

US says Cuba set off Maputo's spy row

THE rising Cold War mood in United States-Soviet relations spread to Southern Africa yesterday, as the Reagan Administration blamed Cubans for the expulsion of six Americans from Mozambique as spies.

A US State Department spokesman accused Cuban intelligence of trying to recruit a US diplomat in Mozambique as a spy, and indicated this was the major factor causing the diplomatic incident between Washington and Maputo.

Mozambique claimed yesterday to have smashed a CIA spy network and said expelled US Embassy personnel had passed on information about the ANC in Maputo to the SA Defence Force.

Six Americans — four diplomats and two wives of embassy personnel — were given 48 hours to leave, but arrived in Mbabane last night after being escorted to the Mozambique-Swaziland border under armed guard.

They will leave for Washington as soon as possible.

Other foreigners arrested in the swoop were also suspected of having passed information to assist the SADF raid on ANC members on January 30.

An official Mozambique communique named 13 Americans who had worked in the embassy in Maputo at various times since 1975 as being CIA agents involved in the alleged network.

Mozambique police arrested several other foreigners and Mozambique citizens, including six Portuguese nationals and a Pakistani businessman.

In a communique issued in Maputo yesterday, the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano said Mozambique had broken up "an important CIA spy network in our country".

He charged that the US Embassy had been used by CIA operatives since 1975 to "direct counter-revolutionary activities in order to aggravate Mozambique's economic problems".

The four expelled US Embassy staff members were Mr Frederick Boyce Lundahl and Mr Louis Leon Olivier, both second secretaries; Mr Arthur Russell, communications officer, and Mrs Patricia Russell, political secretary.

Mrs Karen Elizabeth Lundahl and Mrs Ginger Lee Olivier, wives of the second secretaries, were also ordered to leave.

Mr Chissano said there was a direct link between the expulsions and the South African attack.

He said the expelled Americans had been collecting information on the South African targets for some time.

A Mozambican Ministry of Security communique said: "During the Zimbabwe liberation struggle, information on the location of Zimbabwe refugee camps was promptly supplied to the Smith regime by the CIA."

The Ministry said its investigations had shown close links between the CIA and the South African intelligence services.

The CIA had used the Maputo base "to support counter-revolutionary activity in the (Southern Africa) region in order to destabilise the independent states in Southern Africa".

The communique said one of the Maputo network's jobs was to collect information on where ANC members lived in Mozambique, and to recruit agents from among South African refugees in the country.

This information was usually passed to the South African intelligence services, it said.

But in Washington, the State Department official said two senior Cuban intelligence offi-

cials and Mr Manuel Martinez Galan, had led a group of 12 Cuban officials — aided by a number of Mozambicans — in a blatant confrontation with a US diplomat.

They had attempted to recruit him as a spy.

He was offered large bribes and he and his family were threatened with bodily harm a few hours before the six Americans were ordered out of Mozambique, the State Department charged.

He had refused to co-operate with the Cubans.

The Reagan Administration protested to Maputo over the expulsion yesterday.

It temporarily withdrew an American International Development (AID) team investigating a transportation development scheme involving railway and harbours.

But a US official explained the withdrawal was temporary because the circumstances were not favourable for it to continue its work immediately.

The State Department denied outright that the US had passed information on to South Africa.

It refused to comment on Mozambique's claims that it had dismantled a huge CIA network with the arrests and expulsions.

Privately, US officials were distressed that the South African raid on ANC establishments in Mozambique and the presence of Soviet ships off the Maputo coast might draw attention away from the main US target in the confrontation with communists in El Salvador.

In recent weeks the Reagan Administration has released documents in the US and to allies in the West as evidence that Cuba is responsible for the supply of arms to rebels fighting the US-backed military junta.

President Reagan and the Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, have refused to rule out a blockade of Cuba if this is needed to halt the supply of arms to Salvadorean guerrillas.

Five of the six Americans expelled by Maputo were identified in 1978 and 1979 as CIA agents, then operating in other countries.

In the book *Dirty Work* the CIA in Western Europe, published in 1978, Mr Arthur Russel is listed as a CIA telecommunications officer in Athens.

Dirty Work Two: The CIA in Africa - published the following year - describes Mr Frederick Lundahl as a CIA case officer in Lusaka.

The Mozambican Foreign Ministry referred to Mr Lundahl as the CIA station chief in Mozambique.

Maputo said the six were among 15 CIA operatives who had been on the embassy staff at various times since 1975.

One, Mr Jimmy Joseph Kolker, was now stationed in the US Embassy in Salisbury it said.

Mr Kolker, a second secretary in Salisbury, declined comment yesterday.

• Asked to comment on Mozambique's allegations that the expelled Americans ed ANC members for South Africa in Matola, a Defence Force spokesman said last night "We'll leave comment to the Americans, the Cubans and the Mozambicans."