A FRICA VIEW BRENDAN NICHOLSON

MNR on the run

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ebels of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance /ement (MNR) were predicting week that they would be in Ma-

by the end of 1984. ast year the MNR said it would brate Christmas 1982 in the capmany wistful exiles still refer

s Lorenco Marques.

he earlier claim was made at a e when the military situation in tambique was so bad that there eared to be a very real possibilihat the guerillas would, in fact, e on Polana Hotel prawns over festive season.

imbushes were a regular feature ravel on road and rail links beien even major cities, isolated ages were regularly attacked occupied briefly and attacks on

Beira-Mutare fuel pipeline eatened neighbouring Zimbabwe h economic strangulation.

Maputo-based diplomats said n that the security situation was rse than it had ever been. leveral related developments

re combined against the MNR to nt a very different picture now. The turning point in the rebel's tunes appears to have coincided the quiet admission by the aerican State Department that shington believed the MNR owed continued existence largely to th African support.

sources close to the MNR say the vernent may fall apart complete-after a series of internal disas-

First and worst of these was the order of MNR Secretary-General

Orlando Cristino in Pretoria in what appears to be a vicious p wer struggle.

Then the MNR radio station, "Radio Free Africa" or "The Voice of the Hyena" depending which side you are on, went off the air for the first time since the MNR was established with the help of Rhodesian intelligence several years ago.

Now the two Bomba brothers, Adriano who defected from Mozambique in a MiG jet and the elder Bonaventura, have disappeared and may have been killed too.

Both were key MNR officers.

Releations between Maputo and Washington, which reached their lowest ebb in 1981 when several US diplomats were expelled amid allegations that they were running a CIA spy ring, have improved to the extent that a new US ambassador is to take up residence in Mozambique shortly.

Air raids aside, relations between Maputo and Pretoria appear to have improved to the stage where Mozambique is publicly emphasising that it will not allow the ANC to operate from its territory.

Presumably the quid pro quo in that deal was an end to the support which South Africa says it does not give the MNR and which Maputo insists it does.

The test now is whether the MNR can, as it claims, stand by itself, and continue its war without assistance

At the height of the MNR military campaign, senior Mozambican officers agreed that the guerillas, playing a game Frelimo appeared to have forgotton, had swept with comparative ease through the thinly-populated and lightly-defended country to the north.

But, they insisted, the war in the more heavily-populated and betterdefended south would be a different

story.

The rebels could only be secure there if they could follow Mao's doctrine and "swim like fish" amid the local population.

The rebels were, in fact, then preparing their final offensive through the fertile Limpopo Valley, Mozam-

bique's "breadbasket".

On the ground Frelimo formed militiato defend homes, villages and strategic installations leaving the regular forces free to carry out seek and destroy attacks.

The MNR later resumed its guerilla atttacks and opened up a new

front from Malawi.

The pipeline attacks continued for a while until a desparate Zimbabwe sent troops across the border to mount an aggressive defence of Harare's economic interests.

An anxious Malawi ordered the MNR to leave its territory and, though the attacks on softer targets have continued, events outside their control appear to have robbed the guerillas of an initiative they never regained.

Maputo certainly does not have the feel about it of a capital under

seige.

The sidewalk cafes are operating, albeit as understocked as ever, and crowds are queuing outside the local movie theatres.