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COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON THE REPORTER  
MASSACRES IN MOZAMBIQUE

PROVISIONAL RECORD OF TESTIMONY TAKEN AT THE SECOND MEETING

Held at Friends House, Euston Rd., London N.W. 1, England  
on Wednesday, 15 May 1974, at 10 a.m.

Chairman:

Mr. UPADHYAY

(Nepal)

- Hearing of witnesses (continued)

Person heard: Mr. Peter PRINGLE

HEARING OF WITNESSES (continued)

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Peter Pringle took a place at the witness table.

The CHAIRMAN: We appreciate your willingness to appear as a witness before this Commission. This body is established by the United Nations General Assembly to investigate the reported massacre in Mozambique. There is a very serious problem which needs to be clarified beyond any reasonable doubt. We hope your testimony can lead to the clarification of what actually happened. All the information you may have on the reported massacre will be valuable to the work of this 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 I will speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Are you willing to make such a declaration?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes.

The witness made the solemn declaration.

The CHAIRMAN: Your age?

Mr. PRINGLE: Thirty-three.

The CHAIRMAN: Profession?

Mr. PRINGLE: Journalist.

The CHAIRMAN: Your address?

Mr. PRINGLE: The Sunday Times.

The CHAIRMAN: What were your sources of information on the reported massacres?

Mr. PRINGLE: Well, I started by going to see the priests, and they were my main sources, simply because after three days I was expelled from the Tete province and was unable to continue my inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN: I think a number of articles appeared in the paper The Sunday Times under your name. Do you confirm that all those articles, what was stated in the articles was by you?

Mr. PRINGLE: That is right.

The CHAIRMAN: Would you like to add more information to your article -- what you have published?

Mr. PRINGLE: Well, can I start by saying that, as you know, I have already given evidence concerning my visit to Mozambique to the Committee of 24 in New York. Therefore I think it is only right and proper for me to say at this point that my testimony today will not differ from that which I gave to the Committee of 24. I have not been back to Mozambique since August last year and therefore have nothing new to say at this time on the subject of the Portuguese Army operations there. However, there is one aspect of the work of the Commission of Inquiry which, if I may, Mr. Chairman, I will begin by elucidating. I see from the Commission's itinerary that the members will be going from here to Madrid and from Madrid to Rome. I understand that this route was drawn up before the recent change of government in Lisbon. In view of the events of the last few weeks I wish at this point to say that I sincerely hope that the Commission will now apply to hear testimonies in Lisbon itself. I am thinking of course of the valuable evidence which could obviously be provided by officers and men of the Portuguese armed forces who were serving in Mozambique at the time of the massacre reports. This would be crucial eye-witness testimony which, with its present itinerary, the Commission will not be able to hear. Respectfully I would suggest that Lisbon is a far more important port of call than the next scheduled stop, Madrid. At the same time I would like to add that I very much welcome the Commission's efforts to hear

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the testimony of the Dutch priests who have recently described further atrocities in Mozambique, and I hope that these will be successful. That, Mr. Chairman, was simply by way of introduction. I hope you will forgive me for putting it at the top of my list. I will now continue with the testimony which I gave to the Committee of 24 in New York.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: I think that is here on record, isn't it?

Mr. PRINGLE: That is right.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: You do not have to repeat that, if you will confirm that this is your testimony.

Mr. PRINGLE: That is right. I do confirm it.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Then we can save ourselves a lot of reading.

Mr. PRINGLE: All right.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Pringle. I think you won't mind answering some questions. Is there any member of the Commission who wishes to put some questions to Mr. Pringle?

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: You were in Mozambique and you met the priests there. How long after the massacres was it that you were in Mozambique?

Mr. PRINGLE: The massacres were in December 1972, and I went there in July 1973.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: After Father Hastings had made his report?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes. The report was published here in The Times on 10 July 1972. It was after that.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And when you went to see the priests, did you try to go to Wiriyamu itself, to the village?

