguana's speech in Mbabane which states Mozambique's stand on the whole question of migrant labour to South Africa.

"Politically, economically, socially and culturally, the question of migrant labour is a concern for all countries of Southern Africa. That is why our governments have made very serious efforts to find common platforms for analysis and consultation. Since the first meeting in Maseru, in 1977, we have taken important steps towards that common platform. Maseru, Lusaka, Gaborone and now Mbabane are major milestones of this effort.

We already have a reasonable understanding of the problems that each country faces regarding migrant labour to South Africa. From the early idea of regular consultative meetings we arrived in Lusaka at the resolution to create a permanent institutional framework. Now our aim is to make this resolution reality. The meeting in Gaborone was held with the objective of achieving this, as is this one in Mbabane. Both meetings were called to implement the resolutions taken in Lusaka. The specific objective of our meeting then is to open the way to the Southern African Labour Commission(SALC), and make this body the permanent institutional framework for consultations, coordination and harmonisation of our policies aimed at the abolition of today's system of migrant labour.

Why do we want to abolish this system? First of all because it was conceived by colonialism in order to place our countries in a position of dependence on South Africa. It is South Africa that determines the conditions under which migrant labour proceeds. And it is South Africa that reaps the main profits from the system. Secondly because the independence of our countries warrants a change in the system; that is to say, South Africa is no longer dealing with colonies whose function is to provide cheap labour for its economy. South Africa is now dealing with sovereign, independent states.

We want to state here clearly that the problem for us is not that migrant labour in itself is bad. It is the system under which it takes place that is bad and must be abolished. Migrant labour is found in all continents. It is the conditions under which it operates that make the difference.

Southern Africa is a region where geography determines relations between our countries and South Africa. We in Mozambique say that a man can choose a woman for his wife, but he can never choose his father nor can he choose his brother or neighbour. That is our situation in relation to South Africa. So the question is how to break with dependency. The problem is not to abolish relations with South Africa, but to abolish the present system of relations. That is our common struggle, our common objective.

To the neo-colonial idea of a constellation of states propagated by South Africa, we must oppose the principle of independence, the principle of economic relations with reciprocal benefits, the strengthening of unity and economic cooperation among our countries. What we do in this meeting must be viewed in the

wider context of the struggle against dependence on South Africa. Our common effort will provide each individual country with a strong position from which to negotiate with South Africa.

The independence of Zimbabwe was a decisive step forwards the establishment of new relations in our region. The liberation of Zimbabwe liberated us all a little more. We must reap the benefits of this important victory. We must take it as an important starting point from which to analyse the problem of migrant labour. We warmly greet the government of Zimbabwe for its immediate understanding about the importance of participating in this meeting. So we say, welcome brothers of Zimbabwe.

We are creating SALC which is a body that must provide us with all the information necessary to put us in a position of strength in our dealings with South Africa. The executive organs of this body must have specific tasks under the control of the council of labour ministers. They must report on effecting these tasks. They must never go beyond the decisions taken by the ministers.

Our main task, I repeat, is to put an end to the system that makes us dependent on South Africa. Our main task is to fight so that our workers work and live under conditions different from those imposed by the present system.

Migrant labour will exist in our region for as long as economic relations of dependency determined by geography and underdevelopment continue to exist. Migrant labour will continue under the different conditions we are now beginning to impose. Migrant labour will probably continue after the downfall of apartheid, within the context of normal relations between countries of different social systems.

The People's Republic of Mozambique is engaged in economic development and the improvement of social justice. We have taken the decision to overcome underdevelopment in this decade. Development will eradicate the origins of the present situation of dependence on migrant labour to South Africa. The eradication of hunger, poverty and unemployment inherited from colonialism will necessarily bring the effect of less available labour for the migrant labour system. Economic development itself will provoke a shortage of labour.

Meanwhile, we consider that a body like the SALC, within the context of the overall economic strategy of our countries in Southern Africa, can have an important task in the struggle to impose new conditions of work for migrant workers.

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