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COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON THE REPORTED  
MASSACRES IN MOZAMBIQUE

PROVISIONAL RECORD OF TESTIMONY TAIDEN AT THE  
TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Held at the Institute of Finance Management, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania  
on Tuesday, 11 June 1974, at 3.15 p.m.

Chairman:

Mr. UPADHYAY

(Nepal)

- Hearing of witnesses (continued)

Persons heard: Dinis MAPULANGO  
Gasani NDALUZA  
Two Years FUNDIZI

HEARING OF WITNESSES (continued)

The CHAIRMAN: At this meeting we have four witnesses: the first, Mr. Dinis Mapulango, an expert witness, who is a FRELIMO medical assistant, and three witnesses from Manica e Sofala: Mr. Gasani Ndaluzi, Mr. Two Years Fundizi and Mr. Chonze King.

I now invite Mr. Mapulango to come to the witness table.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Dinis Mapulango took a place at the witness table.

Mr. RIBEIRO de CARVALHO: Before we hear Comrade Mapulango, I would like to remind the Commission that you asked for a copy of the telegram sent. Fortunately, we were able to find it, and we have a photocopy which you may have.

Secondly, I would like to inform the Commission that it was impossible for us at this time to bring another medical assistant who had gone to Manica e Sofala as the head of the first group, Comrade Chauque. I repeat, it was not possible for us to bring him here before the Commission; but I hope the testimony of Comrade Mapulango will help you in your work.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Ribeiro de Carvalho, for that information. We appreciate that you have done your best. We also appreciate that even if you could not bring one of the witnesses we shall benefit from the witnesses who are here.

Mr. Mapulango, we appreciate your willingness to appear as a witness before this Commission, which was established by the United Nations General Assembly to investigate the reported massacres in Mozambique. This is a very serious problem which needs to be clarified beyond any reasonable doubt. We hope your testimony can lead to clarification of what actually happened. All the information you may have on the reported massacres will be valuable to the work of the Commission.

It is the procedure of this Commission to request the witnesses to make a solemn declaration. The declaration reads as follows: "I solemnly declare upon my honour and conscience that my statement will be in accordance with my sincere beliefs." Are you willing to make such a solemn declaration?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes.

Mr. Dinis Mapulango made the solemn declaration.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mapulango, before I invite you to make your statement, I have a few questions. Please identify yourself by name.

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Mateus Mapulango Dinis.

The CHAIRMAN: Your age?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I am 23 years old.

The CHAIRMAN: Your profession?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I am a nurse.

The CHAIRMAN: Your address?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): The liberated areas of Mozambique.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Mapulango. Now will you please describe what you wish to tell the Commission.

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I am going to speak here about the epidemic which took place in Manica and Sofala Province after I had been sent on a mission there.

In Manica and Sofala Province there was an epidemic which drew the attention of FRELIMO's health services and the top leaders. After having followed that situation, solved it and sent the comrades to deal with the situation, I was one of the people who went to that province and who belonged to the second group. The first group was the group of comrades led by Comrade Chauque.

I went to the province of Manica and Sofala at the end of December, and when I arrived there my first concern was to investigate the problem of the epidemic there. When I asked, the people I passed answered, "We really are dying in numbers. We are dying because there is a disease here, and that disease causes a terrible protracted death. That is how they understood it.

Then, as I went on, I continued to investigate, and I asked how the sick people died. They said the people were dying because -- It started with diarrhoea and vomiting, and then, finally, they died. That was the information I had after going into that province. I personally observed this during my stay in the province. I did not see the symptoms which caused death. I stayed there working, doing vaccinations. I vaccinated the people. It was anti-cholera vaccine. Then, having finished, I returned. But what I could note during my stay in the province was that, according to my investigations, the people were dying in great numbers and the symptoms were diarrhoea and vomiting. That is, in brief, the story I can give according to my observations, according to the concrete situation in that province at that time.

That is all.

The CHAIRMAN: I hope you will not mind answering a few questions.