Mr. PRINGLE: As I said to the Committee of Twenty-Four, I found a map and also found evidence at the San Pedro Mission that there was such a place called Wiriyamu, and then I applied to the Governor-General's office in Tete for permission to go to this place. And they simply said, "Well, if you know where it is, why don't you go?" But of course it is impossible to move out of Tete on one's own. At that time, it was -- and it still is, I presume -- a military area, and one has to have a military escort. So I applied for a military escort and this was refused.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: So you never went to Wiriyamu?

Mr. PRINGLE: No.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: But you said you saw a map. Was it a normal commercial map, or was it a military map?

Mr. PRINGLE: It was a Portuguese map, yes.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: It was a commercial map? It was not just a one-copy map?

Mr. PRINGLE: No, it had clearly been printed.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And it had all these villages on it?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes. I mean, I should be very happy to supply it to the Commission if they require it.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: That would be very helpful, yes.

And Chewola and Joao are also on that map?

Mr. PRINGLE: No, they are not shown.

Mr. GRAHL-MANSEN: You said that you saw other evidence of the existence of the village.

Mr. PRINGLE: This was in the files of the Mission at San Pedro. From my recollection, I think it was a note concerning the setting up of a school at a place called Wiriyamu. And that was dated 1968. It was a map that had been drawn up by the missionaries themselves. It was not something I could take away with me, because there was only one copy of it and there were no copying facilities there. But it was quite clear to me that they were talking about a village called Wiriyamu and setting up a school there.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And you interviewed the priests about the events in Wiriyamu and these other villages? Did you have the impression that the priests were really quite sincere about this, upset about it and shocked about it?

Mr. PRINGLE: Oh, yes. There was no doubt at all in my mind of the sincerity of the priests -- first of all, in the way in which they had compiled the original report and, secondly, in the way in which they were trying to get publicity for it. I should like to add that they were obviously very wary of talking to journalists, particularly if they were accompanied, as most of them were when they went to the San Pedro Mission, by officers of the Portuguese army.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Did you speak to Portuguese officers or soldiers?

Mr. PRINGLE: No, I didn't. No.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: None at all.

Mr. PRINGLE: No, I didn't.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Apart from the fact that you asked for escorts?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes. I mean, that was the second part of my operation, which of course was brought to an abrupt end by being expelled from Tete Province.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: But you asked them about transportation or a military escort?

Mr. PRINGLE: I did request that, and it was turned down.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: To whom did you address yourself?

Mr. PRINGLE: To the Governor-General's office, in Tete, and the request was then put through to Lourenco Marques and I never heard anything more about it.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: But you did not discuss the matter with anybody in the Governor's office?

Mr. PRINGLE: No, I did not.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Were you given any papers by the priests?

Mr. PRINGLE: By the priests?

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Yes.

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes, I was. I was given a resumé of their efforts through their Bishop to draw attention to their report, and that was compiled at the Mission while I was there. It was in Portuguese, which I don't speak, but I conversed with them in French, and I got the general gist of what they were saying, which was that it was impossible for them to get through to their Bishop and get the Bishop on their side -- impossible although apparently the

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Bishop sort of understood and believed what they said. He was not prepared to be interviewed by journalists to that effect, and when I went to see him, of course, he said no, he wouldn't talk to me.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Did you see the Bishop?

Mr. PRINGLE: No, I did not see the Bishop. I was on my way to see the Bishop when I was picked up by the secret police, and I was subsequently escorted to the Bishop's house by a man from the D.G.S., and at that stage the Bishop would not see me.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: What was the nationality of the priests with whom you talked?

Mr. PRINGLE: They were Spanish.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: But that document was in Portuguese. You said the document was prepared for the benefit of the Bishop, actually?

Mr. PRINGLE: That is right, yes. Well, no. The document was prepared for the benefit of the people in Portugal. They wanted to send it through Madrid to the Apostolic Delegate in Portugal.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And were you to be their messenger, then?

Mr. PRINGLE: I was going to take it from there and take it to Madrid.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: But you would also take a copy for your own purposes?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes, I was going to. But I had only just picked up that document when I was then picked up by the D.G.S., and they took it off me. So they have it.



Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And you never got any other documents?

Mr. PRINGLE: I never got any of the documents I had had. None of them were returned at all, although they said they were going to return them at the time.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: So you had no papers relating to the massacres when you left Mozambique?

