CONTENTS

Page 1 - 10
Appendix I
Appendix II
Appendix IIIa
Appendix IIIb
Appendix IV
Appendix V
Appendix VI

Minutes
Amended Mission Statement
Amended Structure
National Office 1988 Financial Statement
National Office 1989 1st Quarter Financial Statement
PRE Overview
Attendance
Chapter Petition
Friday April 28, 1989

The spring meeting of the Mozambique Support Network convened at 6:45pm. The meeting was held at Dwinelle Hall at the University of California at Berkeley in Berkeley, CA. Allen Isaacman chaired the meeting.

The proposed agenda was set aside due to low representation of MSN groups from cities other than San Francisco. The chair gave a brief history of MSN and opened discussion concerning more Mozambique work in the Bay Area. Problems stem from the lack of an organization and the overextension of current members who have a number of commitments. The discussion resulted in identifying the Africa Resource Center as a center for Mozambique related work. It was also agreed that Prexy would be asked to do an extensive speaking tour of the Bay area to help solidify the group.

Saturday April 29, 1989

The meeting was convened at 9:25am. Allen Isaacman chaired the meeting.

I) Introductions. Present at the meeting were Kevin Danaher, Medea Benjamin, Jose Caetano, Sandy McGunegill, Chris Benner, Jim Eitel, Mary Pennington, Bob Possehl, Steve Gloyd, Joan Peters, Miloanne Hecathorn, Betty Richardson, Ama Saran, Prexy Nesbitt, Lisa Brock, Lisa January, and Allen Isaacman.

II) The Mission Statement:
The chair gave a brief synopsis of the discussion from the previous meeting. The main criticism was that there was no mention of the socialist agenda. The mission statement could have referred to any African country. Suggestions came up to have two statements, one for the public and one strictly for internal use. Opposition to that idea was the worry of red-baiting and the possible appearance of hidden motives. Others still preferred a minimal statement to appeal to as broad a constituency as possible. Eventually opted for a wording stressing Mozambique's right to self determination. The floor was open for discussion.

Kevin) Should strike sentence about State Department on page two in paragraph two and correct grammar in the fourth sentence, change "it" to "they".
Allen) Agreement that we should not give State Department any credit.
Steve) Should include context of international support of Mozambique and link to anti-racist groups in America.
Kevin) Should mention how U.S. citizens learn about anti-racism from Southern Africans.
Lisa B) As long as apartheid exists, it gives an ideological home to racism.
Prexy) Add point #7 to link the support and defense of Mozambique and the anti-apartheid struggle to the struggle against racism.
Steve) Why no discussion of capitalism and socialism?
Allen) October meeting had two hour discussion with three positions: the support of socialism, minimalist wording, and two (2) documents. This document tries to embrace FRELIMO's commitment and the attraction of this commitment to Mozambique solidarity work.

Bob) Should mention Portuguese colonialism.

Kevin) Should mention need to raise money.

Steve) Strike "The Start" because it will be outdated.

Allen) Change "The Start" to "The History" and reduce to five or six lines. There is a consensus that this document is acceptable.

Summary of discussion: The statement should 1) include mention of Mozambique's colonial history, 2) add point #7 to Organization Principles on page two "To link the support and defense of Mozambique and linking racism at home to the anti-apartheid struggle, 3) strike sentence in paragraph two, second sentence giving State Department credit for resisting support for MNR, 4) Change "The Start" to "The History", reduce length and mention colonialism, 5) include need to raise money.

III) Structure

The chair outlined controversial points concerning structure. Concerning membership fees, $5.00 was not enough, but $25.00 was too much. It was agreed that $10.00 was acceptable. Stressed the importance of establishing more local groups and the importance of locals maintaining their autonomy. Proposed an amendment to the proposed structure, under part 2, add section e "Officers of the Executive Committee should not be chairs of local groups," in an effort to democratize and to give the executive committee a national focus. Also, change Part 3a to "Meet once a year..." and add 3c "Regional meetings with presence of National Office or Executive Committee." Regional meetings would be two day seminars, one day focus on organizing and one day on Mozambique. Open floor for discussion.

Ama) People should have options on how much to pay.

Chair) Give a range.

Steve) Let people know how much mailings actually cost. Make a sustainer category to pay for actual costs.

Medea) What about objections from last meeting?

Chair) Dissent was from discriminatory categories. Giving options is good.

Bob) Locals should drum up local membership.

Lisa B) Locals should also drum up more supportive organizations. Supportive organizations can become a good resource.

Mackie) Should also have friends category for larger donations.

