

MOZAMBIQUE

SUPPORT NETWORK NEWSLETTER

VOLUME III NUMBER 1

ISSN 1045-0254

FEBRUARY 1990

Missionaries or Mercenaries?

(Reprinted from *Mozambiquefile*, November 1989, No. 160)

Six Americans who spent a week in detention in Mozambique after illegally crossing the border from Malawi have publicly thanked the Mozambican and Malawian authorities for speedily resolving the matter.

The six—Frederick and Lucille Leist, Kenneth Daugherty, Carol Roberts, Steven Sherrill and John Cannon—are all members of a religious organization, Christian Emergency Relief Team International (CERT), based in Carlsbad, California. They say their mission in Malawi was to provide medical aid to Mozambican refugees.

They entered Mozambique on 24 October along with Peter Hammond—a South African resident with a British passport, who is well-known as an ultra-right propagandist with links to the South African backed MNR bandits—and South African George Bezuidenhout.

The eight were picked up in Angonia district, in the northwestern province of Tete, after entering from Malawi, and were detained for questioning. They were taken to Maputo where they were released on 30 October.

group of Mozambican troops crossed the border and abducted the eight from Malawi. This assertion is far-fetched. The border between Malawi, and the district of Angonia is well demarcated. Indeed a road runs along much of this stretch of border, with Malawi on one side and Mozambique on the other.

No such claim was made by the Americans, who in their statement admit they had “inadvertently strayed into Mozambican territory.”

The statement added that the members of the team, as well as David Courson, the president of CERT, “wish to thank the governments of Mozambique and Malawi for their expeditious handling of this delicate situation.”

They expressed the desire, once again in contrast to Hammond’s behavior, that “only positive results emanate from this experience.”

“CERT’s endeavours in the region,” concludes the statement, “are strictly spiritual and humanitarian in nature, and the team thanks the American people for their con-

continued on page 10

Americans admit they had “strayed into Mozambican territory”

An official government spokesperson told AIM that the investigations into the case had not revealed any “malevolent intention” on the part of the eight.

They were told, however, that because they did not have entry visas, they must leave Mozambique immediately. They left the following day.

On returning to South Africa, Peter Hammond was quick to attack the Mozambican authorities, stating that the group had been maltreated in prison, and specifically that the two American women had been beaten up.

But in their statement, issued in Lilongwe, Malawi, on 2 November, the six Americans stressed that although they had been imprisoned, sometimes in solitary confinement, “it should be noted that no one suffered any physical abuse.”

Hammond also claimed that the group had been inside Malawian territory when the incident occurred. He alleged that a

MSN Plans For 1990

by Lisa January

The Mozambique Support Network held its fourth seasonal meeting in Chicago, IL October 13-15, 1989. Activists from fourteen states and Canada attended the weekend meeting to discuss recent developments in Mozambique and set policy for the coming year. The weekend started with a public meeting with Dr. Pascoal Mocumbi, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Mozambique.

Welcome New Leadership!

Dr. Loretta Williams of Boston and Mackie McLeod were elected to serve two year terms as MSN’s National Co-chairs.

DR. LORETTA WILLIAMS, a sociologist and activist, is founding chair of the National Interreligious Commission on Civil Rights. She is author of *Freemasonry and Middle Class Realities* (University of Missouri Press, 1980), and numerous articles and book chapters on marginalization and other social issues.

continued on page 3

In This Issue

Missionaries or Mercenaries?

MSN Plans For 1990

Newsbriefs

Renamo Update

Mozambique Honors Americans

MSN Members Mobilize

Against Misinformation

SA Destabilization Studies

Dr. Mocumbi’s U.N. Address

Trauma: Franisse’s Story

News From Massachusetts

Malangatana Ngwenya in U.S.

Namibia: New Era

New Renamo Watch

Margaret Childs



Artist Malangatana Ngwenya - Pg. 9

Newsbriefs

Bush Wants Mozambique Off Marxist List

According to the *Washington Times*, the Bush Administration "is ready to remove Mozambique from a list of nations officially designated as Marxist-Leninist and, as a result, prohibited from receiving certain key types of U.S. economic backing." This economic backing includes loans and guarantees from the Export-Import Bank and investment from American firms. However, the change in policy will not affect the ongoing congressional ban on military aid to the Mozambican Government.

Congressional aides and analysts in opposition to the policy change argue that the change in policy is premature. The final decision for closer U.S. ties with Mozambique will be up to President Bush.

Mocumbi Meets Baker

Mozambique's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Pascoal Mocumbi, met with Secretary of State James Baker in Washington to discuss bilateral issues and the latest developments in Mozambique and Southern Africa. In the meeting, Baker reaffirmed U.S. com-

mitment to continued humanitarian and development aid to Mozambique and showed support for the government's ongoing peace efforts.

The U.S. current level of humanitarian and economic aid is \$104 million. In September, the United States granted \$44 million for private sector agricultural projects in the central and northern Mozambican provinces of Sofala, Zambezia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado and to SADCC projects in Mozambique.

Mozambique Receives More World Bank Loans

The World Bank has granted \$90 million in loans to Mozambique to stimulate the country's imports. In addition, the World Bank provided a \$1 million loan for the purchase of 72 vehicles for private urban passenger transport. The vehicles will be delivered to the Association of Veterans of the National Liberation Struggle and to the Association of Private Transport Owners.

Belafonte Rebuilds Schools

Julia Belafonte, wife of famous singer and actor Harry Belafonte, is promoting a fundraising campaign for the rehabilitation of schools destroyed by the South African backed Renamo. Mozambique's Ambassador to the United States, Valeriano Ferrao, was the featured guest at the event to spearhead the fundraising campaign.

Mozambican - Iranian Mining Agreement Reached

An 11 member Iranian delegation began talks with Mozambique on cooperation between the two countries in geology and mining. The visit resulted in the signing of a cooperation protocol and an announcement that Iran would cooperate in prospecting titanium and similar minerals in Gaza and Nampula.

Bush Administration O.K's Locomotives for Mozambique

The Bush Administration has decided to provide Mozambique with ten new locomotives, five in 1990 and five in 1991. The total cost will be \$20 million.

Renamo Update

October 1989

Renamo terrorists murdered five civilians, injured two, kidnapped 41, and burned down 51 homes in attacks on Kenneth Kaunda, 7 April, and Nhamitete neighborhoods in Zambezia province.

Renamo massacred 24 civilians, wounded seven and burned 24 peasant huts in an attack against Macaretane villiage in Gaza province.

Thirty-five civilizans were burned alive when Renamo attacked a bus traveling between the towns of Chibuto and Manjacaze in Gaza province.

Thirteen civilians were murdered, five injured, and twelve kidnapped when Renamo attacked Nwachikolwane village in Gaza province.