Mr. PRINGLE: No. I simply had the one map, which I have said I will provide to the Commission, which shows this village, which I understand to be the Wiriyamu village.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And were you interrogated by the D.G.S.?

Mr. PRINGLE: It happened like this. The first time, they told me I had to leave Tete immediately and I asked the reason why. They said, "Well, because you have been seeing too much of the Spanish priests." Then, as I say, they took all the stuff off me, except for two films, which I managed to keep. They then took me to the plane for Lourenco Marques. At Lourenco Marques, they said they would give me back all the stuff, but my camera was returned but nothing else. And I waited in Lourenco Marques for four days, hoping to get the stuff back, which never happened. And on the final interview -- there were certain times I went to the D.G.S. headquarters in Lourenco Marques to try and pick up the material -- they accused me of being interested in military installations on a railway line from Baira to Moatize, which I had never been anywhere near, and they clearly knew that because they had followed me around ever since I had arrived in Mozambique, so it was a ridiculous suggestion.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: You say you had some films, which were returned to you. Did they show anything relevant to the massacres?

Mr. PRINGLE: No. They simply showed the picture of the African boy I had interviewed.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: This boy Antonio?

Mr. PRINGLE: That is right.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: You said the Portuguese followed you everywhere. Were you picked up, or arrested, by the same people who were shadowing you?

Mr. PRINGLE: Well, curious things happened in Tete. It was always assumed that all journalists were being followed when they were there. I had no particular evidence of this, except for one day in my hotel room. I went down to breakfast, and when I came back there was a man in my room, which I found rather odd. He said he was an interpreter and had come to offer me his services, and I said, well, I didn't really want them. I found it curious that he should be hanging about in my room. It was perfectly easy for him to contact me by telephone; there was a phone in my room.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: But you were not picked up by the same people who followed you? It was not the man --

Mr. PRINGLE: Nobody knows. They knew I had been going to see a Spanish priest. I mean, I had made contact with them before that time. And their reason for expelling me from Tete was my having seen too much of the Spanish priest, so they must have known that I had been there.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Do you have any impression that the Portuguese authorities were afraid of these things about the massacres coming out?

Mr. PRINGLE: They had consistently denied them.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: How did you know that they denied them?

Mr. PRINGLE: Well, I mean right from the start because the original reports were published here. The Times report was 10 June, I think. There had been immediate denials by the Portuguese -- first, of the massacres; and, second, of the fact that there was such a village called Wiriyamu.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Of course, that was in the press, but when you were in Tete did you yourself have the feeling that this was the attitude of the Portuguese?

Mr. PRINGLE: When I contacted the Governor-General's office in Tete, I told them that I had found a map which purported to show that there was a place called Wiriyamu. I asked them if they knew about this and they said no, that they did not know about this. And I said: In that case I am the only one who knows where that village is. And they said: "Well, if you are the only one, why do you not go there?" It was not a very helpful attitude.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Thank you.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ: Mr. Pringle, you mentioned that you have a map which you are willing to put to the use of the Commission. Do you have this map with you?

Mr. PRINGLE: Not with me, no. But it is in my office. I am afraid I did not bring it.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ: You mentioned too that you had talked to the priests and you said they were Spanish priests. Could you identify them by name?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes. I talked to Father Jesus Camba, who was the regional director superior of the Burgos Order. I talked to Father Eduardo Llobet, who was at the Spanish Mission; Father Castro, who was at the Spanish Mission; Father Sangalo, who came from the Matundo Mission, which was on the other side of the Zambezi. Those are the ones I can think of at the moment. There was another one whose name I cannot remember.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ: When you talked to these priests, did you hear most of the evidence or the testimony you transferred from any specific one among them or was it a general impression about the same from all of them?