Ama) Can have people pay monthly.

Lisa J) Paying monthly can become an administrative hassle.

Ama) Send twelve envelopes for people to make monthly payments instead of billing.

Chair) Summary: Three categories member pays $10.00, sustainer pays actual cost to be determined by the National Office, and friends make larger contributions. Move on to National Coordinating Committee.

Steve) Add fundraising for long term sustainability.

Prexy) Concern of lack of representation at this meeting to make decisions.

Chair) We'll get a concensus on the document and send it out to the
rest of the core membership
Lisa B) Should work on getting more representation for Fall meeting.
Chris) Should supportive organizations be excluded from some sessions?
Chair) Perhaps we should delete organizational members from the NCC meetings. The executive committee members should continue to be voting members until the fall meeting.
Prexy) Chicago is a good place for the Fall meeting. It is in a central location and all of the materials are in Chicago.
Mackie) That's a good idea, but we need to consider alternatives, such as teleconference because travel costs are prohibitive.
Prexy) Teleconference would pose security problems. I couldn't participate.
Chair) Does anyone want to call a vote concerning the NCC structure and meeting schedule? (No response). We'll consider this accepted by consensus. A copy of the structure will be sent to the core membership. The National Office will work out logistics for regional meetings.

IV) Reports on Current Situation in Mozambique:
Prexy) REPORT ON TRIP TO MOZAMBIQUE IN JANUARY: The war was and is the central issue. Basic economic, political and military situation is grim. Increasing numbers of people are taking advantage of the amnesty, but Renamo victories, especially in Zambezia, have been increasing.

There is increasing tension over Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops. The Tanzanian troops left at the end of last year, which resulted in increased Renamo attacks in Zambezia where troops had been stationed. There's a growing problem of the "social behaviour" of Zimbabwean troops, and a growing movement in Zimbabwe to withdraw their troops.

On the positive side, there is a growing solidarity movement (in contrast to the parasitic NGO/development presence), and there's a renewed movement in Europe.
Mackie) REPORT ON TECNICA TRIP IN MARCH: Only in Maputo, and primarily related health sector. Increase in Renamo attacks. Astonishing increase in number on NGO's operating in the country. Maputo is awash in money that the government has no control over and it's having a negative impact -- IMF, USAID money, some NGO money. It's causing a serious brain drain, as the aid is being used to set up alternate structures, drawing people from government health, education, and other institutions.

Pik Botha was in Maputo for meetings -- real hypocrisy of meetings in the capital while supporting Renamo attacks outside. Anatoli Admishin had been meeting with South African officials, and the changing role of the Soviet Union (less military aid, urging more negotiations) is having a strong effect. The Fifth Party Congress is very important.
Chair) REPORTING FROM TRIP 9 MONTHS PREVIOUS: A consortium of Western powers pledged to defend Cabora Bassa power lines. It was also seen as major test of South African intentions, because they pledged to defend the lines also. But it was primarily for appearance as the Western military support has been entirely inadequate. Maputo has to buy its power from South Africa.
Zimbabwean security forces can monitor MNR activities fairly accurately through radio monitoring. It's clear that South Africa is really directing forces. There are severe splits in the MNR.

Steve) Reporting on trip in March: To Beira corridor primarily. Also spent two days in Maputo. Security situation on corridor largely unchanged. Day time travel OK, night time is very dangerous. Zimbabwe solidarity and support is declining. There are major health problems, including strong AIDS epidemic. Increased prostitution along Beira corridor and an estimated 1/3 of all Zimbabwe troops carry AIDS virus. This figure based on test done on troops going to Cuba and the USSR. 8% of all blood donors in Zimbabwe test positive.

The effects of PRE are dramatic. Economy shifted, different products. Those not on fixed salaries are really hurting. USAID investment on corridor is only in private entrepreneurs, who are the local oppressor. Many people seemed open to the idea of negotiations with the MNR.

Prexy) Discussions have already taken place in the past between FRELIMO and MNR.

Chair) Real problems in past negotiations is that none within Renamo can really deliver the goods. Should be clear, negotiations are not about power sharing, but about amnesty/reintegration into society.

Mackie) We need more people going to Mozambique. What about possibility of an MSN person in Mozambique? Also real need for communications equipment, short wave radio, walkie-talkies, etc., for militia.

Chair) Difficult to just bring in equipment. Need close communications with embassy/Prexy, etc.

Soviets have been strongest military support for Mozambique, and they also provide most of the oil. The Italian government has pledged to give Mozambique $900 million (?) over the next three years.