September 1989

Renamo murder nine civilians, five of them children, in a pre-dawn raid against Nhansangira village in Tete province.

Americans Receive High Honors From Mozambique

In commemoration of the 25th of September, the People's Assembly awarded high honors to the following Americans for their contributions to Mozambique's Independence.



Prof. Herbert Shore - Medal "Bagamoyo"

Frank Ferrari - Medal "Bagamoyo"

George House - Medal "Bagamoyo"

William Minter - International Combatant Star

Ruth Minter - International Combatant Star

Allen Isaacman - International Combatant Star

Barbara Isaacman - International Combatant Star

Peter Weiss - International Combatant Star

Cora Weiss - International Combatant Star

Prexy Nesbitt - Order of Friendship and Peace, 2nd Degree

November 1989

Renamo terrorists kidnapped four Spanish sailors of the towboat "Cauderan" which had been fishing in the Mozambican waters. This is not the first kidnapping of foreigners by

Renamo. In the past, priest of different nationalities (Portuguese, Italians, etc.) and citizens from UK, USA, Portugal, among others, have been abducted.

MSN Members Mobilize Against Misinformation

by Lisa January

News reports about the brief detainment of six Americans in Mozambique combined racist anti-African emotion with the deliberate omission of crucial information. Headlines such as "Iowa dentist tells of African nightmare," and "Concern rises for Bremerton couple held in Mozambique," surfaced racist fears of the mythical uncivilized Africans. Television coverage in the Pacific Northwest featured crying children fearing that their parents may be suffering starvation or torture.

Important information concerning the history and philosophy of the Christian Emergency Relief Team (CERT), and Peter Hammond's connection with the Contras and Renamo was omitted, leaving the reader with the impression that the team was mistakenly arrested while delivering humani-

tarian aid, rather than aiding the South African backed terrorist group Renamo.

MSN members around the country quickly mobilized to counteract the inaccurate coverage. Members in Iowa, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Illinois, Idaho, Washington and California called press conferences, phoned newspapers, and wrote articles to reveal CERT's political intent and to combat the racist fears.

The Seattle based Mozambique Health Committee (MHC), the Northwest Labor and Employment Law Office (LELO) and the Church Council of Greater Seattle successfully persuaded newspapers to print rebuttals to the original stories. "Groups say missionaries aided right-wing rebels" and "An inaccurate description of the situation in Mozambique" replaced previous anti-Mozambique headlines.

MSN Plans *cont. from page 1*

From 1980-1989 she directed the public policy of the Unitarian Universalist Association, a liberal religious denomination. A consultant for various interfaith and civic social justice agencies, she serves on the Advisory Board for the PBS series *Eyes on The Prize*.

MACKIE MCLEOD is currently National Public Education Director of the Institute of Technology and Development (TECNICA) Southern Africa Volunteers Program.

As a journalist and technical assistant specializing in international development and public policy issues, Mr. McLeod has travelled extensively in Africa, Central America, the Caribbean basin, and the Middle East.

Mr. McLeod is an alumnus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Dept. of Urban Studies and Planning. Since 1972 he has contributed his technical expertise to a number of national liberation, material aid, and development/empowerment projects in Africa. He serves on the Advisory Boards of Fund for a Free South Africa, Africa Exchange, and Grassroots International, as well as Executive Committee member (on leave) of the American Friends Service Committee/New England Region and Coordinating Committee member (on leave) of the Haymarket People's Fund.

ANNE EVENS is MSN's new Secretary/Treasurer. Ms. Evens was a founding member of the MSN in Fall of 1987. She worked in Mozambique's Ministry of Foreign Affairs training staff in the use of computers. She also worked with AIM (Mozambique's Information Agency) to set up a database system, and she trained staff at the Central Committee of FRELIMO in desktop publishing. Ms. Evens has an engineering background and a graduate degree in Development from the University of Pennsylvania.

MSN 1990 Initiatives

MSN will spearhead national political action and material aid campaigns.

MSN will join a post card write-in campaign directed at banks which provide loans to South Africa. The post cards will be printed by the MSN National Office and will be available in mid-February.

MSN has also adopted an orphanage in the war torn province of Zambezia to raise money to provide material aid to children traumatized by war. Fundraising materials for this important campaign will be available from the National Office in early February.

If YOU or your organization are interested in participating in either or both of these campaigns, send a letter to the MSN National Office. Mark the envelope POSTCARD CAMPAIGN and/or MATERIAL AID CAMPAIGN.

Reprinted from

The Seattle Times, November 6, 1989

MISSIONARIES' 'CAPTURE'

An inaccurate description of the situation in Mozambique

My sympathy goes out to anyone imprisoned in a foreign country, and the prisons I saw in Mozambique were spartan and offered few comforts.

However, in your coverage of the "capture" of the Leists, the Silverdale missionary couple (Oct. 29 article), you fail to give an accurate report of the situation in Mozambique.

First, the Frelimo government is hardly "leftist guerrillas" or "Soviet supported." Non-aligned Mozambique's largest aid donors are the U.S., Italy, the European Community and Sweden as well as Canada.

The Frelimo government has fought an arduous war against South African-backed Renamo bandits, who seek to cripple the economy and terrorize the people of Mozambique. South Africa does this to maintain its economic and political dominance of the region.

I spent April and May of this year working as a nurse in the Manica District of Mozambique under the auspices of the Ida B. Chambliss project of Group Health Cooperative and the Seattle-based Mozambique Health Committee.

There I witnessed, firsthand, the hunger, disease, injuries and displacement of families caused by Renamo activity. Many of my Mozambican co-workers had lost family to the MNR, known there as "armed bandits."

I visited communities where people took their chances sleeping in the bush rather than risk being caught in their houses at night by the bandits.

I can't believe most Seattleites, or The Times, would approve of Americans supporting either the Renamo guerrillas or apartheid's South Africa strategy.

—Kathy Hubenet, Seattle

1.5 Million Deaths Since 1980: New Studies Document S.A. Destabilization Against Neighbors

by Prexy Nesbitt

In the last six months four major documents have been produced by world bodies documenting the campaign of terror which the South African government is conducting against its neighboring countries, especially Angola and Mozambique. One study, prepared for the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers meeting by the Harare-based Southern African Research and Documentation Center (SARDC), describes South Africa's destabilization campaign as a "holocaust" and notes that over half of the 1.4 million dead in Angola and Mozambique are children under 5 years of age.

