



Camera Press

FRELIMO's RUTHLESS ENEMIES

Two men previously connected with the Portuguese colonialists are believed to be in the forefront of those organising terrorism from outside Mozambique, writes *Victor Ndovi*

STILL seeking the overthrow of the Government of President Samora Machel, a Rhodesian-based underground movement has yet again claimed responsibility for \$3m.-worth of damage to an oil depot belonging to the Mobil Oil Company in the Indian Ocean port of Beira, about 150 miles from the Rhodesian-Mozambique border. The attack on the depot also disrupted electricity supplies to the town.

The Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MRM) claimed its men, after penetrating the tight security cordon around Beira's Munhava oil depot, set fire to the installations. In the ensuing battles with government forces MRM also said 18 regular soldiers were killed and only one of the MRM men was wounded. In Beira itself Mozambican officials confirmed the attack. The officials said

\$3m. worth of oil, about 10m. gallons of fuel stored in Mobil Oil Company tanks at Munhava and destined for neighbouring Malawi, had been destroyed in the blaze. Installations belonging to Caltex, Shell-BP and the Mozambique state-owned Petromoc were also damaged. Reports from South Africa claim the Mozambicans called in South African fire-fighters to extinguish the fire.

Attacks

The attack on the oil depot is one of a series of attacks by MRM on installations inside the country. Towards the end of last December a group of armed men stopped a civilian passenger bus near Inchope in Manica Province, robbed the passengers and finally opened fire on them killing 14 and wounding 17 others.

Machel with his troops.
"The people must be vigilant"

But Mozambican regular soldiers captured three of the attackers, two Mozambicans and one Rhodesian, before they could escape. The captured men were taken to Maputo, the capital, where they were presented at a press conference. One of the Mozambicans, Conjane Francisco, admitted undergoing military training in Rhodesia and also involvement in a number of terrorist attacks

In addition to receiving military training in Rhodesia the Mozambican terrorists are apparently well-paid. According to the second captured Mozambican, Goncalves Chico, they receive about \$560 dollars a month for their work. The men were also offered lucrative and prestigious posts in the event of the overthrow of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) Government. Chico claimed that Rhodesians offered him a provincial governorship if they toppled the FRELIMO Government.

Last February some 300 anti-Mozambican Government agents were rounded up by Mozambican soldiers in the Tete Province and many of those arrested were Mozambicans. Last month ten men were executed by firing squad after being tried by the Revolutionary Military Tribunal — seven Mozam-

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bicans, two Rhodesians and a Portuguese, all of whom had been trained in Rhodesia to carry out military operations against Mozambique.

A cluster of anti-Machel Government political opposition groups are based in Rhodesia. These range from the Zambezia Liberation Front (ZLF), the Cabo Delgado Liberation Front (CDLF) to the much more well-known Mozambican United Democratic Front (FUMO). All seem to be united only in their common hatred for the government of President Samora Machel. All have now joined hands in the Mozambican National Resistance Movement based in Gwelo in Rhodesia from where the MRM runs a radio station called the *Voza da Africa Livre* (Voice of Free Africa) which broadcasts propaganda in Portuguese calling on Mozambicans to oust FRELIMO's "Communist dictatorship."

But the MRM has not restricted its
In February a memorial was inaugurated in Maputo for those who fell in the liberation struggle. But FRELIMO's opponents still claim victims

activities to propaganda broadcasts alone. It has also claimed the formation of a guerrilla army and responsibility for armed attacks on a number of vital installations inside Mozambique as well as the killing of both civilians and military personnel. Moreover, the MRM also broadcasts death threats to key figures in government and to other leading FRELIMO figures.