The most important issues we really need to be clear on are 1) the role of the Fifth Congress and what issues will be discussed, 2) the effects of the PRE, 3) levels of internal opposition and 4) US policy.

Prexy) The important issues at the Congress are economic directions, discussions over racism, and regionalism. The south is over represented and parts of the north are under-represented.

Chair) The tone is clearly more nationalist, focusing on Mozambique survival, rather than on a more clear socialist and internationalist agenda. Thus the focus is more on racial problems, internal economic issues, state farms, agriculture, etc. It would not be unlikely to see some major changes.

Mackie) There's a problem with the need for increased "Mozambicanization" as more Mozambican's are returning with education and skills and finding many of their potential jobs filled with cooperantes.

Prexy) Class formation in Mozambique is really disturbing. Younger generation wants a "western" Mozambique with cars, wealth, etc. Increased internal opposition, and increasing number of Mozambican's in US working against FRELIMO.

Jose) Mozambican dissidents in the US can be divided into two categories: 1) those who have been in the US since the 60's, who have
always been opposed to a socialist agenda, and 2) those who have more recently come and been coopted into a more capitalist way of thinking. It seems clear that many of FRELIMO's original socialist goals are being neglected.

Prexy) There's an organization called UDINAMO, which are very vocal Mozambican dissidents in the US.

Jose) There's a similar group in Germany.

Medea) Is the US trying to build an internal political opposition, like the strategy in Nicaragua?


Chair) There is a disproportionate leadership of Shona-speaking Ndao(?) people in Renamo. But Shona speaking people represent only 9% of the population, and Ndao represent only 10% of that, so it's clearly not an adequate ethnic base. This clearly undermines Melissa Wells' position.

Jose) Cannot imagine negotiations with MNR leading to any form of power sharing.

Kevin) Greater danger is simply undermining FRELIMO government and economy. Real goal of South Africa is to wrest concessions from Mozambique government, not share in power.

Chair) This had been a goal of South Africa since 1974 -- to weaken FRELIMO, rather than create a government sympathetic to South Africa. But it's important to avoid "victim analysis"--Mozambicans are making gains--advances in health care, education. The lack of bread riots or other real opposition with the implementation of the PRE shows the level of support.

Steve) Important to recognize that political concessions are going on now and have been for a while. There may be no need for US/SA/MNR to create opposition party.

Mackie) Reemphasize class formation in Maputo, and alternate structures being set up with USAID money. That's real strategy.

Medea) Is anyone saying there's a need for opposition parties?

Prexy) Yes.

Mackie) No.

Lisa B) Nicaragua parallel -- U.S. supports opposition parties in Nicaragua because Sandinistas are too strong, with strong support from Cuba, etc. They've been successful in wrestling compromises from FRELIMO so not as much need for internal opposition parties.

Kevin) No need to argue conspiracy theory. Effect is same regardless of whether centrally planned strategy of imperialism or not -- the effect undermining the socialist model is the same.

Prexy) Senator Simon went to Mozambique last year. Very affected by the situation. Drafted a bill to provide security assistance to Mozambique in the way of radios, communication devices, armored carriers, but never introduced the bill because of a strong right wing opposition which might threaten all aid to Mozambique if this bill is introduced.

Sean Gervasi's current rap is describing Mozambique as an example of a sophisticated covert intervention strategy of US government anywhere in the world. No real hard evidence yet, but examples popping up here and there suggest strong need for full analysis of US Policy toward Mozambique.

Medea) Prexy, do you support more US Aid to Mozambique?
Strategy:

Discussion is open to what should be MSN's strategy for the future. We need a strong legislative presence in Washington. In interest of division of labor, that should be the role of the D.C. chapter.

V) Strategy:
Chair) Discussion is open to what should be MSN's strategy for the future.
Steve) Difficult to put local groups organizing in perspective without a strategy.
Kevin) The agenda has education vs. material aid vs. education. We need to be able to combine the three and not make them mutually exclusive.
Chair) But what should be the highest priority? Decode U.S. foreign policy? Focus on children victims of Renamo?
Prexy) UNITA is getting state resolutions passed. We should be getting state resolutions passed. Senator Simon also needs to be pressed to present a bill for non-lethal aid. We should also target areas for "saturation educational tours" in states with key congress representatives. Work with Methodist Church. Also, logistics for material aid are a nightmare. The best and easiest material aid is cash.
Medea) What about mobilizing against Renamo?
Mackie) Each chapter identifies its speciality. Chapters should make a commitment to send a member to Mozambique.
Ama) We're ready to organize, but we need a focus.
Chair) You can choose a focus that you think will work best in your area.
Lisa J) Children At Risk is a good focus. Detroit organized an amazing program for Graca Machel around Children At Risk in Detroit and Mozambique.
Ama) That is something we can do. We can develop our own literature.
Lisa J) Material aid projects are two-fold. Nationally administered or locally started. It is important to have specific information on hand for people who want to pursue material aid but don't know how to get started. We need to be able to give advice on how to start, what specific type of aid is needed, cost, and where money should be sent.
Chair) Roberta and I will be in Mozambique for the Congress. We can get specific information on logistics.
Lisa J) But, what do we do for now?
Chair) Priorities are local growth and local organization. The plan of action is to work on newspapers, legislative resolutions, Senator Simon, and collective self-education.
Mackie) People also need to go to Mozambique for credibility.
Report From Local Groups:

Status of local groups:

- Chapter
* Formative
@ Future

Boston-
Minneapolis-
Seattle-
Chicago-
Champaign/Urbana-
East Lansing-
Memphis*

ACTIVE STATES:
- Oregon
- Connecticut
- Oklahoma
- Iowa

The largest cities are a problem. Note that New York and Los Angeles are absent. People who have been to Mozambique are concentrated in New York. However, going to Mozambique is not sufficient for doing this work. The lack of activity in Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York is a failure. Must work for broadbased support and diversity. For example, Detroit is doing magnificent work. They have momentum. We must also look at the national anti-apartheid movement. No presence in major cities either.

Steve) Perhaps we can use theme from Detroit for National focus? (Concensual agreement)

Steve) REPORT FROM SEATTLE: The Mozambique Health Committee developed a material aid project with Mozambican leadership. Not run on an emergency basis. Try to keep routine health care. The Committee's organization:

Mozambique Health Committee

Manica Project
- 2 people in Manica
- USA For Africa grant

Mozambique/ Material Aid
- Training
- U.S./ Mobilization

Surgical Asst. Project
- Health Policy Issues
  (AIDS)

For mobilization in U.S., we use slide presentations, legislative resolutions, and PR. The press responds to local people going to Mozambique. The Committee is a 501(c)3.

Ama) REPORT FROM ATLANTA: No clear structure yet, but that will grow with a clear cut program. Graca Machel's visit helped to solidify relationship between Spelman and Atlanta community. Health and welfare of children is become the focus of Atlanta MSN. We are making use of the film, but it is difficult to tell people what they should do after they see the film and are ready to become active. Division of labor is difficult. The same people are doing Mozambique, anti-apartheid, and Namibia work.
Prexy) The Mozambicans do not consider working on Namibia and anti-apartheid as taking away from MSN, it is a contribution.
Lisa B) It is still difficult because of turf problems.
Betty) Turf building is difficult.
Prexy) Must recruit new members.
Betty) REPORT FROM BOSTON: The MSN New England has hosted visits from Ambassador Ferrao, Foreign Minister Mocumbi, and President of People's Assembly Marcelino dos Santos. Had two or three events for each, with at least 200 people attending one event for each visitor. We have our own flyer, p.o. box, and T-shirts. We've done 2 PSA's on cable t.v. Our physicians' committee have sponsored trips to Mozambique and our educators' committee is planning another trip. We have a working group of 30 and a mailing list of at east 75. The structure is a central committee with 2 co-chairs, a treasurer, and reps from the standing committees: media, fundraising, physicians, and educators. We have turf problems. Some members are active with a number of anti-apartheid groups and wear different hats. Sometimes MSN business falls through the cracks because these people are overextended. Also problems with co-sponsoring events. The other groups try to take all of the credit on joint projects.
Bob) REPORT FROM OKLAHOMA: Organized great program for Prexy in April. Oklahoma just passed a bill praising Savimbi. Group on campus call "Norman Left". Group of radicals from the 60's who sit around and talk about what they did during the 60's and 70's.
?) The Norman Left may be a good source of what did and did not work. May have good ideas.
Mackie) REPORT FROM WASHINGTON D.C.: Problem with turf issues. Southern Africa Support Project wants Southern Africa work to be coordinated through them. TransAfrica and Washington Office on Africa are at odds. TransAfrica is changing its focus away from Southern Africa.
Chair) REPORT FROM TWIN CITIES: Working group of 40. Two meetings per month. Meetings are less than two hours. Each meeting has an educational update about Mozambique. Have work study students doing administrative work 10 hours per week. Recently had a 1 1/2 day seminar to train speakers. High level of enthusiasm. Past material aid project was somewhat of a disappointment because materials were in Maputo for a year before being sent to destination. Material aid also labor intensive. However, MSN made news and established links between families in U.S. and Mozambique.

