

2/4/79

Maputo home service in Portuguese (i) 0430 gmt (ii) 1030 gmt and (iii) 1700 gmt
31 Mar 79

(i) Text of report:

01 (2) 211 (400)

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A Ministry of National Defence communique released last night says five judges have already been appointed to the revolutionary military tribunal. The five Frelimo cadres appointed to be judges of the revolutionary military tribunal are: Joaquim Joao Munhepe, President; and Pedro Juma, Jose Antonio Cauma, Ismael Lucio Mangeira and Lucas Langa.

Meanwhile the permanent commission of the People's Assembly has approved a law providing for the establishment of a revolutionary military tribunal with its headquarters in the country's capital and having nationwide jurisdiction. The law states that only the revolutionary military tribunal is competent to try crimes against the people's security and state. When the revolutionary military tribunal passes a sentence of death, this will be carried out after five days, the law also stipulates [see below].

The law approved by the permanent commission of the People's Assembly further lays down that the revolutionary military tribunal may exercise its powers in any part of the national territory outside the nation's capital whenever this is thought to be conducive to the proper implementation of justice.

(ii) Excerpts from poorly received item:

Communique: The revolutionary military tribunal set up under law number 3/79 sat [word indistinct] on 30th and 31st March 1979 to try the following individuals [personal names phonetic]: (1) Goncalves Katempu Karimu, of (?Chemba), aged 37; (2) Fernando Lopes Muteke, of Tete, aged 27; (3) Manuel Arnaldo Chivambo, of [name indistinct], aged 22; (4) Ialuta Pedro Xaloque, of Maputo, aged 23; (5) Mamadu Alufu Ismael DAudi Ismaia, of Inhambane, aged 24; (6) Afonso Joao Cotoi, of Inhambane, aged 26; (7) Cruel Arnaldo Xipanine, of Maputo, aged 27. These are Mozambican citizens.

(8) Pauza Mutswarekwa, of [name indistinct], aged 23; (9) Timothy [further names indistinct], of Bulawayo, aged 24. There are both Rhodesian citizens.

(10) Rui Joao Armindo da Silva, of Manhica, aged 38. This individual is a Portuguese citizen.

After hearing the strong proof brought before it, the revolutionary military tribunal found Goncalves Katempu Karimu guilty of high treason. He had joined the enemy, who had trained him militarily and he himself had trained counter-revolutionary elements on enemy territory. This individual's counter-revolutionary activities were motivated by his unbounded ambition to occupy a high post in the people's state apparatus. He carried out many massacres and tortured people. He was one of the enemy soldiers who led the attack on a bus at Nxope, which resulted in the derailment of a train on the Beira Chimoio railway: an action which led to the death of 20 Mozambican men, women and children.

Fernando Lopes Muteke was found guilty of spying [words indistinct] when he was in Niassa. Taking advantage of his post, he carried out military espionage in various areas of our country, reconnoitring barracks. [words indistinct], where he obtained secret military information which he sent on to Rhodesia. He had contacts with enemy sources and during his counter-revolutionary activities he tried to infiltrate our security apparatus.

Manuel Arnaldo Chivambo committed crimes of high treason. He was a mercenary, saboteur and terrorist. . . He ran away from a re-education centre in Niassa and crossed the border into Malawi, where he joined the enemy. He received military training in Rhodesia. After his training he took part in military operations in Zimbabwe against the Patriotic Front's guerrillas and also in various actions against civilians. He carried out actions in Mozambique, which included the kidnapping of people whom he forced to pass information to the enemy. He spied for the enemy forces to enable them to carry out attacks against [word indistinct], Mapai and (?Casuru). During these actions he massacred and tortured peasants. [Sentence indistinct.]

Ialuta Pedro Xaloque and Mamadu Alufu Ismael Daudi Ismaia were found guilty of [word indistinct], espionage and being mercenaries [remainder of sentence indistinct]. The former escaped from jail to Rhodesia, where he underwent military training at one of the enemy's centres. He later returned to Mozambique, (?with Mamadu Alufu Ismael Ismaia), to carry out espionage [words indistinct] to enable them to carry out attempts [words indistinct]. To carry out this mission, they were given cameras, [word indistinct] and money. In Mozambique, they tried to recruit many citizens to support them and the enemy forces.

Afonso Joao Cotoi was found guilty of being a mercenary, high treason and espionage. The following are the facts that stand against him: He joined the enemy, who trained him, and later he took part in attacks against Mapai, where he massacred people. (?He operated from helicopters), from which he threw grenades and machine-gunned people, destroying people's goods and houses. He was later infiltrated into Mozambican territory to carry out espionage [words indistinct] and military manpower. He [word indistinct] tortured and killed members of the population who refused to (?act as traitors).

Cruel Arnaldo Xipanine was found guilty of crimes of high treason and

espionage. . . He deserted the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique and joined the enemy in Rhodesia in 1976. He was then sent into Mozambique to infiltrate (?our forces), to encourage cadres and our army's fighters to (?join) the enemy forces. [Passage indistinct.]

Pauz. Mutswarekwa was found guilty of espionage. . . He was recruited by the Rhodesian forces, who gave him military training and a course in espionage. In 1978 he infiltrated Mozambican territory through Manica Province, passing himself off as a refugee. He had been ordered to spy on military installations and locate Zimbabwe refugee centres.

Timothy [names indistinct] was found guilty of espionage. . . He was recruited by the Rhodesian secret police, who sent him on military espionage missions in Chicualacuala, in Mozambican territory, in order to locate and reconnoitre barracks and military (?installations) and their manpower. He infiltrated Mozambican territory, where [words indistinct]. (?He tried to infiltrate) the Patriotic Front.

Rui Joao Amindo da Silva was found guilty of being a mercenary. . . He was one of the members of the first enemy groups in [words indistinct]. He was trained in Rhodesia in 1976 . . . and joined an armed group which infiltrated Mozambican territory and attacked civilians. In an attack against a re-education centre in Sofala Province, he was hit and captured by our forces.

The revolutionary military tribunal condemned . . . [all the above] to death by firing squad.

The struggle continues. The revolutionary military tribunal, 31st March 1979.

(iii) Text of report:

A communique issued by the National Defence Ministry tonight [31st March] says that the 10 individuals who were sentenced to death for crimes of high treason, espionage, mercenarism, terrorism and assassination attempts have already been executed by firing squad.

Note: See items (i) and (ii) above for the statements that "when the revolutionary military tribunal passes a sentence of death, this will be carried out after five days" and that the tribunal had sat on 30th and 31st March.