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I will answer.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDÓÑEZ (interpretation from Spanish): The witness appearing before the Commission as an expert has made reference to a time in which there was reported a high number of deaths, initially reported as due to cholera. During what time period did those deaths occur?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): The deaths of the people I referred to occurred especially in the month of October and at the beginning of November.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): Were you, yourself, able to note the possibility of a high level of contagion?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): As I said, after my arrival in the province I found that the situation had already begun to improve because I didn't observe any contagion during my stay in those villages.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): Could you specify the number of deaths in the area which you visited?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Certainly. I visited two zones. The first zone I passed through was on the frontier with Tete, the zone of Mandie, where there were 999 victims; and the second zone I had been was the zone of Mungale, where 150 people died.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): What is the approximate population of the first of these areas?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): The population of Mandie is more than 3,000 people, but I don't know the exact number.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): And the second area?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): The population of the second area is 4,000.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): In other words the incidence was much higher in the first area that you visited.

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes, there were more victims in the zone of Mandie than in other zones.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): You told us also that the basic symptoms were vomiting and diarrhea. Did any of the people you spoke to speak of a dryness of the skin or that the body temperature had dropped in those who died?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes. The people told me that the symptoms were diarrhea and vomiting, and I concluded therefrom that those patients were suffering from a loss of liquids and that their skin was therefore dry, but I was not told about their temperature.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): Through other statements the Commission has been informed that in this area, in addition to the population and the activities of FRELIMO, there were Portuguese troops. Is this so?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes, that's true.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): Do you know of or have you heard whether there were deaths among the Portuguese?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I have no information on this.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): Can we assume that the water supply of the people of this area and of the Portuguese troops was the same?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): The people told me that the troops did not drink the water from the wells where the people drank.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): Is this normal in other areas of Portuguese activity?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): In this zone that was the situation about which I was told. I cannot speak about the methods used in other zones, but in the zone where I was the people drank from their wells and the troops didn't.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): Could you perhaps tell the Commission where the Portuguese troops got their water from?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I don't know where they got it from.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): You are appearing as an expert. Can you give us your opinion as to what caused the deaths?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): According to the information given to me by the people and also considering my work as a nurse, when the situation first appeared the people immediately distrusted the water that they had been drinking. The people thought that the enemy had poisoned it.



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When I arrived and after I heard this, I came to believe that this really could have been the cause, because after that situation, after the people became suspicious about the water they were drinking, they started to flee, leaving the wells from which they had been drinking. After they left there they did not have many cases of death as at the beginning, when they were drinking from those old wells. Therefore I also thought that this was true, that the water the people were drinking was poisoned.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): When you received your training did you learn about cholera? Did you study the disease and its occurrence?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes, I did study it.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): Perhaps you can explain to the Commission why you discarded the possibility that it had been cholera, which was what you originally thought it to be.

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): As I understand it from my studies, a person sick with cholera has the following symptoms: The cholera starts with the cholera virus, which exists in the intestines. This gives rise to the disease, the symptoms of which are vomiting and severe diarrhea. The diarrhea is of the rice-water type. At the same time, the temperature remains normal and the blood-pressure low. These are the symptoms of cholera.

When I arrived in that area where the people were dying, they just told me the symptoms were vomiting and diarrhea. Since none of us, myself or any of the people, had the necessary equipment for examining the vomit or the feces, we concluded that this was cholera, although as a nurse I could not properly say that it was cholera because the only symptoms described to me were simply vomiting and diarrhea.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): What symptoms then do you consider to have been lacking?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): All the people told me was that there had been diarrhea and vomiting. I remembered the colour of the feces -- the rice-water type -- and that the temperature would be normal and the blood-pressure low. But the people were not in a position to tell me about these symptoms; they just told me that there were two symptoms, diarrhea and vomiting. And since I came into the area rather late, I was not able to observe any of these cases. Therefore, it is difficult for me to conclude whether any of these patients really had the symptoms of cholera.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): Did the disease that raged through that area disappear suddenly, as it were, or did it gradually disappear over a period of time?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): The disease lasted only about three weeks, or let us say four weeks. As I said here, it was very intense in October. Yet, at the beginning of January -- I went there in the month of December, at the end of December, yet the disease at that time when I arrived had already disappeared. So it appeared suddenly, it can be said, and after a short period of time it disappeared.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): And could it happen that way with a cholera epidemic?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): From what I have studied, it could not be like that; it would have taken more time.