VII) V Party Congress
Chair) Recommend that invitation for MSN rep be given to member of Boston group because of the outstanding work that Boston has done. MSN National will pick up 1/2 of the airfare.
Mackie) Why not send Lisa January?
Lisa J) Would love to go. However, told that Congress is not good time to see other parts of the country. Would not see much more than
Everyone is also very busy. I am planning to go in September.


Chair) Lisa Anderson has done outstanding work. We should make provisions to send Lisa. However, still believe that MSN rep should be from Boston group.

Betty) The Boston group will be very pleased.

VIII) Report From National Office
Lisa J) Financial statements for 1988 and January through March of 1989 were prepared by Gerard Mikols.
Chair) We appreciate the work that Gerard has done.
Lisa J) 1988 report cryptic because of poor records. Large “miscellaneous” category. We're getting better at tracking expenses. Most of funds for 1988 have come from private contributions. We were in the black for 1988 and for the first quarter of 1989. However, if we don't take in more funds soon we could run into financial trouble. Only able to exist because of sharing office with Prexy. Important to become financially self-sufficient. Fundraising has not had a good response. Raised $8000.00 from foundation grants. Being considered for a $20,000.00, but still awaiting the decision. Problem with fundraising from foundations is that donors either do not want to give to national organizations, they only give in specific geographical areas, or will only give for specific projects. Spend much time trying to present the organization on a project basis. Difficult to get general funding for day to day operations. Need ideas for fundraising. Groups like ours are asking the same donors for money. It is very competitive.

Bill) Direct mail works well. Nicaragua Network made money. However, need $10,000 - $20,000 to start.
Kevin) Direct mail does not work well for Southern Africa work. Food First lost money on direct mail.
Ama) I am an experienced fund raiser. You're welcome to come to Atlanta for training.
Lisa J) Great. Also, it is important for locals to do fundraising. If each local were able to raise $1000.00 per year for the National, we would be much less dependent on foundations.
Chair) Locals should hold one fundraiser a year to maintain the National Office.
Lisa J) Also, if we look at newsletter expenditures vs. revenue, we're losing money on the newsletter. Its important to increase newsletter subscribers to at least break even. We've started mailing multiple copies to the core. That mailing costs approximately $60.00. However, if newsletter subscriptions pick up, the added cost is worth it.
Prexy) Why not form task force on fundraising?
Steve) Task forces did not work the last time.
Prexy) Locals can raise money by developing their own t-shirts, like Boston.
Medeea) Why not a big fundraiser, like a concert?
?) Labor intensive. Can end up losing money. Even if a famous singer will perform for free it doesn't mean the band will play for free. Have to cover travel, accommodations, and perhaps insurances.
Chair) The fundraising task force will be Lisa and Ama. Local groups should raise $1000.00 per year for the National Office.
Prexy) We should address need to research U.S. agenda towards Mozambique.

Chair) Are there any volunteers?

Lisa J) Is it possible to find a grant or to get an policy journal to pay someone to do the research?

Mackie) Form a task force to meet soon.


Mackie) Contact William Minter and Lynora Williams.

Prexy) Can meet and at least come up with outline for research.

Chair) The Research task force will meet in late May. We've finished all of the business today. The meeting has been cancelled for tomorrow. Take the day see San Francisco. Don't forget the party at Kevin and Medea's house tonight at 7pm.

Meeting adjourned 4:00pm.
MOZAMBIQUE SUPPORT NETWORK

(History and Mission Statement)

BACKGROUND

There is a long history of support for FRELIMO and the people of Mozambique by Americans dating back to the late 60's, just after the founding of FRELIMO. But Mozambique was not a household word and the number of people who knew about the struggle for independence in Mozambique was small. Nevertheless, in the early 70's national organizations such as the African Liberation Support Committee and the Committee for a Free Mozambique worked to inform Americans about the situation in Mozambique and to collect material aid. Groups scattered about the country, such as the Chicago Committee for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, organized at the state and local level.

On June 25, 1975 Mozambique became independent. For many of us, it was Mozambique's socialist programs to develop the country and improve the lives of its people that was so attractive.

After independence, schools were open to all. The government launched a major adult literacy campaign. Free health care became a right of citizenship. Rents were reduced and cities desegregated. And FRELIMO undertook a campaign to eliminate institutions and practices which oppressed women. Although its socialist agenda has not been achieved yet, its core and vision remains.