Following the example of UNICEF's *Children on the Front Line* series, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa has released a study, the major conclusion of which is that the calculated strategy of the South African government to destabilize its neighbors had "cost the region \$10 billion dollars in 1988, and over \$60 billion and 1.5 million lives in the first nine years of this decade." The study, entitled *South African Destabilization: The Economic Cost of Frontline Resistance to Apartheid*, represents the first time that the Economic Commission for Africa has ever issued a major public document assessing the social and political effects of economic data. The study also argues that: 1) "support for the victims of (South African) aggression must be accompanied by international actions against Pretoria"; and 2) that the Frontline States cannot take the lead in sanctions against South Africa. In a section which is essential reading for U.S. audiences, the study concludes, "It is strong economies, whose South African interests are secondary to them, but important to South Africa, who should take the lead—not weak ones whose South African links are secondary to South Africa but critical to themselves."

This Fall the World Bank has issued two studies with special significance for Mozambique: *Sub-Saharan Africa, From Crisis to Sustainable Growth* and *Mozambique: Food Security Study*. The latter decisively documents Mozambique's need for increased logistical support, including non-lethal military assistance, from donor nations and non-governmental organizations. One of the noteworthy findings of *Sub-Saharan Africa*

is that the cost of emergency assistance to the 7.6 million refugees homeless and displaced persons from the Frontline countries' limited coffers exceeded \$1 billion dollars in the latter half of the 1980's. This is separate from the contributions of international relief undertakings and constitutes an enormous burden on the very limited economies of the Frontline states.

All these studies, but especially the excellent one done by the Economic Commission on Africa, reveal the vicious and genocidal character of the sophisticated war which the Republic of South Africa daily wages on its neighbors. A fundamental question is why does U.S. media generally fail to cover these and similar reports about Southern Africa? It seems more and more the case that the near total silence of U.S. media about South Africa's regional brutalization has to be understood as another weapon of the apartheid system.

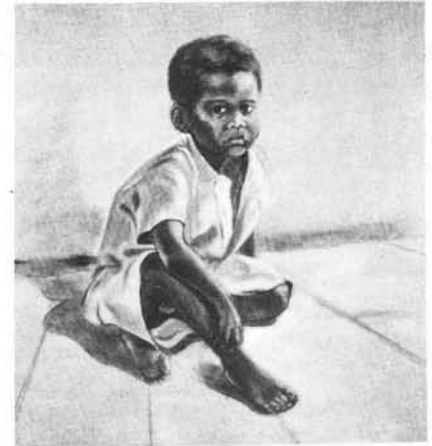
Inter-Agency Task Force, Africa Recovery Programme/Economic Commission for Africa, *South African Destabilization: The Economic Cost of Frontline Resistance to Apartheid*. New York: (United Nations, Room S-805, New York, NY 10017 212/963-6857), 1989. 56 pp.

Southern Africa Research and Documentation Centre, *Report for the 1989 Canberra Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Conference*. Harare: (Box 5690 Harare, Zimbabwe 737301), 1989. 60 pp.

The World Bank, *Mozambique Food Security Study*. Washington D.C.: (1818 H. Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20433), 1989. 181 pp.

The World Bank, *Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth*. Washington D.C.: (Agriculture Division, Southern Africa Department, restricted distribution), 1989. 300 pp.

Trauma: Franisse's Story



Artist - Lin Baum

Excerpted from "Trauma"
by Orlanda Mendes
New Internationalist,
February, 1989

Son of peasants in the province of Gaza, six year old Franisse S. was kidnapped by Renamo during a dawn raid. They set fire to all the houses in the small community. As the villagers fled their burning homes they were shot. Their bodies were then cut into pieces to be cooked. Franisse, the only one left alive, was forced to collect the remains of his relatives and put them in the drums the family used for storing water.

He was then taken back to the bandits' camp and, along with other children, was given military training. One day they were ordered to attack a village and get some food. Franisse could not resist the water melons growing in one of the fields and was just about to gather some when he was surprised by Frelimo soldiers. They seized him and his rifle. After a brief period of investigation, he was taken to the L'hanguene home for instrumentalized children in Maputo.





MSN Massachusetts

News From MSN Massachusetts

The Mozambique Support Network of Massachusetts is on the move to organize grassroots support for the people of Mozambique.

MASSACHUSETTS INITIATIVES

The Boston-Beira Sister-City Committee, co-chaired by Dr. Loretta Williams and Dr. Paul Epstein, is planning to make Beira the first African sister-city of Boston. Loretta Williams, who served as the official MSN representative at the FRELIMO Fifth Party Congress in July 1989, presented resolutions to the governor of Sofala Province and to the Mayor of Beira from the Boston City

Council and Boston Mayor Ray Flynn's Office of Cultural Development.

Dr. Williams also serves as a board member of the interfaith sponsored CHILDREN OF WAR (COW) project. COW brings youth from the world's war zones together with American youth who must fight the scourge of crack violence. Dr. Williams arranged the addition of two Mozambican youth to COW's project with the Mozambique Council of Churches.

ART AND SOLIDARITY

A special thank you from the MSN national membership to artist PAUL

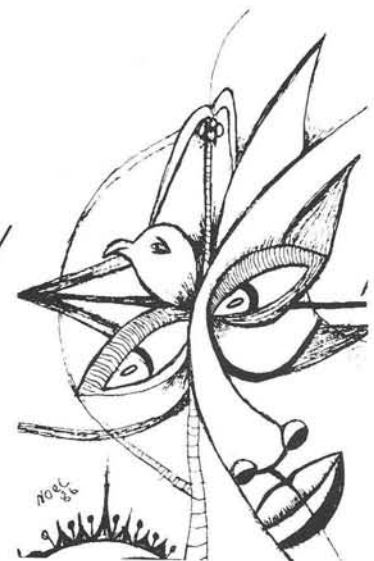
GOODNIGHT. His silk screen artwork of the welcoming dance of Mozambican women received thunderous applause when presented by Dr. Williams to President Joaquim Alberto Chissano at the Fifth Party Congress (this design is available as a "Mozambique Support Network" t-shirt, see New Resources). Mr. Goodnight is also working on "Mural Masters and Monuments", an international educational and cultural project for African and African American muralists. "Mural Masters and Monuments" will result in the co-creation of murals in Mozambique and the United States.

Support

Now available from the
MSN National Office

Silkscreen T-shirt with design
by Paul Goodnight (\$10)

Poetry and art —
"Breakfast of Sjoboks"
ed. by Lukas Mkuti
(Zimbabwe Publishing House)



Democratization and Peace In Southern Africa

Extracts From a Statement by H.E. Dr. Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, Minister For Foreign Affairs of The People's Republic of Mozambique, before the 16th Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly Devoted To Apartheid And Its Destructive Consequences In Southern Africa, December 12, 1989.

"Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates:

The People's Republic of Mozambique welcomes the present Special Session of the General Assembly whose agenda calls for an assessment of apartheid and its destructive consequences in Southern Africa.