The victims of the disease could easily have infected other people, because at that time there was no ban on contact with other areas to which these people could have gone to obtain their food.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): Was not this population vaccinated against cholera?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): At the time of the occurrence of this disease the people there had not yet been vaccinated; but when the first group arrived there, it was they who started to do the vaccinations.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): The vaccination therefore took place after the occurrence of the epidemic.

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes, because at that time the province was in a crisis and no preventive measures had been taken against that disease.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ (interpretation from Spanish): Thank you very much, Mr. Mapulango.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): During your mission of inquiry in December 1972, you visited certain villages in Manica e Sofala. Can you recall the names of some of the villages that you visited?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes, during my trip there in December I passed through some villages. I know the names of some and some others I do not remember. In the zone where I passed in Mungale, I was in Nyangona, Tipwe, Mawawe, Gombe, Donga and Kaeresi. There are others whose names I don't remember.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): Can you possibly recall the number of deaths from this strange epidemic in certain villages?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I cannot remember the exact number of people that died in each village, but for the whole population, which was 150 in Mungale.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): Were there some villages in which the majority of the inhabitants fell ill?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): In that zone there were not as many as in Mandie, the first zone that I went through.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): Do you remember the villages that you visited in which the number of illnesses and deaths was extremely high?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I do not remember. I was not told because I passed through those zones when I was vaccinated and the first thing I did was to find out whether or not some had died, and the answer was that some had died, but we do not know the number. Finally I understood that the people were not capable of informing me precisely of the number of cases. But I concluded from my information that 250 had died in that zone. Many people had died, but I do not know how many.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: You said that there was a large number of illnesses. What per cent of those who were ill actually died? Was it 100 per cent or did many become ill without dying?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Most of those who were attacked by these symptoms died, and others survived -- but a large number died. Almost all who were attacked by the disease died. But considering the population now living and the people who lost their lives, it is certain that the largest percentage is of those who are still living.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Was the mortality rate higher among certain age groups?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): A large number of deaths was among the adults, people around 20, 30 and upwards. But when children were attacked they also died. The largest number was among the grownups.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: I understand that it is your impression that babies who were breast fed by their mothers did not die.

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes, they did die, but not as many as compared with the adults. The number of deaths among children was less. The deaths among those under six months of age was not as high as it was for adults.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Did you have the impression that complete families were wiped out or was the illness more evenly distributed throughout the area, so that all members of the same family were afflicted.

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): The dead appeared in numerous families. Sometimes in a family of five or six people four of them died and two lived.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Would that be typical of a cholera situation?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Compared with the situation of cholera, this could be typical or not typical, depending on whether the illness is discovered early or not, because once cholera has been discovered the recommendations are to give care and have hygiene in that family. This family has to take precautions so as not to contaminate others, and these recommendations are that the family -- the sick person, the family -- must not evacuate their bowels in the bush. At the same time, the family must boil the water in order to drink it, wash the dishes well, and the pans and everything which is used in the family must be clean. In this way one can prevent the disease, once it is recognized early, but if not this family may all die, if they don't take care.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: What was your impression of the hygienic situation in the areas which are most afflicted?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): The hygienic conditions in that zone where I passed are not very good, because at that time when the disease came, this was before the people had had their health education. They didn't really know what was necessary. They didn't know the need for health education. But in that period when the people were dying, and before having had health education, the hygiene was not so high. Another reason is because they lacked water. There was a great lack of water in that zone.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Do you know if they boiled the water in that zone?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): They started to boil water after their health education.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Did they start to boil it after the illness had subsided or did the illness disappear after they started boiling the water?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): They started to boil the water at the time when people were dying, because there were a few first-aid assistants and nurses, who didn't have any preventive medicines -- they didn't have vaccines -- but who because they had studied tried to explain to the masses that

