

MNR MASSACRES 380

MAPUTO.

MORE than 380 people were killed last Saturday in Homoine town and its surroundings in Mozambique's southern province of Inhambane.

This is believed to be one of the most horrible massacres perpetrated by the South African-backed MNR bandits in the last seven years.

According to Radio Mozambique's provincial station of Inhambane, at least 155 bodies had been removed by Sunday. Among the dead were women, children and old people.

The radio station added that by Sunday 49 seriously wounded people were also taken to the provincial hospital of Inhambane City.

Operations to locate the dead and injured continued this week and it is feared that the number of casualties is higher.

The district administrator of Homoine, Cde Eduardo Gimo, said the attack by the MNR bandits started early on Saturday morning.

Among people killed were patients recently admitted to hospital.

Homoine is situated about 500 km north of Maputo.

The Homoine massacre follows similar massacres in Mozambique, such as the Nyazonia massacre when Rhodesian troops killed more than 600 people, or Wyrriamo and Inhaminga massacres perpetrated by Portuguese colonial troops.

The Homoine massacre occurred after massive infiltration of MNR bandits into southern Mozambique over the last two months. Many of them came directly from South Africa through the border with Gaza province.

After the infiltration, the bandits were resupplied by South African aircraft. One of the supplies took place on May 8 at Chityupe, in Inhambane province.

The South African Defence Force used five parachutes made in the

Attack follows on airdrop to bandits from S. Africa

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United States to deliver war material for the MNR bandits in Inhambane.

This took place in May this year and was subsequently followed by various attacks by armed bandits in the province.

Aim saw one of the parachutes yesterday at Maputo's army headquarters. It is green, with a 29-metre diameter. It had to be carried and opened by eight soldiers.

One of the accessories of the parachute had the following inscription: US; Hudco-63; 11-1-71; FSN 1670-799-8494; Load capacities lbs: 1300 to 2200; 2201 to 5000.

The accessories include

a smaller parachute, 3,6 metres in radius.

A source of the general staff of the Mozambique armed forces (FPLM) said that the delivery of

AIM

war material to the MNR bandits took place on May 8 at about 2 am about 100 m from the north-eastern bank of Lake Chitipe in Vilanculo district, Inhambane province.

The supply was disclosed to FPLM by local inhabitants who had been kidnapped by the bandits and were forced to carry the war material for

of the material supplied was ammunition for light arms and 60 and 81 millimetre mortars.

The bandits were under South African instruc-

tions not to waste ammunition. Following the Chitipe airdrop, the bandits began to use firearms to kill people in Inhambane province.

them. Some of the inhabitants later escaped and showed the FPLM the place where the drop had taken place.

Divers of the Mozambican navy moved into Chitipe on June 18 and three days later had recovered three of the five parachutes from the lake. The other two had been burnt by the bandits. The military presume the bandits could not destroy the other three because the wind blew them into the lake.

An army spokesman said that FPLM attacks on the bandits, following the supply from South Africa, revealed that most