Claims

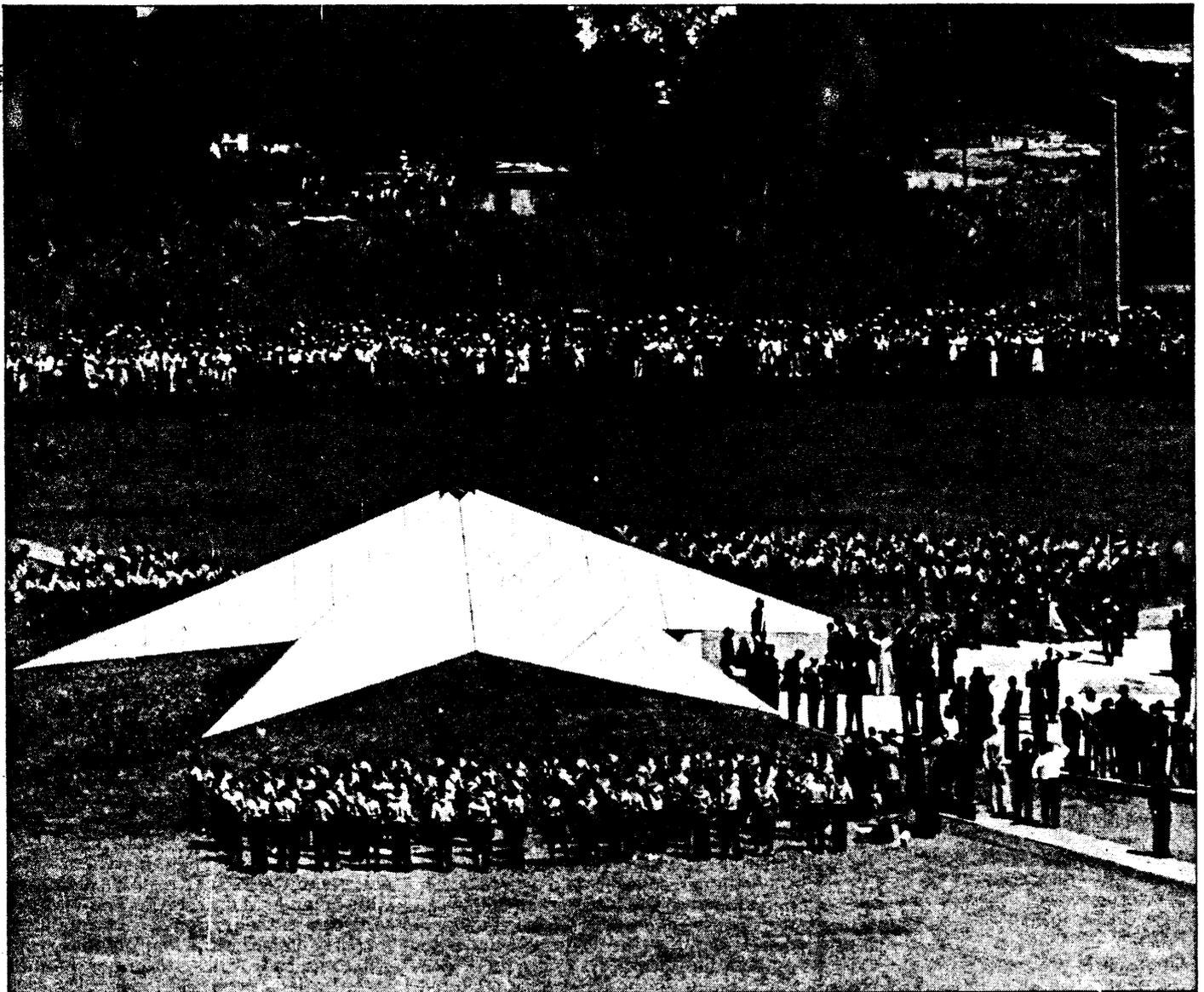
Some of its many claims in the recent past were the attack on the Rovue hydroelectric complex at Mavuzi, which disrupted water and electricity supplies to the two provincial capitals of Beira and Chimoio, and the derailment of a goods train near Inchope. How true MRM's claims for responsibility for these terrorist attacks are is debatable, but the Maputo authorities certainly face some ruthless opposition to their rule.

Behind all these anti-FRELIMO Government activities are two men previously closely connected with the Portuguese colonial administration: Domin-

gos Arouca, current FUMO President, and Jorge Jardim, a former prominent businessman in colonial Mozambique, who commutes between Salisbury, Rio de Janeiro, Madrid, Paris and Geneva. The two men are close associates.

Arouca began his commercial ventures after winning a top prize in the national lottery in Mozambique in the 1950s and later obtained a scholarship to study law at the Lisbon Law Faculty. It was in Lisbon that Arouca became friends with Marcel Caetano (then a junior Minister and later Portuguese Prime Minister after President Salazar's death). After his law studies Arouca got a job with the help of Salazar with one of Portugal's leading banks, the *Banco Nacional Ultramarino*.

On his return to Mozambique Arouca dabbled in national politics but was not, as he later claimed, a founding member of FRELIMO. His connections with the nationalist movement were largely through newspaper articles in which he wrote about the movement and these landed him in jail for eight years in 1964. He unsuccessfully used this prison term



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to secure high office in FRELIMO after the fall of the Caetano Government in 1974. He visited Malawi where he had talks with President Banda.