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they must start to boil the drinking water, because they didn't know if it were cholera or not, but they had to boil the water, so that they started to boil the water as soon as they heard about this.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Is there any indication that this might have had any effect?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): At the beginning the principle that the water had to be boiled had to be explained. After the people started to boil the water and left the wells where they used to drink, there was an effect. This had an effect. The number of dead diminished.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: I think you have said two different things -- that after they started to boil the water and they did not any longer use the wells that they had used -- is that correct?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): That's so.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: But were there other wells which they could use, other sources of water which they could use?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): After they had left these wells, abandoned them, the people had the method of opening a well to take out the water and then they used to close the well again. They used to open it, take out the water and close it with sand. If they needed more water, they had to do the same again, but even so they still continued to boil the water.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: So what actually happened was that they ceased to use the water sources which they had used when the illness broke out? They started to dig out new wells, which they used only for a short time, and then they were filled again, and they dug a new well in the same place or some other place, and at the same time they boiled the water?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): That's how it was, exactly as you say.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And that means, as I understand it, that it is not possible to identify what effect the boiling of water would have on the water in the original water wells?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I didn't mean to say that those people, after the deaths, started to leave the wells. They started to abandon the wells in the process of this situation, and at that time they were boiling water as soon as the comrades, the nurses there, started to give them health education. That same water they drank, and they left the other wells, they abandoned them.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: But what I'm driving at is that we can't identify the real reason for the improvement in the situation, whether it was the boiling or the abandonment of the original wells.



Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): As to the old wells, I can say that there were some successes when the masses started to boil the water; but when the people heard that the water was poisoned, all they could do was abandon those wells. In other words, when they boiled the water, the cases of sickness gradually diminished; but, at the same time, they didn't understand the advantage of boiling the water. The idea of the masses was to abandon the old wells and to open up new wells from which to drink.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Were there any instances where the people used the old wells, boiled the water and had success in fighting the illness?

MR. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes, there were.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: So you mean that the boiling itself could have had some effect?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Boiling, alone, couldn't have an effect; but, as I said, the thing that helped was this health education, because, apart from boiling the water, they had to take hygienic measures -- all the members of the family. It wasn't just a matter of water; they had to open up latrines, wash the utensils properly, and at the same time clean the houses where they lived. And all this education, including the boiling of water, helped to diminish the number of deaths.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: But at the same time that all these hygienic measures were taken, as I understand it, in most places they also abandoned the old wells; is that correct?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes. As I said before, the people, after they started to suspect the water, abandoned the wells, and when the comrades learned that the people were abandoning the wells, they started to do this health education and to say: "You must boil the water; at the same time, you must take hygienic measures where you live."

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: So it could have been the changing of the wells alone or it could have been the cumulative effect of all these measures which succeeded in defeating the illness; is that right?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): In my opinion, the health education, as well as the abandonment of the wells, contributed to the end of this disease.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Were any tests made of the water in the suspected wells?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): No analyses were made.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: At what stage of the illness is cholera contagious?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Cholera is contagious as soon as the person has the symptoms. As soon as he starts to vomit and has diarrhea he automatically contaminates others.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Did that particular illness start spontaneously, or do you have the feeling that it was transmitted by one person to another?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): In the zone where I was, I think the disease started spontaneously -- not through contagion.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And did it stop suddenly, or did it die out slowly?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): According to the number of people who died, and also considering the time involved, I think the disease started spontaneously and stopped immediately. It did not stop gradually. It started in October, and when I arrived in December I didn't find a single case there.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Did the people who had been ill at the time health measures were taken survive?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): There were no cases during my stay there, but Comrade Chauque said that when he went there he met two survivors of this disease. But when I was there, there were no such cases.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Was there a feeling among the people that it could have been a case of mass poisoning?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): No, there wasn't any such suspicion. The people suspected the enemy, the Portuguese troops.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: I do not understand that answer. I asked if it **could** have been a case of mass poisoning, and you said they thought it was an action by the enemy.

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes, the people suspected that it was poisoning.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Were all villages in the area affected, or were some afflicted and some not?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): At that time the people lived more or less together, because some had just entered the zone, and when the disease started it afflicted various villages all in that zone. In that zone, there were these wells, and the people left all the wells in the zone.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Was it the case that people using one well could be afflicted while people using another well were not?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes. When others drank from another well there were cases of death, and it can be said of the whole zone that people suffered from that disease; they suffered from the situation. That is why the other wells, even though they were not used, were opened, and the people were forced to abandon them. They had to abandon the old wells.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And would it be typical of a cholera situation that people using one well would be contaminated and people using another would not?

Mr. RIBEIRO DE CARVALHO: Would you repeat that question?

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: I asked if it is typical of a cholera situation that the illness is confined to persons using a particular water source.