For obvious reasons we are a directly interested party in the issue under consideration. Mozambique and South Africa share a common border of more than 470 KMs. Due to geographical continuity and historical dictates we are imperatively linked to South Africa by economic, social and cultural ties. Unfortunately, circumstances of domination and hegemony turned this heritage into a serious obstacle to a sound and harmonious relationship between South Africa and other countries of the region, seriously curtailing economic and social development of Southern Africa."

"South Africa has a long history of opposition to independence process on the African continent.

After the independence of Mozambique and Angola and in the imminence of a debacle of the Southern Rhodesian Ian Smith regime, the South African leadership conceived and set in motion its "total strategy" policy. This policy, carried out through invasion, aggression, and economic pressure against neighbouring countries as well as internal repression against Black South Africans, was aimed at subordinating the peoples of the region to the hegemonic interests of the apartheid regime.

With the new balance of forces that emerged after the collapse of the Portuguese colonial rule, Angola and Mozambique were pinpointed as preferential targets for destabilization by the South African regime."

"Soon after the signing of the Lancaster House Agreements, Southern Rhodesian military and security authorities were transferred, in 1980, to South Africa. The forces were made up of Portuguese and Mozambican individuals collaborating with Portuguese colonialism and who were used in the Rhodesian war against the Zimbabwe liberation movement and against

the territorial integrity of Mozambique. These forces were placed under the command military intelligence of the South African Defense Forces.

Side by side with this, direct aggressions by the South African Defense Forces and economic sanctions were carried out against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In South Africa itself and in the context of the total strategy policy, this terrorist group was reorganized and turned into an instrument with the task of disrupting and rendering inviable the functioning of an organized society in Mozambique.

Mozambican civilian population as well as the economic and social infrastructures were defined as the main target for terrorist action that had then ensued. It is in this context that more than one million peasant homes were ransacked and burned down, rendering five million citizens without shelter. 45% of the school network in the rural areas was destroyed, leaving more than one million children without school. About a thousand health centers were destroyed thus drastically curtailing our capacity to provide health care to most rural citizens, particularly women's health and children's health which, by then, already covered more than 49% of the population.

The result was the lost of more than 700 thousand lives. The infant mortality for children of up to five years of age rose from 150 per thousand in 1980 to 325 per thousand in 1988.

The material losses were estimated at 15 billion U.S. dollars."

"This kind of devastation does not fall within the context of any national agenda; it does not seek any kind of political alternative to the government in the country, nor does it express the ideas of any internal opposition.

Documents like the Gersony and the Minter reports, as well as the UNICEF report, *Children On The Frontline* are clear illustrations of the facts mentioned above on these terroristic and destabilizing undertakings.

Despite countless attempts by the creators and leaders of the armed bandits at re-

cycling this terrorist group in Mozambique to give it a political feature, its origin, its history, its methods as well as its activities depict its terrorist and bandit nature."

"Our people reject and oppose this group and permanently denounce its anti-national character and its role as an instrument for aggression and destruction of the country. The lack of peace and stability in Mozambique which is a direct consequence of the systematic acts of terrorism, aggression and destabilization did not succeed in destroying the social cohesion of our society.

The Mozambican people led by the Frelimo Party are today more united and firm in the defense of their sovereignty and independence.

Faithful to the quest for peace, the Frelimo Party, as well as the government, have taken a number of initiatives aimed at ending destabilization and war in Mozambique and normalizing life for all citizens in the country.

Internally, we have approved a set of principles which we deem vital for the attainment of a genuine and lasting peace in our country.

On the basis of these principles, my government has subsequently requested President Moi of Kenya and President Mugabe of Zimbabwe to mediate in a process that could lead to a direct dialogue between the government and the individuals belonging to the so called Renamo.

The principles call for the observance of democratic methods in seeking solutions to political, socio-economic and cultural problems in the country. They state clearly that sovereignty resides in the people and that only through a national debate and consensus can major changes be effected in the constitution and to the principal laws of the country.

They forbid any person or group of persons to impose their will on the people through violence. These are the principles that have been rejected by the so called Renamo which insists on continuing to indiscriminately kill innocent civilians and destroy property."

"Mr. President.

Mozambique is not the sole target of the South African "total strategy" and destabi-

"For the international community the end of apartheid is synonymous with the democratization of the South African society, the constitution of a united and democratic South African state made up of equal citizens..."

lization politics. Any observer can recognize that regardless of one's political system, economic, social as well as diplomatic and strategic options, all states in Southern Africa have, in different degrees, suffered from the effects of the policy of war and economic sanctions by South Africa against the countries of our region.

In a recent United Nations publication on South Africa's destabilization of SADCC countries, it is stated that in the period between 1980 and 1988, more than one and a half million people in the region have lost their lives as a consequence of Pretoria's policy of aggression and destabilization. In the same period, material losses are calculated at U.S. \$60 billion, which is equivalent to 210% of the total gross national product of SADCC countries all together.

Facts demonstrate that SADCC countries have systematically made every effort to promote a policy of peaceful coexistence and good neighbourliness with Pretoria.

However, these efforts have been frustrated by South Africa's refusal to give up its hegemonic ambitions and adhere to the norms of international law. It is true that the change in the balance of forces within South Africa itself, in the region and worldwide, have forced the regime to take some positive steps. The international community as a whole is happy with the implementation of Resolution 435/78 in Namibia.

We want to seize this opportunity to reiterate our congratulations to SWAPO and the people of Namibia for the electoral victory they have achieved under difficult conditions.

We express our admiration for the generosity and moderation of Namibian people and their leadership in their effort to consolidate national unity and overcome the resentments of the past.

The same generosity and moderation can be found within the ANC and the South African Democratic Movement. Their proposals are today crystallized in the OAU Ad Hoc Committee Declaration on Southern Africa which was adopted in August of 1989, in Harare, and subsequently endorsed in Belgrade by the NAM Summit in September this year. We

hold the idea that this realistic and pragmatic document constitutes an excellent contribution in the overall efforts to eliminate apartheid through negotiations."

"It is our understanding that in the context of our common effort to bring apartheid to an end the 16th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly should unanimously adopt the fundamental principles and guidelines of this document.

For the international community the end of apartheid is synonymous with the democratization of the South African society, the constitution of a united and democratic South African state made up of equal citizens, without any kind of discrimination based on race, ethnical origin, sex or religious affiliation. The end of apartheid equally means the cessation of aggression and destabilization of neighbouring countries, for, apartheid is the root cause of the conflict in Southern Africa."

"Mr. President,

Trends aimed at putting an end to the Cold War seem to have helped to remove the naiveté of placing apartheid in the context of the East-West conflict. The international situation allows us to state that all peoples and states in the world consider the elimination of apartheid and its bellicose policy as a priority for the entire world community. This underlies the reasons why the international community through concerted action on diplomatic, economic and financial levels is exerting pressure on the regime to put an end to the apartheid system.