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION

For many, Mozambique's independence signalled the end of the need for organized international support. But as we have seen in the case of Nicaragua and Angola, independence is often only the first step in a people's struggle for liberation. This reality is painfully true for Mozambique which has only known the briefest period of peace since its independence.

In retaliation for the critical support Mozambique gave to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for independence, the Rhodesian military regularly violated the country's borders, murdering thousands of civilians, and together with South African security, organized a terrorist force. The group known as the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR or RENAMO) sabotaged railroads, fuel storage reserves, and robbed, kidnapped and murdered Mozambicans in the countryside. After the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980, South Africa took direct control of the MNR. On March 16, 1984 Mozambique signed an agreement with the South African government which required Pretoria to end its support of the MNR. But South Africa has violated the Accord and has expanded its support for contra-like terrorism throughout the countryside. The South African-backed attacks have left half of Mozambique's 15 million people unable to feed themselves and more than 4,600,000 peasants have been forced to
flee their historic homelands. Several hundred thousands have crossed the borders to neighboring countries, desperately seeking refuge.

In many ways, support for the struggle for the survival of Mozambique is more crucial now than it was 15 years ago. Although the State Department has resisted efforts of far right politicians and organizations to support the MNR, their attempts continue. In 1987, the first MNR lobbyists registered in this country. It launched a well-financed campaign to convince the American public that the MNR was a legitimate nationalist movement representing the interests of the people of Mozambique. In the existing news vacuum supporters of the MNR, such as the Friends of Mozambique and the Mozambique Information Office distorted and manipulated events within that war torn country in an attempt to depict South Africa's "contras" as "Freedom Fighters".

Against this backdrop, a number of Americans, most of whom had worked in Mozambique, felt it was imperative to organize a campaign to help make the general public aware of the origins of the MNR and its South African connection. We also wanted to document the positive strides for a better life which the Mozambican government had undertaken. In short, we felt that a strong case existed for the creation of a national support network for Mozambique.

**ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES**

In September 1987, eighteen people from seven states met in Washington, D.C. to discuss the formation of a national organization. Allen Isaacman and Roberta Washington, two long time Mozambique supporters, convened the meeting which resulted in the founding of the Mozambique Support Network, a non-racial, non-sectarian organization committed to the following principles:

1. To support Mozambique's right to exist as a free and independent nation.

2. To support the people of Mozambique in the struggle for peace, development and the right to define and pursue their own political and economic agenda.

3. To support the international struggle against apartheid.

4. To link the defense of Mozambique, Angola and the other front line nations to the broader anti-apartheid campaign.

5. To strive to reach the broadest segment of the U.S. public with information and news about Mozambique through newsletters, news articles, seminars and public programs, trips to Mozambique and cultural exchanges.

6. To lobby in support of legislative and government policies which recognize the needs and aspirations for regional peace, social justice, and the development of the people of Mozambique.
7. To link support of Mozambique to the struggle against apartheid and racism in the United States.

In the final analysis, Mozambicans must decide the fate of Mozambique free from foreign intervention and as a part of their right to self-determination, including the right to choose a non-aligned socialist path of development.

THE HISTORY

In October 1987, the Mozambique Support Network sponsored a seminar on Mozambique which included a meeting with President Chissano. In November 1987, the Mozambique Support Network was incorporated in Illinois, the location of the organization's headquarters. Each local group chooses to work on those projects which best suit its particular situation and interests. The office in Chicago has a large and varied quantity of educational material on Mozambique -- films, books and press clippings.

Clearly, we are still at an early stage. But even at this moment we have scored several significant victories not the least of which was blunting the MNR propaganda campaign. Working together, we can and must do more. We look forward to your increasing involvement.

A Luta Continua.

Allen Isaacman and Roberta Washington
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MOZAMBIQUE SUPPORT NETWORK

I. MEMBERSHIP

1. Individual members: Pay $10.00 per year (or make larger contribution). Get newsletter and other information mailings from national office. Take action in own community to distribute information, raise political support and material aid. Communicate with national office for support with information, contacts, channels for aid, etc.

2. Chapters: A minimum of five individual members in a given location may form a local chapter which would be recognized by the Executive Committee. Individual members still receive newsletter; chapter receives extra copies to distribute. Take action in own community to distribute information, raise political support and material aid. Communicate with national office for support with information, contacts, channels for aid, elect their officers and representatives to the National Coordinating Committee, etc. Holds regular meetings.