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): In cholera, people who use a well and who have this disease cannot automatically contaminate others who use another well, because that well may not contain the virus.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Yes, but they would easily contaminate others directly -- without going via the water source?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): In cholera, there are many means of contamination. It can be through feces, through vomit, through dishes, etc. All those are sources of contamination.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Was there any indication that those kinds of contamination existed in the area?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): In those cases, no. I was not told about that kind of contamination, through feces or vomit.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And that would indicate that it was not cholera they had in the area?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): We cannot say that absolutely; we cannot say it was not cholera. But it is certain that the symptoms the people told me of -- and which we, like the people, observed -- affirmed it was not cholera, because had it been cholera, given the conditions in which our people live, it could have contaminated easily. Often they do not have dishes, they eat out of the same pan, and sometimes they do not have water to wash their hands. That type of contagion did not exist in this case. A considerable problem, which we consider serious, is the problem of water.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Would the Portuguese have any physical means of contaminating the water sources?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): In my opinion, considering the Portuguese as a direct enemy, and the way in which they move in the villges, they have every facility to contaminate the water. They pass through the villages; sometimes they capture people; and wherever they go they can visit the wells and go to the water where the people drink. Therefore they have the facilities to do that.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: I understand this was the FRELIMO-held area of Mozambique. Could the Portuguese go there under cover of darkness or just in strength and do what you have just described?

Mr. RIBEIRO de CARVALHO: Would you repeat the question, please?

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: I understand that what you have just described took place in the liberated area of Mozambique, an area held by FRELIMO, but the Portuguese managed to come in as just described.

Mr. RIBEIRO de CARVALHO: To answer that question we must first consider when this illness occurred in that area. It was in November 1973. At that time the area was not a consolidated liberated area. That is my first point.

What do I mean by that? I mean that at that time the Portuguese had the facilities, the material means, to go there, and, we can say, almost at any time they wanted to. As for how they did it, of course they did not walk alone, one or two Portuguese soldiers. Whenever they are out of the town, they never go in small numbers, with very few people.

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The second point is that, even in a liberated area, they could have come by helicopter or even by foot in case they have a captive from our zone to indicate the way to them.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: That was exactly what I was driving at.

Then did you hear about tins of water that were captured from the Portuguese?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): No, I didn't hear about it. I wasn't told about this.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Thank you.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): Mr. Mapulango, for how long have you been a nurse?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Since 1968.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): Where did you do your studies?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I studied at Mtwara, at the hospital at Mtwara.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): And at the Mtwara hospital, you must certainly have had training in bacteriology, toxicology and epidemiology.

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): No, I didn't, but what I did have was anatomy, pharmacology, traumatology, minor surgery, and paediatrics.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): You described the symptoms that were reported to you as vomiting and diarrhea, followed by dehydration. In the case of gastro-enteritis or poisoning, is it not true that when a person is submitted to repeated vomiting and diarrhea this leads to dehydration?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): In the case of gastroenteritis as in cases of poisoning there can be these symptoms of vomiting and diarrhea, and loss of liquids is certain. But this loss of liquids depends on the amount of vomiting and of diarrhea suffered by the person.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): You said at the time that the villagers lived practically together, meaning that they used practically the same wells for their water. Is this correct?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): That's so, as I said before.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): When the villagers felt that the water they had been drinking was poisoned they no longer drank water from those wells. Is that correct?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes. As soon as the people suspected that the water was poisoned they stopped drinking that water.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): Was it then that the disease regressed?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes, it was at that time, when they started to abandon that water, that the disease started to decrease.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): In the case of an epidemic of cholera is it possible that two wells having been dug in the same area, and one well having, perhaps, caused cholera, that the other one could be free of cholera?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): In the case of cholera this is not possible, that there should be one well contaminated while the other was free of cholera.



Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): You also said that some men survived this epidemic. Were you able to observe them?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Those who survived, as I said before. I wasn't there at that time, but it's certain that if I had been there I could have observed them and known what they had suffered. I did not see this. I heard this from a comrade who was with the first group.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): If the bodies of the victims were exhumed, and assuming these were cases of cholera, would it be possible to find the cholera virus in the bodies?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I am not certain about that. I cannot lie.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): Do you know that in cases of poisoning, certain substances disappear within 24 hours?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): On the period involved, I cannot say for certain whether, after 24 hours, one can still find traces of poison in the body of a poison victim, one who has not been treated.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): Would you know whether, after 24 hours, it can no longer be detected?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): After 24 hours? I do not know exactly.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): Have you ever treated any cases of poisoning?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes, I have treated some.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): Can you describe to us the symptoms in a case of poisoning?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): Yes. I have treated a case of poisoning from a snakebite. One of the people suffered a snakebite, and the symptoms were pain at the location of the bite and sudden swelling. It got red, the skin-colour changed there, and the person felt grave discomfort in his body. This victim almost died. What I did with this situation was, first,