Mr. PRINGLE: Well, I had a copy of their report before I went to Mozambique and they simply confirmed that they had together compiled this report. There was no one part of it, as I understood it, which had been compiled by one person more than by another. Father Sangalo had done most of the interviewing of the survivors of the operations. I also talked to some of the Spanish Sisters who worked at the hospital and they confirmed the report at the time. There was one Sister --- Sister Lucia -- who had flown over the scene after the operations in a helicopter. Although she would not confirm this, I was told this by other Sisters who were working at the hospital and also by the priests. And it just appeared to me general knowledge that she had done this. But she appeared to be reluctant to say what she had seen because she did not want to become involved in what would obviously have been considered a political act on her behalf if she had said yes, I have seen a lot of dead Africans on the ground.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ: When you talk about the Mission, Sir, you are talking about the Mission of San Pedro?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes. That is where I went to see the priests. And then I also went to the hospital which is the main hospital in Tete.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ: Mr. Pringle, while you talked to all these Fathers, did you talk to any native Fathers?

Mr. PRINGLE: There was a native Father at the Mission.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ: Do you remember his name, Mr. Pringle?

Mr. PRINGLE: He was Father Domingos.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ: Mr. Pringle, in your discussion with these Fathers, did you hear anything about other massacres?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes. There were other reports. Obviously I had not got time and it was not within my terms of reference to investigate these at that stage, but I did hear of other atrocities. I would rather call them atrocities rather than massacres, because they seemed to me to be on a smaller scale. They talked about beatings rather than killings, and these were at a place north of the Matundo Mission. But I did not have an opportunity to go into them any further.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ: Mr. Pringle, besides what you have already told the Committee of Twenty-Four on the matter of the people to whom you spoke there, did you see any other person among the survivors of the massacre?

Mr. PRINGLE: No, I did not.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ: Were you at the hospital in Tete?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ: While you were there, you were not shown or did not talk to anybody who had been at the massacre?

Mr. PRINGLE: No. My purpose of going to the hospital was to talk to Sister Lucia. I paid only one visit to the hospital. That was the only thing I did there. I did not see anybody else.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ: In the declarations or statements you received from these priests, did they refer to the people who had participated in the massacre as members of the Portuguese armed forces or as ~~members~~ of the Portuguese armed forces and other people with them, or did they identify the military bodies that had participated in any aspect?

Mr. PRINGLE: No. They said that the killings had been carried out by the Portuguese armed forces. There were African members of these forces who had participated in this. Does that answer your question?

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ: Yes, Sir, in a way -- those who said there were African members. But what I meant to ask was: Were the people, according to your information, who participated in these massacres all in the uniform of the Portuguese army or were there any civilians?

Mr. PRINGLE: No. As I understand it, they were in uniform.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ: And was anybody in command or participating in this identified to you by name?

Mr. PRINGLE: This taxes my memory slightly. Yes, there was one man who was said to be an agent of the DGS who had participated in this. His name escapes me at this time.

Mr. MARTINEZ ORDONEZ: Thank you, Mr. Pringle.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): I read with very great interest your statement before the Special Committee at the United Nations. At that time you mentioned the massacre at Chawola and said that there were no loud hailers from light aircraft in operations of this nature, according to the then commanding general, General de Arriaga, but that leaflets were dropped and the villagers were given ample warning. Can you tell me exactly what you meant by "operations of this nature".

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes, these are the operations carried out by the Portuguese army in territories where they believe FRELIMO has infiltrated and carrying out operations. Their requirement is to remove the villagers from their villages in the bush and to set them up in aldeamentos, which are fortified villages run by the Government.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): So if I understand correctly, "operations of this nature" refers not only to massacres but also to bombings and other measures to restrict the population to fortified villages, aldeamentos.

Mr. PRINGLE: That is as I understand it, yes.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): How do you know that General de Arriaga ordered the dropping of leaflets?

Mr. PRINGLE: Well, I do not know that he did it personally, but in an interview with The Times correspondent --- if my recollections are correct --- that was when he said that leaflets were dropped.

Mr. WINTER (interpretation from French): You said in your testimony at the beginning that massacres did not constitute a new element in Mozambique. Does that mean you have knowledge of other massacres?

Mr. PRINGLE: Well, they have been mentioned several times, particularly by FRELIMO communiqués, but much notice has not been taken of them. Similarly, the first mention of these particular massacres was made in the Catholic press, in Rome, very soon afterwards in January 1973, but nobody took any notice of that either. It is fair to say that they had been mentioned before and published in The Times on 10 June -- and this is not the first time.