Despite South Africa's aggression, the Frontline States are bearing enormous sacrifices in order to preserve their independence and national sovereignty and have been able to maintain their unity and internal cohesion as well as their solidarity with democratic forces in South Africa.

The wide Democratic Mass Movement, the growing identification of the population with the ideals of just society in South Africa based on equality of all social strata, including those in the white and Afrikaner communities, is a sign that the draw for the end of apartheid is much closer."

"In these circumstances we should define our priorities on the understanding that all steps that have so far taken place in South Africa and in the region are essentially a result of a combination of internal struggle and regional and international pressure which must be consolidated and increased until we achieve the fundamental goals we have set for ourselves:

— *total and complete independence of Namibia*

— *the end of aggression and destabilization in the region*

— *the dismantling of apartheid."*

"Facts, and not just statements, are the criteria which will allow us to assess the sincerity and commitment of the regime to effect changes.

The release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, the unbanning of political parties and the democratic movement, the end of the state of emergency, the lifting of restrictions to the press and the actual beginning of negotiations and dialogue amongst all South Africans would represent a clear demonstration of the regime's willingness to change.

As we had mentioned in our statement during the debate of the 44th Session of the General Assembly, we want to stress here our convention that the adoption of such measures are *conditio sine qua non* for a wide political and peaceful participation of all South Africa in the decision-making process in their country, and in the building of a just and democratic society in South Africa. Only by implementing these demands and by stopping the destabilization can the South African authorities demonstrate to the South African people and to the international community their sincerity in taking decisive steps in the dismantling of the apartheid system and in the establishment of a society in which all South Africans can live in harmony.

It is our wish that in the new decade that is about to start and in the realm of the new century, South Africa, with the support of the international community will work in the path of democracy, thus contributing with vigor for peace, stability, co-operation and prosperity of the African continent and of all mankind.

Thank you."

New Resources

ONE NEW PUBLICATION is available from the Mozambique Support Network National Office, 343 South Dearborn, Suite 314, Chicago, IL 60604, 312/922-3286.

Mozambique: The Right To Survive, " (The New Internationalist, February 1989. 42 Hythe Bridge St., Oxford OX1 2EP, United Kingdom, \$1.50). This special edition devoted to Mozambique examines the political, social, and economic consequences of Renamo destabilization. Articles, testimonials, and interviews explain the current situation as experienced by children, women, ex-Renamo prisoners, and FRELIMO leadership. Reproducible one and two page fact sheets can be used as effective educational handouts.

Also available: "Mozambique Support Network" t-shirts (MSN-Massachusetts, P.O. Box 6214, Boston, MA 02114). Designed by Paul Goodnight of the Massachusetts MSN. The design is taken from his silkscreen artwork of the welcoming dance of Mozambican women presented to President Joaquim Alberto Chissano at the Fifth Party Congress. Available in M,L, and XL, \$10.00 from the MSN National Office in quantities of 1 - 5. Quantities of 6 or over should be ordered from the Massachusetts MSN.

Malangatana Postcards (MSN National Office). Single panel four color postcard which requires a 15¢ stamp. \$1.25 each, orders over twenty receive 20% discount.

Mozambique Presidential Elections Set For 1991

Mozambique will hold its first presidential elections next year. General elections for the People's Assembly will also take place at the same time.

Discussions continue around the country about possible revisions to the Constitution. President Chissano and heads of government ministries are traveling to each province to hear public discussion on the proposed changes.

Nambia: Colonialism Ends, New Era Begins

by Proxey Nesbitt

On November 14, 1989, 105 years of colonial rule in Namibia ended with the election of a seventy-two member Constituent Assembly. Despite an often bitter and violent election campaign and a general atmosphere of instability and "dirty tricks", the United Nations Special Representative, Mr. Martin Ahtisaari, declared the momentous and historic U.N.-supervised election to have been "free and fair."

With the same type of support given SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization) during its long years of armed struggle, the Namibian population gave SWAPO 41 seats and the second-running contender, the apartheid-created Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) 21 seats. Although this result did not give SWAPO the two-thirds majority it needed to be the sole determinant of Namibia's new constitution and government, the new Namibia can be proud of a voter turnout that was as high as 98% in many areas—this despite intimidation, harassment and long distances to polling places.

As SWAPO begins the key task of shaping the future government, reports of armed clashes and vigilantism continue to be filed in the northern regions of Namibia. Many former members of the infamous torture and counter insurgency unit called "koevoet" (crowbar) are being organized into new vigilante squads called "Kopano Ya Tou". A prominent American journalist, Mr. John Evenson, was chased by a group of former koevoet members and was fortunate to safely reach a U.N. monitoring base. A Kenyan national, Mr. Jeff Mbura, was not so fortunate. A communications officer for the All Africa Conference of Churches, Mr. Mbura was severely beaten by a large group of former koevoet members and present members of the South West Africa Police (SWAPOL) officially responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

In the meanwhile in the United States, according to *Africa News* magazine, "Namibia was covered three times during November on the national network evening newscasts including Dan Rather reading a 25 second item; Peter Jennings, a 20 second story."

Mozambique Support Network Newsletter

Editor
Lisa January

Design
Serif Ltd.

Copy Editors
Mary Pennington
Margaret Childs
Amy Sullivan

The Mozambique Support Network national membership congratulates leader Sam Nujoma, SWAPO, and the Namibian people on their recent victory. We pledge our continued support and solidarity.