(Mr. Mapulango)

to apply a tourniquet just above the location of the bite; secondly, I gave anti-snakebite serum; and thirdly, I gave /UNINTELLIGIBLE/. At the same time, I cleaned the place where the person had been bitten and left the patient resting on a bed. With all this treatment I gave him, I saved the patient.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): Have you ever treated a patient who had been poisoned orally?

Mr. MAPULANGO (interpretation from Portuguese): I have treated such a case, that of a child who had drunk some petrol, thinking that it was water. When the child drank the petrol he started to feel ill. The mother ran with him to the hospital and told us about it, and we treated the case. The main concern for the child was, first, to get the poison out of his stomach. We washed out his stomach and used an enema. We also washed with water. The child ended up safe and sound. That is what we did in a case of poisoning by petrol.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): Thank you very much, Mr. Mapulango.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Mapulango, for your statement and for answering the questions.

The witness withdrew.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Gasani Ndaluza took a place at the witness table.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gasani Ndaluza, we appreciate your willingness to appear as a witness before this Commission, which was established by the United Nations General Assembly to investigate the reported massacres in Mozambique. This is a very serious problem which needs to be clarified beyond any reasonable doubt. We hope your testimony can lead to clarification of what actually happened. All the information you may have on the reported massacres will be valuable to the work of the Commission.

(The Chairman)

It is the procedure of this Commission to request the witnesses to make a solemn declaration. The declaration reads as follows: "I solemnly declare upon my honour and conscience that I will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Are you willing to make that solemn declaration?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena\*): Yes, I am ready to do so.

Mr. Gasani Ndaluzza made the solemn declaration.

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\* The remarks of witnesses who spoke Sena during this meeting were interpreted into Portuguese, from which an interpretation into English was then given.

The CHAIRMAN: Will you please state your full name? age, occupation and address?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): My name is Gasani Ndaluzza; I am 29 years old; I am a farmer; I live in the village of Kabrumunde, the district of Mungale, Manica e Sofala.

The CHAIRMAN: Before I ask you to make a statement -- and I believe that you are going to tell the Commission about some of the matters of which you have knowledge -- where were you when the massacre of which you are going to tell the Commission occurred?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): When this happened I was in the aldeamento of Nyamasonje.

The CHAIRMAN: Would you please tell us what you know?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): The first day Portuguese troops arrived in my house. There were 6 soldiers plus a woman. One day they arrested us two, me and my companion, to take us to an aldeamento. The name of my companion is Penga Shano. When we arrived in that aldeamento my companion, Penga Shano, was beaten until he died. I too was beaten. After being beaten I asked to go and urinate and then on that spot I fled. I fled and I was tied up. On the following day I was untied by a woman whom I met in the field. When I was untied I went on my trip to a place called Chitsamalo. I stayed in Chitsamalo for six days and then I met the FRELIMO soldiers. They took me to Luonsonga. In that aldeamento I left my wife and four children. That is the end.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I hope that you would not mind answering some questions.

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): I am prepared to answer questions.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Do you know the date and time that your friend was killed?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): It was at 5 o'clock on the fifth of March 1974.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: You said that six soldiers and a woman arrived at your house and one day they arrested you and a companion to take you to an aldeamento. Did they also take your family?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): Yes, they took me with my family.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Where was your house at that time? Where was it located, in which village?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): In the village of Kabrumunde.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: But do you still live in Kabrumunde?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): Yes.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: So you have been able to return there, I take it?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): I haven't been back again.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: So you don't live there now, then?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): After I fled I never returned to the village again.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: I see. But you still consider that your address? You gave that village of Kabrumunde as your present address.