Mr. WINTER: Thank you very much.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: In the article that you wrote for The Sunday Times of 5 August 1973 you said that you had a secret meeting with Antonio. Was it only one meeting, or did you have another meeting with him?

Mr. PRINGLE: It was one meeting.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Of course you said also that, for reasons of security, you could not reveal the exact circumstances of how you contacted him. But without revealing the exact circumstances, could you perhaps elaborate just a bit on how you came across Antonio? Was he very willing to speak or was he forced to speak? Something along those lines.

Mr. PRINGLE: It was not difficult. I think we all know now where Antonio was living, in an aldeamento to the south of Tete not very far away. About the meeting, I do not want to go any further than I did in the article by saying how the meeting was arranged, but I saw him, he was quite willing to speak about it and there was no coercion, pressure or anything of that nature.



Mr. RABETAFIKA: You said also that when you wanted to have a witness (inaudible) had been planted for political purposes by FRELIMO. Had you any impression that Antonio was planted by FRELIMO?

Mr. PRINGLE: I have no impression of that nature whatsoever.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: How did you get that impression?

Mr. PRINGLE: From the people who helped me to find him.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: He was, of course, speaking in his native language and there was an interpreter. The interpreter was, of course, provided by those same people who you would not like to name now.

Mr. PRINGLE: That is correct.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Antonio was, of course, born in Chawola, and Chawola was a few kilometres from Wiriyaumu, but I think what he told you alone was essentially what happened in Wiriyaumu. Is that correct?

Mr. PRINGLE: No, no; he told me what happened in Chawola. He did not know anything about what happened in Wiriyaumu.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: There is a question of an air raid. Was that something done by the military?

Mr. PRINGLE: Sorry. An air raid?

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Yes.

Mr. PRINGLE: No. The air raid was mentioned by the second witness I saw who lived not very far away and had seen planes flying towards Wiriyaumu on that day. Whether they were going to drop bombs or drop leaflets nobody will ever know, but he described planes being in the area at that time.

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Mr. RABETAFIKA: Do you still have a photograph of Antonio?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Would you be willing to hand over that photograph to the Commission of Inquiry?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: I think that the DGS took away all your notes and also the cassette.

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: But you said that you wrote fresh notes from memory.

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Do you think that those notes may be available to us for the Commission too?

Mr. PRINGLE: I am not sure that I still have them at this moment.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: If you still have them, would you be willing to hand them over to the Commission?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes, certainly. Anything that I have, I would certainly be willing to make it available.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Thank you. The same thing of course applies with a copy of the map?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes, of course.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Do you have any indication of the meaning of the two words "Viliano Valete"?

Mr. PRINGLE: I do not, except that I understood that "Viliano" was William and "Valete" is something which I could not find in the Portuguese dictionary.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: I see. Now I think this will be my last question. You said that you believed that Ant3nio was definitely not planted by FRELIMO. But did he give you the impression that he had some knowledge of what FRELIMO was doing in that region, or did he say to you that a member of his family belonged to FRELIMO or that any inhabitant of Chawola belonged to FRELIMO or helped it at all?

Mr. PRINGLE: Well, I should like to preface the answer by saying that if you mentioned FRELIMO to Africans, they are very wary about what you might be asking, particularly if you are not identifiable as either one of their family or one of their villages. In fact if you are a complete stranger, clearly any questions about FRELIMO are met with a blank wall. Similarly for questions about FRELIMO to Ant3nio and to other persons I interviewed. They do not know. Whether they know or not, I do not know. They say that they do not know.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Did you ask him such questions about FRELIMO?

Mr. PRINGLE: I asked about whether he had seen FRELIMO in the area. It is always the same answer. They do not know.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Lastly, you said that you thought they wanted a witness to be shown to you with a clearly recognizable scar from a bullet. Did you see that wound on Ant3nio?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes, I did.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Why did you not want your witness to be produced by the priests from the San Pedro Mission?

Mr. PRINGLE: Well, clearly the priests who made the report, and in particular the African priests -- You know, I was trying to get somebody who was as far removed as possible. Obviously, it was difficult from the actual report to produce (unintelligible).