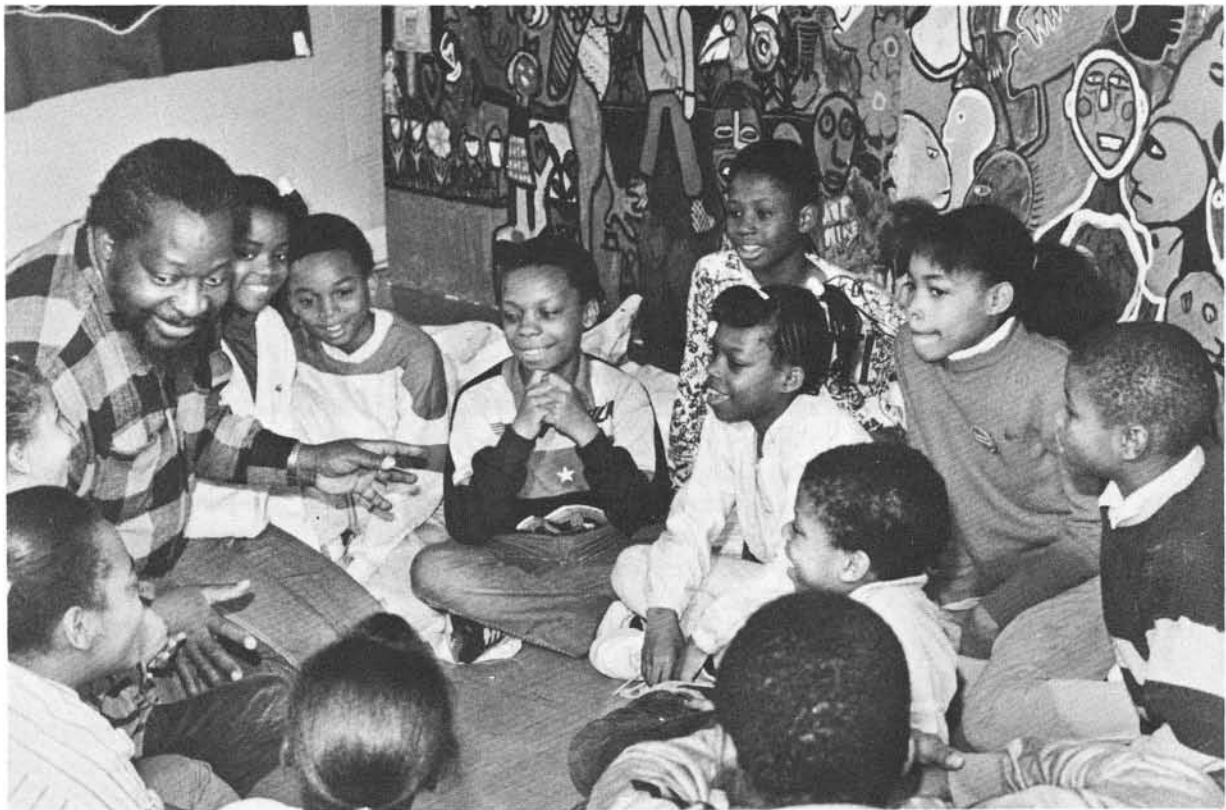
ANC Opens Washington D.C. Office

The African National Congress of South Africa now has an office in Washington D.C. under the direction of Ms. Lindiwe Mabuza, the ANC's Representative to the United States.

Congressman Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA), chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus and co-sponsor of legislation calling for mandatory comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, welcomed Ms. Mabuza and Mr. Thambo Mbeki, Director of International Affairs for the ANC to the nation's capitol with an inaugural ceremony for the opening of the office.

Solidarity messages can be sent to fax number (202) 543-9435 or to P.O. Box 15575, Washington D.C. 20003.





Walter S. Mitchell III

Positive Fire: Malangatana Ngwenya in the United States

by Mary Pennington

Malangatana Ngwenya, the renowned artist from Mozambique, arrived in the United States on October 31, 1989 and set off on a month and a half long tour of North America. He traveled to Atlanta, New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Chicago, Madison, Topeka, Oklahoma City and Canada.

In each city, Mr. Ngwenya visited major art centers, neighborhood cultural centers, elementary and high schools as well as universities and colleges. In several cities, he held workshops for adults and children in drawing, printmaking, painting and in three cities, workshop participants collaborated on public murals.

Mr. Ngwenya is famous for his large scale murals and public sculptures that dot the cityscape of Maputo. His works are exhibited on five continents. While he was in the U.S., audiences heard him speak from the perspective of an artist in a country that is devastated by apartheid's war of destabilization.

In Topeka, Kansas, he told high school students, "We are a nation. We have a culture. We have arts and museums and colleges. We have young people creating great works and great music. We do not live just in war and crying." He shared with his audiences the rich legacies of folklore and struggle embodied in his artwork.



Margaret Childs

With audiences composed mainly of artists, he discussed the international discrimination against African artists who are regularly forced to show their works in the museums of African artifacts, rather than being exhibited with contemporary artists. He stressed that African artists are struggling to be recognized as living artists who should be shown the same respect given to European contemporary artists.



Lisa January



Missionaries or Mercenaries?

cont. from page 1

cern and prayers for the success of this mission."

The six maintain they will now continue with their medical work in Malawi.

Hammond a "soldier operating in the guise of a missionary"

Peter Hammond was widely interviewed on his return to Johannesburg, after the group was released. He contended that his organization, Frontline Fellowship, was strictly religious, preached the gospel to "both sides" in war situations, and was "non-political."

Yet it is very easy to demonstrate that Hammond's Frontline Fellowship is a virulently right-wing organization, which, far from being "non-political," is dedicated to combatting what it considers to be "Marxism" or "communism".

Hammond boasts that he draws his missionaries from elite units with a record of atrocities that include the Selous Scouts and the Special Air Services of the now defunct Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia, and the reconnaissance commandos of the South African armed forces.

His name surfaced at the trial in March 1988 of the young Australian missionary, Ian Grey, who confessed to working for the MNR and to illegal entry into Mozambique. Hammond was one of those who worked with Grey out of Malawi.

At a press conference immediately after his trial, Grey said that right-wing American preachers were flown into bandit-occupied parts of Mozambique, via Malawi, after contacts with Hammond. He added that Hammond and "a few other South Africans" and an Australian mercenary told him in Malawi they had crossed the border from South Africa into Mozambique to meet with bandits.

After Grey's arrest, Hammond, in an interview with the BBC, maintained that the Australian High Commission in Harare had told him that Mozambican security forces had tortured Grey. This claim was promptly denied by the high commissioner, Philip Peters, who said he had never even spoken to Hammond, and by Grey himself.

Grey was sentenced to ten and a half years imprisonment, but was released in August under amnesty measures passed by the Mozambican parliament, the People's Assembly.

One Frontline Fellowship leaflet, entitled "The Gospel According to Marx," is devoted to attacking liberation theology, and denounces the World Council of Churches for giving money to "terrorist" organizations (that is, the Namibian and South African liberation movements, SWAPO, the ANC and the PAC).

Frontline Fellowship leaflets attack Desmond Tutu and Allan Boesak

The same leaflet describes the independence of Zimbabwe as a "takeover by the communist ZANU terrorists." It goes on to attack the two most prominent anti-apartheid clergymen in South Africa, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and the Rev. Allan Boesak, President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Hammond has demonstrated hostility verging on the hysterical towards the Mozambican government. A Frontline Fellowship "Prayer and Praise Newsletter" of 1986 states that Mozambique is a society of "chaos and fear" in which citizens "are afraid to speak in case someone will report





them to the local 'people's committee' which controls each block."

In the real world, no such "people's committees" exist, and the fear Mozambicans express has nothing to do with talking too loud—it is fear of being butchered by Hammond's friends in the South African backed "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR).

This newsletter also repeats the old lie about aid from the United States being used "to feed the many thousands of Cuban, East German, Tanzanian, Zimbabwean and North Korean troops," and even that U.S. food aid is shipped from Mozambique to the Soviet Union to pay for "tanks, Migs and weapons."