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): Kabrumunde was my village, but now where I am staying is Luonsonga.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: I take it that this beating and killing of your friend took place in the aldeamento which you mentioned a short time ago?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): Yes.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Was he beaten and killed in your presence?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): I was present there.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: So he died while you looked at him?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): Yes.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And you say that a woman untied you. Does that mean that your hands were tied? Were your feet also tied?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): I was tied, but only my arms.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Were they tied behind your back or in front of you?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): Behind my back.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And do your wife and your four children still live in the aldeamento?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ndaluzza, you told us there was a woman with the six soldiers. Who was that woman?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): That woman was called Mariza America.

The CHAIRMAN: Was she a villager or from outside?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): She was a woman from another village.

The CHAIRMAN: Did the soldiers arrest her?

Mr. RIBEIRO de CARVALHO: Who?



The CHAIRMAN: That woman -- was she arrested by the soldiers?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): I only saw that woman, and she was in front of these men, who were soldiers.

The CHAIRMAN: So when they took you to the aldeamento was the woman along with you?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): When we left that place we went with that woman to the aldeamento.

The CHAIRMAN: And do you know what happened to the woman when she went to the aldeamento?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): We don't know what happened to that woman.

The CHAIRMAN: There is another question. You told us that you left your wife and children at the aldeamento. Was it the very same aldeamento from where you fled?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Then you went to Luonsonga. What did you go to that place, Luonsonga, for?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): When I fled, as I said, I went to Chitsamalo, where I met some women, and they untied me, and after the women untied me I went to Chitsamalo. I stayed there six days and then I met the comrades, the FRELIMO soldiers, and then I went to Luonsonga with them.

The CHAIRMAN: Can you tell us the name of the aldeamento where your companion was killed?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): That aldeamento is called Nhamasonje.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): Why did the soldiers take you and your family to the aldeamento?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): Because that aldeamento had been attacked by FRELIMO soldiers, and that woman was the one who led those six soldiers to our village, saying that we were the ones who had informed the FRELIMO soldiers of the location of that aldeamento.

Mr. RABETAFIKA (interpretation from French): Did you in fact give information to the FRELIMO militants on the whereabouts of the aldeamento of Nhamasonje?

Mr. NDALUZA (interpretation from Sena): No, it's not true that I informed FRELIMO that this was where there was an aldeamento.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ndaluzza.

The witness withdrew.

The meeting was suspended at 5.10 p.m. and resumed at 5.15 p.m.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Two Years Fundizi took a place at the witness table.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fundizi, we appreciate your willingness to appear as a witness before this Commission, which was established by the United Nations General Assembly to investigate the reported massacres in Mozambique. It is a very serious problem which needs to be clarified beyond a reasonable doubt. We hope your testimony can lead to the clarification of what actually happened. All information you may have on the reported massacres will be valuable to the work of the Commission.

(The Chairman)

It is a procedure of this Commission to request the witnesses to make a solemn declaration. The declaration reads as follows: "I solemnly declare, on my honour and conscience, that I will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth". Are you willing to make such a solemn declaration?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): Yes, I am.

Mr. Two Years Fundizi made the solemn declaration.

The CHAIRMAN: Will you state your name for the record, please.

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): My name is Two Years Fundizi.

The CHAIRMAN: Your age?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN: What is your occupation?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): Farmer.

The CHAIRMAN: What is your address?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): The village of Kuyamba, district of Mungale.

The CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Fundizi, I believe you are going to tell the Commission about some of the massacres that took place in Mozambique, and I believe you are going to tell us about massacres you either saw or know about. But before I request you to make a statement, may I ask you where you were when those massacres took place.

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): I was in that same village of Chief Kuyama Nyakatondo.

The CHAIRMAN: Now will you please describe the incidents about which you have information.

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): One day Portuguese soldiers arrived close to my fields and slept there. I did not know about it; I did not know soldiers had arrived there. Very early in the morning, at about 4 a.m., the troops arrived in the fields and started to fire. At that moment I fled with my wife and two children. When we fled -- me, my wife and two children -- other children stayed in the same place where we met the troops. At midday, I returned to see if the rest of the children had also fled. When I arrived there, I found all the children dead. They had been beaten, their heads had been cut off, and they had been piled together in the same place.

When I fled that place, I took nothing with me. I left all my things, the clothing of my wife and children, my clothing. I also left some money. Inside this briefcase there were 3 contos and 900 escudos, which I left there. The Portuguese took all those things.