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Can you elaborate a little on what you call the systematic cover-up by the Portuguese authorities?

Mr. PRINGLE: Well, it started straight away when they said there was no such place as Wiriyamu and then took the first journalist who arrived in Mozambique to a place called Mariano. When I actually found a name on a map which appeared to be Wiriyamu and which was said to be exactly in the area that the priests had written a report about -- a village called Wiriyamu in 1968 -- they would not make the facilities available for me to go there.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: I see. So you have the definite impression that there was a cover-up by the Portuguese authorities.

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: Thank you. That will be all, Sir.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Just for the sake of good order and so that we can identify the documents precisely. This document which I have before me is a record of the Special Committee. It is a verbatim record, document A/AC.109/PV.953. Here we find your statement on pages 42 through 61. This, you said, was correct. I think that it is a verbatim record and not just a summary of what you said.

Mr. PRINGLE: It is verbatim.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Then, about your articles. I have in front of me here a clipping from The Sunday Times of 5 August 1973 under the headline "I survived the Mozambique Massacre" in which this African boy tells (unintelligible). This is written by you.

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Then I have here in front of me a clipping from The Sunday Times of 15 July -- "Mozambique. The priests fight." Is that written by you? There is no signature on it.

Mr. PRINGLE: No, this is written by the inside team.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: I see. So that is not your article. Are there any other articles? I do not have any other here. Would you give the dates of any other articles.

Mr. PRINGLE: There is one which concerns Father Sangalo which appeared in The Sunday Times. That has nothing to do with me. It was what happened to him. I guess he has given you that testimony.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Yes. That was a translation of something he had written in Spanish.

Mr. PRINGLE: That is correct.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And he verified that translation yesterday.

Mr. PRINGLE: That is correct.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Then there is this map and the photographs. When could you come here and present these things to the Commission because it has to be done in open session? We are here this week.

Mr. PRINGLE: You are here next week?

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: No, this week. You said that you had the map in your office. So that should not be too much of a problem.

Mr. PRINGLE: No, it is no problem to get them; it is just a question that I am going away this evening. So...

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: But could you be here at 3 o'clock, for instance?

Mr. PRINGLE: I could try, yes.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: So that would be better.

And then a small question. I could take it up in connexion with the map that you are going to produce, but in this article of 5 August there is a little sketch here showing Tete and Viliano Valete and in parenthesis "Wiriyamu". Which name is used on the map that you have?

Mr. PRINGLE: Viliano Valete is used.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And the parenthesis is added by the paper?

Mr. PRINGLE: That is right.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: So this is not just a blown-up copy of the original map; it is redrawn by somebody in the newspaper. But you were told by the Fathers that this town or village of Viliano Valete is the same as Wiriyamu.

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes, and it corresponded to the village of Wiriyamu which I had seen on a map which they had drawn in 1968. But I was not able to bring this out because it was part of the Mission files.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: And when you were in Tete, was there any talk about the destruction of the village of Wiriyamu?

Mr. PRINGLE: Was there any talk?

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Did people mention that Wiriyamu did not exist any longer?

Mr. PRINGLE: Did the priests, you mean?

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Anybody that might have mentioned to you that it had been utterly destroyed and therefore it did not exist any longer.

Mr. PRINGLE: No. I mean that I did not talk to anybody but the priests.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: They did not mention...

Mr. PRINGLE: They said it had been destroyed, yes.

Mr. GRAHL-MADSEN: Thank you so much.



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Mr. RABETAFIKA: Coming back to the circumstances under which you met Antonio, do you think that if we were to hold a closed meeting you would be able to say something to the Commission about that?

Mr. PRINGLE: Well frankly I would rather not, unless you consider it absolutely necessary. That has been my stand all along and I would rather stand by it.

Mr. RABETAFIKA: I do not insist on it.

The CHAIRMAN: I presume that you are going to present a copy of the map that you mentioned. Could you give us the name of anybody in Portugal whom we could meet with in Portugal?

Mr. PRINGLE: I shall try.

The CHAIRMAN: If you can bring us a map, we would appreciate it. I thank you very much for your statement.

The meeting rose at 10.50 a.m.