

## MOZAMBIQUE: RENAMO reshuffle

During RENAMO's first Congress held between June 5 to 7, it re-elected, in a secret ballot, **Alfonso Dhlakama** as president of the organisation and confirmed the abolition of the secretary general's post. However, many posts change hands, being allocated to members of the internal wing. Accordingly, the Department of External Relations formerly run by **Artur Janeiro da Fonseca** based in West Germany, has been taken over by **Raul Manuel Domingos** who was chief-of-staff. He is replaced as commander of the rebel forces by **Faustino Adriano**. Information and Propaganda becomes the responsibility of **Vicente Zacarias Ululu**, replacing **Francisco Nota Moises**, based in Canada. Ululu was previously secretary to the organisation's internal administration. **Agostinho Morrial** takes over from **Antonio Alfainho**, who has been appointed to the "presidential cabinet", in the Education and Culture Department. Mr Uzulu's former post is to remain temporarily vacant.

***I.O.N.**- These appointments reflect Afonso Dhlakama's desire to have complete control over the RENAMO leadership. Until now, the external wing has been under contradictory influences, and has been tempted to take initiatives without consulting the internal wing. RENAMO's reshuffle comes at a time when there is a high level of diplomatic activity with a view to reaching a settlement in Mozambique and when RENAMO fears being unable to cope. The main reason behind the congress, according to the rebel organisation, was to "outline directives for future plans of action in the face of regional demands (...) and faced with the challenge presented by the international and regional political environment", an obvious allusion to South Africa's talks with the USSR in southern Africa. Considering that "the conflict in Mozambique will be settled through dialogue," the RENAMO congress also agreed that South Africa should be considered as an African country and as such, able to intervene or participate directly in resolving regional conflicts. RENAMO is nonetheless careful to "energetically condemn apartheid." No more details were disclosed on RENAMO's conditions for a peaceful solution, which suggests that it is in the process of examining several possible options. RENAMO did not mention any of its political conditions (free elections, departure of foreign troops, sharing of ministerial portfolios with FRELIMO etc....). Such discretion, which is the same tactic as the Mozambican government is using at present, seems to confirm that Mozambique is entering into an active phase of discussions with a view to finding a way to a settlement.*