3. Supportive organizations: Local or national organizations with their own identities who are therefore not "chapters" of the MSN, but are involved in supportive work. Pay $25.00 per year (or make larger contribution). Receives multiple copies of newsletter and other literature. Take action in own community (geographical or sector, e.g. a particular church denomination or occupational sector) to distribute information, raise political support and material aid. Communicate with national office for support with information, contacts, channels for aid, etc.

II. NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

1. National Advisory Board: Directors of national anti-apartheid organizations and groups involved in relief/development work in Mozambique as well as other prominent individuals. Names would appear on letterhead. Would receive newsletter and other information. Could lend name from time to time in support of educational and fund raising projects.
III. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE

1. Staffed by one or two paid employees, part-time staff (work study) and volunteers.

2. Serve as clearing house for information about Mozambique and about what various groups are doing. Respond to phone or mail queries from members, potential members, the press and general public.

3. Publish newsletter and send out other information mailings.

4. Encourage, stimulate and support actions by local and national groups on Mozambique.

5. Facilitate and/or organize visits from Mozambique to USA and vice versa.

6. Mobilize memberships for political actions or material aid campaigns which may from time to time be selected as priority.

7. Develop and maintain ties with other national and international anti-apartheid organizations.

8. Collect various materials (e.g. books, pamphlets, buttons, t-shirts, art objects, etc) relating to Mozambique to distribute to local chapters for their use or to sell as fund raisers.

9. Funding for long term sustainability

IV. SELECTION AND FUNCTIONS OF A NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(To begin in the Fall of 1989)

1. Membership Structure
   a. One representative elected from each chapter of MSN.
   b. Three representatives elected from the National Advisory Board by the National Coordinating Committee.
   c. Five at-large members selected by Executive Committee and staff of the MSN.
   d. One representative from each support group (as non-voting members).

2. Executive Committee
   a. Chair or co-chairs, elected by the National Coordinating Committee.
   b. Secretary/treasurer, elected by the National Coordinating Committee.
c. Plus three other members of the National Coordinating Committee, elected by the National Coordinating Committee.

d. Election every three years by the National Coordinating Committee, with members staggered.

e. Officers of Exec. Cmte. should not be chairs of local groups.

3. Role and Frequency of Meetings

a. National Coordinating Committee:
   Meet once a year to review activities of organization since last meeting, update on events and development of struggle in Southern Africa.

b. Executive Committee:
   Two meetings annually plus periodic conference calls to review policies, discuss the implementation of existing projects, respond to immediate problems, give direction to staff and plan national coordination conference.

c. One or more regional meetings with presence of national staff or executive committee.
MOZAMBIQUE SUPPORT NETWORK NATIONAL OFFICE
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
FROM INCEPTION THROUGH DECEMBER 1988
ON A CASH BASIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>$20,202 (*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uses(#1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>$604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying</td>
<td>$288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>$927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>$1,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>$3,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank fees</td>
<td>$471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletter</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>$1,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc</td>
<td>$6,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$16,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net</td>
<td>$3,318</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* -- Of the $20,202 in deposits, $1,502 is the initial deposit and $4,500 is from a loan. Checks totaling $11,547 are available to support a portion of the remaining balance.

# -- The total uses is precisely known; however, the allocation to the various categories is a rough approximation. The large miscellaneous category is due to insufficient documentation.
**MOZAMBIQUE SUPPORT NETWORK NATIONAL OFFICE**  
**STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND USES**  
**FOR JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1989**  
**ON A CASH BASIS**

---

### Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book sales</td>
<td>$839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-shirt sales</td>
<td>$225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletter receipts</td>
<td>$455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$12,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$14,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$5,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources(books)</td>
<td>$962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletter</td>
<td>$996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>$874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying</td>
<td>$330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>$705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank fees</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc</td>
<td>$876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$10,623</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Net of Sources Over Uses

$3,713

---

Appendix IIIb
Appendix IV

Economic Rehabilitation Program (PRE)
Mozambique

(Note: the following discussion is meant to give a very brief & broad overview of this very complex issue. Information is based on some reading and observations made in the summer of 1988.)

What is the PRE?
The PRE, which was initiated by the Mozambican government with the approval of the World Bank & the International Monetary Fund (IMF), included:
- devaluation of the metical against the dollar
- price increases
- structural changes including moving away from state farms and encouraging local and foreign private investment.

What are the effects of devaluation?
- prices of all imported goods go up because the metical is worth less
- prices of most goods go up in the response to increased petroleum prices since most goods must be transported
- the government is able to compete with the black market for foreign currency so government gets more dollars

What are the effects of price increases?
- For low-income people who spend more than 60% of their incomes on goods, price increases can mean food consumption decreases
- Consumption of clothing, necessities & luxury items decreases
- The intent of lifting price ceilings on agricultural goods is to induce farmers to produce more. However, the war may have more effect on production than prices.