Among the children who were killed at that place there were six girls and three boys. The names of those children were Dumba, Ganda, Chimunthu, Mamalia, another called Mamalia, Sinoria, Tsauque, Mary and Adina. Those are the names.

I saw the children dead, my things taken by the Portuguese and the burned huts.

That is the end of the story.

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The CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your statement. Now I hope you will not mind answering a few questions.

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): I will answer.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): If I understood correctly, this massacre took place very early in the morning, when you went to your field to begin the day's work. Is this correct?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): I will clarify this point. This massacre happened at dawn. I used to sleep in the field because the Portuguese soldiers used to arrive at 4 o'clock, and one could not leave the village to go to work in the field. So that day I slept in the field. I wasn't in the village. I went out to the field and slept there.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): I understand that you spent the night in the fields.

Mr. RIBEIRO de CARVALHO: I'm sorry. I should like to clarify this point. Usually in the villages in Mozambique, beside the huts that the people have in the village they have a small hut nearby the fields where they sometimes sleep in order to protect the fields from animals and anything else that might come and destroy the fields.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): Your family, your wife and children, were with you. Is that correct?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): We were all there together. We all slept there in that field because we were looking out for wild, bush pigs, which spoil our maize and millet.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): Were other families from your village there in the fields then?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): Other people from our village were in their own fields looking out also for animals that might destroy their crops.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): And when the Portuguese soldiers arrived, I suppose that most of the people also ran away. Is that right? Did the other families also run away?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): It is quite certain that other families that were a short distance from us must also have fled when they heard the gunfire, but I know that we fled. But those who were very far from our field did not, of course, flee.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): The Portuguese soldiers killed six girls and three boys. Did they also kill adult men and women?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): In that place the only adults that were killed by the Portuguese were the two women, Mamalia and Mamaria. Mamalia was my first daughter and Mamaria was my mother. These were the adults that were killed.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): Among the children that were killed, were there children from your family also?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): All these were my children. Sinoria was the daughter of my brother.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): And when you came back you found that your hut had been pilfered and burned down. Was this your hut that was in the fields or was this the hut that was in the village?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): The house that was burned was there in the village, it was not in the field.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): Did the Portuguese soldiers burn down other huts belonging to other families in the village?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): They burned down the houses of my village, the village that I had built for me to live there with my family.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): How many huts were burned?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): Four houses were burned down. I had four wives.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): What did you do when your village was burned down? Where did you go to live?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): When the huts were burned, we fled and we lived out in the bush.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): Did you yourself see the Portuguese soldiers in the fields?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): It was not yet dawn when the soldiers arrived. They started firing and we immediately fled. It was still dark and I did not see the Portuguese.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): Would you tell us when this massacre occurred, the month and the year.

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): Yes: I remember that it was on 7 March 1974.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): Thank you very much. I have no further questions.



Mr. MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ (interpretation from Spanish): I have only one additional question. Were there any other people killed by the same soldiers who killed members of your family?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): I do not know anything about that.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: I have only a few questions, Mr. Fundizi.

As I understand it from the translation, you fled with your wife and two children. Did you actually flee with several of your wives? You said you had four wives. Did you flee with several of them, or was it with only one?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): Yes, I had four wives. But only one of my wives was there with me in the field. The other three wives were in their own fields. Each of my wives had a field, and this happened in the field of one of them. I fled with the one who was there with me, and the other three fled in turn, and we met in the bush.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Had your other wives any children with them?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): The other wives in the other fields had their children with them, each in her field.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: So then, how many of your children were saved?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): Six. /six/ /seven/

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Including the two who, as you said, fled with you?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): All together, /7 there were / nine children. Seven survived.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And how old were those who were ssved?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): The eldest of the children was already married. That was one. The others are big, they are not really children. There are two who are much younger than the others.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And how old were those who were killed?

Mr. FUNDIZI (interpretation from Sena): All of them were my children. Five were very small. But Sinoria, my brother's daughter, was quite big. Mary also was quite big. Those two were big, but the rest were smaller.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Thank you. That was my last question.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fundizi, thank you for your statement and for answering our questions.

The witness withdrew.

The CHAIRMAN: The next witness on our list is Mr. Chonze King. If it is not inconvenient for him, I would request him to appear before the Commission tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. RIBEIRO de CARVALHO: Very well.

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.