The charge d'affaires at the US embassy in Maputo, Michael Metelits, told AIM that the embassy had checked this particular story out when it first appeared "and we found there was no reason for us to be concerned." Naturally the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has mechanisms to ensure the correct distribution of American food aid. This includes the role of religious groups and U.S. non-governmental organizations in the distribution and monitoring process.

"No food goes from our hands without provisions for monitoring and reporting back," said Mr. Metelits. This is standard

procedure not only in Mozambique, but everywhere the U.S. sends its aid.

The fact that Hammond invented stories about the misuse of food aid in Mozambique must cast doubt upon all the other tales of atrocities that he retails, most of which are completely unsourced.

Horror stories about alleged persecution of Mozambican Christians abound in Hammond's publications. He talks of "tens of thousands of believers" imprisoned "solely for their religious beliefs and devotion to Christ." But international human rights bodies such as the London-based Amnesty International, which are highly critical of various aspects of Mozambican legal procedure, have never made any such allegation, and neither has any church body inside Mozambique.

Hammond seems to have no idea that there are flourishing church organizations in Mozambique, which have friendly relations with the authorities. These include the Islamic Council (over 30 per cent of Mozambicans are Moslems), the Christian Council, which unites the main Protestant churches, and even the Roman Catholic Bishops Conference now enjoys cordial relations with the government.

But for Hammond such bodies do not count. He dismisses mainstream Protestant

churches affiliated to the World Council of Churches as "apostates" and liberation theology as "heresy".

Frontline Fellowship founded inside the SADF—a case of Bibles as well as bombs

Hammond embraces a form of Christian fundamentalism that is at odds with all mainstream twentieth century Christian thought. His gospel is one of submission to an unjust social order—in his case, the South African social order.

This is far from the "apolitical" stance defended by Hammond. It amounts to support for the apartheid regime.

Frontline Fellowship was founded from within the South African armed forces (SADF)—at a military base in Namibia, to be precise. Its original justification was that South African soldiers should be able to take Bibles as well as bombs with them in their regular raids into neighbouring Angola.

The military overtones of the organization are clear from its very symbol, which is a sword lying across a book (presumably the Bible), superimposed on a map of Africa. Most Christians today no longer think that religious faith should be imposed at the point of a sword. Hammond, it seems, disagrees.



What is the Mozambique Support Network?

The Mozambique Support Network is a not-for-profit organization that promotes and conducts educational campaigns, fundraisers, emergency aid drives, and other humanitarian efforts in the name of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Today Mozambique is under seige—South African-backed groups dubbed *MNR* or *Renamo*, called “bandidos armados” by the people in the country, have destroyed more than 1,800 schools, hundreds of health-care centers and villages, and left 5.9 million people homeless

and destitute. The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund estimates that over 325,000 children have died as a result of the apartheid terrorists.

The MSN Newsletter is a publication of the National Office of the Mozambique Support Network, published 6-8 times a year. Opinions expressed in this newsletter are the authors' and not necessarily representative of the editorial staff. Please address all inquiries and/or submissions for publication to the attention of Editor, MSN Newsletter.



Antonio Muchave

Mozambique Support Network

343 S. Dearborn • Suite 314
Chicago, IL 60604
312 / 922-3286

BULK RATE
US POSTAGE
PAID
Chicago, IL
Permit No. 3296



Mozambique.

Learn More About It.
Become Involved!

**Mozambique
Support Network.**

343 S. Dearborn • Suite 314
Chicago, IL 60604
312. 922-3286

Name _____
Organization (if applicable) _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Telephone (day) _____ (evening) _____

I am interested in:

- ☐ Information about Mozambique
- ☐ Newsletter Subscription:
(Organizations \$25, Individuals \$10)
- ☐ Forming a local MSN
- ☐ Making a contribution: \$ _____ enclosed.

Renamo Watch

"We Have to Transform Invisible Networks of Support for Renamo into Exposed and Highly Visible Networks."

-Prexy Nesbitt, Author of Apartheid in Our Livingrooms

Exposing U.S. Support in Order to Help Fight Renamo Atrocities

February, 1990

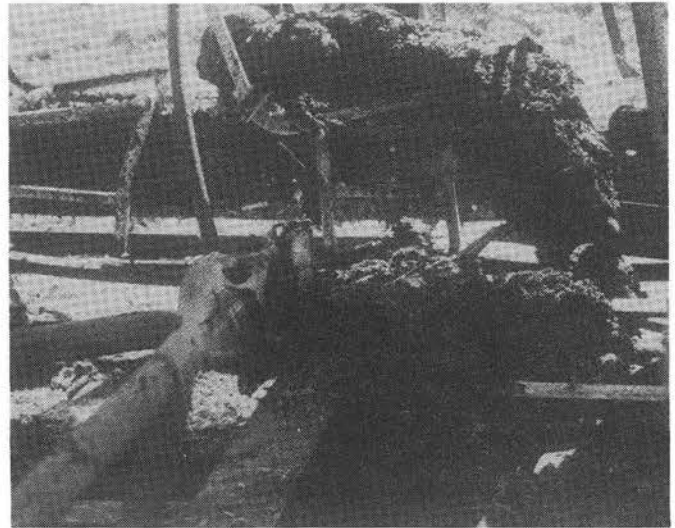
Renamo:

Externally Funded Bandits Terrorize Mozambique

"'I was on my way back to school after the holiday' said João Dedeus, a student at the Agricultural Institute in Chimoio, 'when they attacked the bus with machine-guns. It crashed, and they shot at us as we climbed out. The "bandits" stole clothes, shoes, watches--anything. I was hurt so I was slow, and they did this' he said, pointing to his face. A big gash had been cut up the side of his face, and his eye plucked out. 'Then they set fire to the bus.' At least ten people were killed in the original machine-gunning and crash, and three more were burned to death in the bus." --from Joseph Hanlon's Mozambique: The Revolution Under Fire

The 'bandits' who attacked and burned the bus João Dedeus was travelling in are part of the South African sponsored Renamo bandits, whose atrocities have been denounced by even the U.S. State Department as constituting "one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since World War II". Renamo has virtually no support within Mozambique and has always been armed, trained, and supported by external forces trying to destroy Mozambican independence.

Renamo has its origins in the Rhodesian (pre-independence Zimbabwe) Central Intelligence Organization (CIO), whose former head Ken Flowers saw the possibility of creating a mercenary force able to disrupt Mozambique's fragile economy and undermine Mozambique's efforts to support guerrillas fighting for Zimbabwean Independence. From 1976 onward, Rhodesian security officials, working with South Africans, recruited Portuguese settlers, black and white mercenaries, secret police agents, and former African members of elite special forces of the Portuguese colonial army who fled to Rhodesia after Mozambique's independence in 1975. The



Anders Nilsson/AIM

Burnt bodies in a bus attacked by Renamo.