Arouca also contacted the FRELIMO office in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, trying to elicit their support. When the Transitional Government was formed in Mozambique following the September 1974 Agreement, Arouca was not in the interim administration. He left for Portugal where he formed FUMO claiming FRELIMO had changed its policies and that he was opposed to Machel's FRELIMO but was in favour of Mondlane's FRELIMO (Eduardo Mondlane, the Front's first president, was killed in a parcel bomb attack in Dar es Salaam about 10 years ago).

On the other hand Jardim, an Under-Secretary of State under Salazar, began his political career in Africa with the job of establishing diplomatic links between Portugal and Malawi. Such was his diplomatic flair that Banda appointed him Malawi's consul-general in Mozambique. The peak point in relations between the two men was in September 1971 when President Banda visited Mozambique, the first African head of state to do so.

Meanwhile in Mozambique itself Jardim established close ties with the local army commander-in-chief General Kaulza de Arriaga and waged his own private war against FRELIMO independently of the official one. Jardim also had his own intelligence service apart from the official secret police PIDE/DGS and formed his own Information Agency of Mozambique (AGIM). In addition many of the African soldiers in the colonial army owed allegiance directly to him rather than to Lisbon. These units, the Special Groups (GEs) and Special Paratroop Groups (GEPs), were responsible for some of the worst atrocities of the independence war.

Connections

Apart from these military connections Jardim was also linked to several commercial firms such as the Champallimaud, the Abecassis and the Sa Alves groups. In addition he had interests in dozens of firms covering banking, insurance, investment societies, cement, steel, shipping, chemicals, tourism, sugar and printing. He was also a director and one of the proprietors of the country's second biggest daily newspaper *Noticias da Beira*, and a member of the editorial board of Mozambique's main publishing company. Among his colleagues on this board was Miguel Murrupa, an ex-FRELIMO member now linked with the Voice of Free Africa.

With the decline of Caetano's rule, Jardim quickly changed sides and joined Antonio de Spínola, later Portuguese President, who was preaching a "negotiated" solution to Portugal's colonies based on the "Lusitanian Community" which advocated cosmetic independence for the Africans. While with Spínola Jardim quickly forged links with such groups as the Mozambique United

Group (GUMO) led by Joana Simiao, but almost immediately pulled out to form a military resistance front to prevent FRELIMO from taking power. Afterwards he left Mozambique for Malawi where President Banda allowed him to build a private army to be used against the incoming FRELIMO Government. Malawi's granting of asylum to Jardim led to a breach in diplomatic relations with Portugal in July 1974.

Although Jardim covers his tracks by moving from place to place his influence has meant that many former members of the military groups, the GEs, GEPs as well as those of the now disbanded PIDE/DGS and of the "Dragons of Death" — the terrorist group which seized the Maputo radio station in September 1974 to torpedo the Lusaka Agreement between Portugal and FRELIMO — have been recruited into FUMO and the MRM.

Priest

One of Voice of Free Africa's broadcasters, Joao Mario Tudela, was also a close aide of Jardim. He was thrown out of Portugal in 1975 because of his past links with PIDE/DGS.

A number of former FRELIMO members, among them Murrupa and Mateus Gwengere, the priest who was responsible for wrecking the work of FRELIMO's Mozambique Institute in Tanzania in the 1960s, are connected with MRM.

On the international front Arouca was in Norway at the end of March this year to drum up support for his resistance movement. His hosts included Norwegian businessmen and members of parliament.

In Mozambique itself the authorities have begun a process of rehabilitating former members of the colonial secret services. Since the country's first general elections at the end of 1977 officials started reintegrating those secret service men who had stayed on in Mozambique after the country's independence. Early last November President Machel told a public meeting in Maputo at the end of FRELIMO's structuring campaign: "The Party made it possible for us to reject the individuals implicated in the repressive structures such as ANP, the National Feminine Movement, PIDE/DGS, the commandos, the GEs, the GEPs, the OPV and others. These individuals must be known by all so that people can keep vigilance over them. Their names must be in public lists, their photographs must appear on billboards in every place of work."

These lists and photographs were put up in mid-December last year and will be there for two years. Meetings are being held in several places to discuss the rehabilitation process. During 1978, when thousands of new members were being admitted into FRELIMO, meetings were being held in factories and villages to discuss the behaviour of each applicant for party membership. Many of those who still cherished loyalties to former colonial organisations were rejected ●