

Ao Sr.Louis Silva

Sede Nacional do partido FRELIMO
Departamento das Relacoes Externas

MAPUTO

Ref.: Rede dos B.A's na Republica Federal Alemanha

Dear Louis Silva,

on the 14th of February 1985 delegates from various groups supportive of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique met in Bonn to discuss how to proceed with a research about the MNR network in West-Germany. These groups are organized in the "Koordinationskreis Mosambik" (Coordination-Circle Mozambique), in short:KKM.

On the basis of the few informations which we already have - I already sent these to you- these groups decided, to start a few simple tests and researches, without yet proceeding with a publicity campaign. Tasks were given to various individuals to - contact organisations which grant scholarships, like the "Otto Benecke Stiftung" (which is known to have given scholarships to members of the FNLA and at least one to a member of the MNR) to see if one could get hold of information about Mozambicans which have received scholarships in the FRG during the last 10 years.

- contact the churches and various church organisations about approaches made by Mozambicans for aid, scholarships etc
- contact the convent in Dueren about the MNR conference there
- contact members of the CDU, CSU and SPD about contacts with Mozambicans in the FRG
- identify journalists, which have been approached by the MNR
- Test the possible relationship of the MNR with business circles like the "Afrika Verein" in Hamburg
- find out, how far Kiel (in the north of the FRG) is a centre of MNR support
- Check on seminars of the various political foundations to find out about MNR participation

These KKM-groups asked me to enquire from you, whether FRELIMO has information

1. about the biographies and friends of the three MNR-leaders in the FRG: Rajabo da Costa, da Fonseca, Leven
2. about contacts of the MNR to certain rightwing church circles in the FRG
3. at which dates did Mozambican bishops travel to Heidelberg? Who travelled?

In general the KKM-groups want to know:

1. What information is most important to FRELIMO?
2. How should we organize the communication between FRELIMO and the KKM groups? Is there a Telephone or Telex number, the KKM groups could direct questions to? Who is the communication partner of the KKM-groups?
3. In case, the KKM groups appoint one able researcher to make contact with MNR sympathisers and members of the MNR, the groups would like to inform FRELIMO about the name and identity of that researcher, so as to ensure, that FRELIMO does not mistake that researcher as a friend of the MNR. Meaning: that researcher would like to be able to visit Mozambique later on and be accepted as a friend of FRELIMO, but not as a suspicious character.
4. Does FRELIMO discern in the selection of MNR "leaders" a tribalist criterion, if so, could you explain?

Also, I received some more bits and pieces of information:

1. The third meeting of the MNR leadership in the FRG is said to have taken place in KIEL, not Cologne.
2. An important figure in the MNR is a certain Abdul SULFRIC, who lives in Nairobi and has links to the CIA. (Speculation: Could this be another pseudonym for Leo Milas?)
3. One less important MNR member lives in the little town of Guetersloh, near Bielefeld. His uncle is Miguel Murupa, who deserted FRELIMO in 1970 (June?) and later collaborated with Jorge Jardim. The less important man is Daniel Cardoso Murupa, who after independence lived in Beira as a journalist of TEMPO. D.C. Murupa must have supported the revolt of the settlers on the 7th September; when that failed, he left TEMPO and went to Chimoio, where he got employment as secretary of the provincial governor. When the administration in Chimoio was informed about D.'s participation in the riot of the 7th September, he was detained. But somehow, he managed to escape to Portugal. From there Daniel Cardoso Murupa managed to get a scholarship from the "Otto Benecke Foundation" (has its headquarters in Bonn); he now is employed in a dairy in Guetersloh. Since D.C. Murupa speaks a very good and fluent German, he was asked to interpret for Dhlacama during the MNR leadership meeting in Kiel in November 1983. Murupa would have liked to work as interpreter, but was prevented from doing so, because he has not yet received an official recognition as a political refugee; and he was afraid, that if he involved himself in politics at this stage, he would not be granted political asylum in the FRG.
4. It is not sure, whether Rajabo da Costa still is the chief representative of the MNR in West-Germany. He was not very popular. People who had not been invited by him to come to the most recent MNR meeting, accused him of tribalism. There are rumours, that da Costa has been deposed, but this has not yet been confirmed.
5. Artur Janeiro da Fonseca is supposed to have studied (law?) in the GDR. At independence Fonseca returned to Mozambique. There he was detained for having embezzled some money; he was sent to a re-education camp, from where he managed to flee via Kenya to the FRG. Fonseca has inscribed himself in the Law Faculty of the University of Heidelberg as a candidate for a dissertation in law. Apparently, Fonseca has had that status now for years; but he does not seem to be very eager to really acquire his Dr. jur.; he was more interested in opening a snack-bar or a Hotel, but did not succeed in doing so. Then the MNR named him secretary of education, and apparently, this March, secretary for foreign relations.
6. The most recent meeting of the MNR was planned in the FRG for February or March this year. There is yet no more information, when and where it took place and who participated. One conservative journalist in Heidelberg (Mr. Crochem, living in Steubenstr. 14, in 69 Heidelberg) was invited to attend and even to accompany the MNR into the so-called "liberated areas" inside Mozambique. We do not know, how Crochem responded.
7. Our informant has been a student at the Mozambican Institute. In 1968 he left Tanzania. Since then he has been living and studying (economics) in the FRG. His status is that of a acknowledged political refugee. Of Mozambique, he only knows Beira, his home area. He would like to visit his family, whom he has not seen for 17 years. He might possibly decide to return to Mozambique for good later on. More information I can give during a discussion. Could he be allowed a visit and a Mozambican passport? How does he have to go about it?

Hoping to have an interview with you soon,

Gottfried Wellmer.