What are the effects of structural change?
- Some government workers may lose jobs if the organizations they work for are viewed as having low productivity
- The intent of these policies is to increase efficiency in the economy as a whole. The state farms have received a lot of criticism for their low productivity & therefore have been targeted for change.

What are the effects on health care?
- People must now pay for medical services, although most costs are minimal they may still be unaffordable to many Mozambicans.
- People must now pay relatively high prices for medicines, which are imported
- Since this new pricing can make medicines inaccessible to many people, some Ministry of Health personnel may be continuing to disperse medicines at no cost
What are the effects on housing?
-prior to the implementation of the PRE, rents were set at a small percentage of monthly income. Rents have not covered building maintenance costs and the housing stock is deteriorating. As of August 1988, rents have been increased. Rents are now a function of # of rooms, location, access to water & sanitation, etc.
-many people have been forced to move.
-better housing is increasingly being occupied by cooperantes and foreign aid organizations.

Why did Mozambique implement the PRE?
-Mozambique has a large & increasing deficit (30 billion in '87 and 32 billion in '88). This deficit is partly the result of the war which have caused military expenditures to increase and production to decrease.
-This situation is economically un-sustainable especially as international lending decreases.
-The policies outlined above are conditionalities for lending from the IMF and the World Bank.

Has the PRE been successful?
-It is very hard to tell. GNP increased 4% in 1987. More goods are available on the market but fewer Mozambicans can afford them.
-Increases in GNP are important for the survival of Mozambique. Increases in GNP do not mean that the standard of living for most Mozambicans has also increased.
-These types of policies, called structural adjustment, are being undertaken by many developing countries. The idea behind these policies is that in the short term "belt-tightening" is necessary so that in the long term the economy can improve. The effects of these policies on the poor have yet to be determined. Mozambique is clearly in a desperate economic situation. Therefore, it is difficult to judge whether or not these policies are justified. Clearly, the most detrimental factor on the Mozambican economy is the war. Mozambique's survival is more dependent on ending the war than on these economic policies.
Spring 1989 National Meeting Participants

Medea Benjamin and Kevin Danaher
Global Exchange
1519 Sanchez
San Francisco, CA 94131
(415) 648-7015

Jose Caetano
16 Sunset Drive
Kensington, CA 94707
(415) 268-5407
(415) 525-1317

Sandy McGunegill
Southern Africa Medical Aid Fund
471 58th St.
Oakland, CA 94609
(415) 652-7089

Chris Benner
Tecnica
3254 Adeline St.
Berkeley, CA 94708
(415) 849-1890
(415) 655-3838

Jim Eitel
Nicaraguan Perspectives
1012 Elbert
Oakland, CA 94602
(415) 482-4079

Robert Possehl
7620 E. Lindsey
Norman, OK 73071
(405) 364-2878

Steve Gloyd
Mozambique Health Committee
3314 19th Ave. S.
Seattle, WA 98144
(206) 543-6714

Joan Peters
Vukani Mawethu Choir
P.O. Box 1225
Berkeley, CA 94701
(415) 524-7710

Miloanne Hecathorn
Africa Resource Center
464 19th St.
Oakland, CA 94612
(415) 763-8011
Betty Richardson  
MSN of New England  
c/o Oxfam America  
115 Broadway  
Boston, MA 02116  
(617) 482-1211

Ama Saran  
MSN of Atlanta  
690 Parke Dr. N.E.  
Atlanta, GA 30306  
(404) 875-8392  
(404) 651-2405/09

Mackie McLeod  
Tecnica S.A.V.P.  
6105 14th St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20011  
(202) 293-7146  
(202) 882-0770

Lisa Brock  
2236 East 70th St.  
Apt. 3E  
Chicago, IL 60649  
(312) 643-5323

Allen Isaacman  
1106 Sheridan Ave. N.  
Minneapolis, MN 55411  
(612) 624-0832  
(612) 588-1402

Prexy Nesbitt  
Mozambique Solidarity Office  
343 South Dearborn Suite 601  
Chicago, IL 60604  
(312) 922-3915

Mary Pennington  
Mozambique Solidarity Office  
343 South Dearborn Suite 601  
Chicago, IL 60604  
(312) 922-3915

Lisa January  
Mozambique Support Network  
343 South Dearborn Suite 601  
Chicago, IL 60604  
(312) 922-3286