CIO provided arms, logistical support and bases along the Mozambique border. It sent Renamo bandits repeatedly into Mozambique to burn villages, plunder agricultural cooperatives, attack railroad lines and road traffic, disrupt commerce, and raid refugee camps.

With the signing of the Lancaster House Agreement in late 1979 guaranteeing the end of minority rule in Rhodesia, Renamo activities declined. When Mozambique captured the main Renamo base in Gorongosa in October 1979, and the Sitatonga in June 1980 Renamo was virtually destroyed. At this point, however, the South African 'Special Forces' took over support for Renamo--bases were set up along the Transvaal border with Mozambique, and Renamo radio began to broadcast from the Transvaal. Since the South Africans took over, Renamo has become dramatically successful in paralyzing transport routes, destroying economic targets and terrorizing the Mozambican population.

Since 1982, over 100,000 people have been killed as a direct result of Renamo activity. Hundreds of thousands more have been killed by a combination of drought and displacement caused by the Renamo war. Over 4 million people, 25% of the population, have been forced to become refugees. Over 30% of the health care posts have been destroyed, 36% of the schools, 1,300 trucks, tractors and buses have been destroyed, 164 train locomotives and 352 train wagons destroyed.

Although the U.S. Government does not openly fund Renamo, an increasing number of private sources in the U.S. do! Right-wing fundamentalism is endangering freedom in Mozambique as well as in the U.S. It is essential that we identify and combat these forces.

Renamo Watch is a project of the San Francisco Bay Area Chapter of the Mozambique Support Network. Our goal is to help expose Renamo atrocities while identifying and exposing networks of U.S. support for Renamo. This information needs to be made easily accessible and used in our educational activities. Private networks of right-wing support are becoming an increasingly important base for Renamo and need to be confronted to end their atrocities. If you have any information about Renamo supporters in the U.S. or know of creative ways these right-wing supporters can be fought, please write to: Bay Area Mozambique Support Network, c/o ARC, 464 19th Street, Oakland, CA 94608, (415) 763-8011

Renamo's U.S. Support

Western support for Renamo and the desire of certain Western governments to eliminate FRELIMO take place, more and more, within a privatized setting.

Renamo's main foreign backers are South Africa and former colonists in Portugal who want to retain their foothold in Mozambique. But there are others. In the U.S., the Washington based **Heritage Foundation** is probably the most powerful. It has widespread connections with the New Right and funds several bodies in Europe as well as in the U.S., including the **Mozambique Research Centre** which lobbies the U.S. Congress to get Renamo recognized as a respectable political opposition.

Thomas Schaaf, a former missionary to Zimbabwe, now serves as Renamo spokesman in Washington. During his stay in Zimbabwe, Schaaf was an active member of a small evangelical group, Mutare's One Way Christian Center, which has a neighboring mission program in Mozambique. In that capacity, Schaaf regularly received military messages from Renamo President Alfonso Dhlakama. **Ian Grey**, an Australian convicted in 1987 of illegally entering Mozambique and aiding Renamo, reports that in at least one of those messages, he learned that Renamo was seeking American ground-to-air missiles.

The Dallas-based **Christ for the Nations, Inc.** provides financial support to the **Shekinah Ministries** the organization which Ian Grey worked for, and which is headed by **Michael Howard**, an associate of Thomas Schaaf.

Jack Wheeler and **Robert MacKenzie** are writers and activists from the far right mercenary magazine **Soldier of Fortune**. MacKenzie is listed as "contributing editor--unconventional operations" at **Soldier of Fortune** and is head of the pro-Renamo lobby, **Freedom Inc.** Wheeler, who heads the **Free-**

dom Research Foundation, once went to U.S. Marine Colonel Oliver North to seek U.S. government support for Renamo.

Louisiana businessman **James Blanchard III** reportedly gives Renamo monthly supplies worth about \$3,000.

Television evangelist **Pat Robertson**, (Republican Party presidential candidate in 1988) has raised money for Renamo and has broadcast pro-Renamo material on his syndicated program, the 700 Club.

Christian Emergency Relief Team (CERT), a Carlsbad, California based mission group which has funded the contras in Nicaragua for years, also is supporting Renamo. Six CERT members were recently arrested in northern Mozambique for illegal entry. While the Mozambican government quickly released them in an effort to avoid conflict with Washington or Pretoria, many signs point to active CERT support for Renamo.



Mafias Mundo Mzambo

Other U.S. Based Individuals and Organizations that support Renamo:

About My Father's Business, Inc., Lexington, KY	Good News Communications, Atlanta, GA
American Freedom International; Dennis Hoffman, Director	Dr. Thomas H. Henrickson, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institute
Americans For Tax Reform, Grover Norquist, President	High Frontier, lobbying branch of Star Wars Campaign run by ex-
David Balsiger, President RAMBOC (Restore a More Benevolent Or-	CIA Deputy Director, Daniel Graham
der Coalition) and Publisher, <u>Family Protection Scoreboard</u> , Costa	International Freedom Foundation, Bruce Rickerson
Mesa CA	International Society for Human Rights
Bashore International, linked to American Constitution Committee,	Lew Lehrman and Citizens for America
Director: Judy Campbell Bashore	Don Normand and Ministries, Melrose, FL, raises funds for Sheki-
Pat Buchanan, syndicated columnist and White House Advisor for	nah Ministries
President Reagan	National Association of Religious Broadcasters
The Believers Church, Coalinga, CA	Representatives Dan Burton (R-IN) and Phillip Crane (R-IL)
Charles Breece, Jacksonville, FL	Representative Jack Kemp (R-NY), retired
Coalitions for America	RUFFPAC, Howard J. Ruff, Chairman
Conservative Action Foundation (CAF)	Senators Robert Dole (R-KS), Jesse Helms (R-NC) and
The Conservative Caucus, Howard Phillips, National Director	Senator Bob Kasten (R-WI)
Cuban American National Foundation	Harry Shultz, U.S. citizen living in Monaco, finances Renamo activ-
End-Time Handmaidens, Jasper, Arkansas	ities and press trips, also publishes <u>Schultz Investment Newsletter</u>
Free Congress Research and Education Foundation; Connie Marshner	Luis Serapiao, Political Science Dept., Howard University, DC.
Free the Eagle, Daniel Elynn and Kristina Arriaga	Reverend Jimmy Swaggart
Freedom, Inc. Valley Center, CA	U.S. Council for World Freedom
Freedom Research Foundation, LaJolla, CA	Washington Times newspaper
Friends of Mozambique, Arturo Vilankulu	Western Goals Foundation, Alexandria, VA
Fund for Africa's Future, Director: Phillips Nicolaides, from White	World Anti-Communist League
House NSC staff	World Missionary Assistance Plan (World MAP), CA

If you have any information about any of these organizations, please contact us.