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## Politics, history and conceptions of democracy in Barue District, Mozambique

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Now you want to develop the people by imitating the ancient rulers,  
but the people of old were simple through honesty,  
while the people of to-day are clever through artificiality.

*The Book of Lord Shang* (3<sup>d</sup> century BC;  
Duyvendak [ed.] 1928: 229)



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## CONCISE CHRONOLOGY

### *From the founding of the Barue kingdom onwards*

2 <sup>d</sup> half 15 <sup>th</sup> century	Probable founding of Barue kingdom within Mutapa Empire
1608	Barue kingdom independent from Mutapa Empire
± 1659	Temporary occupation of Barue under António Lobo da Silva
± 1767-1770	Makombe Gunguro active
1826-1830	<i>Sine regno</i> in the Makombe dynasty
1830s-1840s	Nguni invade Barue
≤ 1853	Chipapata/Kabudu Kagoro becomes Makombe
1863	Manuel António de Sousa appointed captain-major
± 1868-1869	Chipapata/Kabudu Kagoro contains but fails to defeat De Sousa
± 1874	Chipapata/Kabudu Kagoro and M.A. de Sousa conclude a treaty; De Sousa marries Chipapata's daughter
1880-1881	Chipapata/Kabudu Kagoro dies; M.A. de Sousa becomes leader of Barue
1888	Paiva de Andrada establishes the Mozambique Company
1891-1892	Hanga defeats M.A. de Sousa; Mozambique Company fails to subdue Barue
1902	Coutinho defeats Makombe Hanga; Barue loses independence
1914	<i>Indígenas</i> formally denied rights equal to those of Europeans
1917-1918	Barue revolt; definitive end of Makombe dynasty
1926	<i>Indigenato</i> system (including labour regime) formalized
1949	NESAM founded
1954	Tanganyika Mozambique Makonde Union founded
1957	Mozambique African Voluntary Cotton Society founded
late 1950s	MANU founded
1960	Mueda massacre; UDENAMO founded; UNAMI founded
1961	<i>Indigenato</i> system legally abolished; UNEMO founded
1962	Frelimo founded; Eduardo Mondlane becomes Frelimo's president
1964	Frelimo starts armed struggle
1965	COREMO founded
1966	Samora Machel becomes Frelimo's army commander
1969, 3 February	Mondlane killed
1970	Machel becomes Frelimo's president
1972	Frelimo militarily active in Barue; Wiryamu massacre
1974, 25 April	Coup in Portugal ends fascist rule
1974, 7 September	Lusaka Agreement decides Frelimo will head one-party state
1975	Nachingwea proceedings
1975, 25 June	Mozambique independent; Machel president
1976, 9 August	Nhazónia massacre, Barue
1976-1977	Start of war of Renamo against Frelimo government
1981	Renamo militarily active in Barue
1984	Nkomati Accord between Mozambique's Frelimo government and South Africa's National Party government; First attempts to a political settlement of the Frelimo-Renamo war
1986	Machel dies in a plane crash; Chissano president

1992, 4 October	General Peace Agreement signed between Frelimo government and Renamo
1994	First multiparty elections won by Frelimo
2009	MDM founded

## ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND SYMBOLS

Common short forms like « NATO » and « USA » are considered understood.

### Acronyms; short forms of organizations' names

AMETRAMO	Associação dos Médicos Tradicionais de Moçambique
CEA	Centro de Estudos Africanos (UEM)
CNE	Comissão Nacional de Eleições
COREMO	Comité Revolucionário de Moçambique
DGS	Direcção-Geral de Segurança (formerly PIDE)
EMS	Dr. Eduardo Mondlane Stichting (Amsterdam)
Frelimo	Frente de Libertação de Moçambique
GPA	General Peace Agreement (between Frelimo and Renamo in 1992)
IESE	Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos
MDM	Movimento Democrático de Moçambique
MFA	Movimento das Forças Armadas
MZN	New Mozambican metical (MZN 100 = ± USD 3.50 = ± ZAR 30)
OMM	Organização da Mulher Moçambicana
ONUMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique
PIDE	Polícia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado (later DGS)
Renamo	Resistência Nacional Moçambicana
SCCI	Serviços de Centralização e Coordenação de Informações
SNASP	Serviço Nacional de Segurança Popular
STAE	Secretariado Técnico da Administração Eleitoral
UEM	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (Maputo)

### Abbreviations

B	brother
F	father
S	son
Z	sister; concatenation implies genitive (e.g. FBS means father's brother's son)

FN <sup>s</sup>	field notes
Q	question
R	response

[A]	archival material
[H]	historical material, not necessarily in archives
[L]	legislation
[N]	material from newspapers
[R]	recorded (part of) interview; see list in "Interviews"
[U]	unrecorded (part of) interview

Bw	Barwe language
En	English language
Pt	Portuguese language
Sh	Shona language
-Sh	indicates that the preceding word or phrase is in the Shona language
Sh:	indicates that the following word or phrase is in the Shona language

art.	article(s)
bk.	book
c.	circa
ch.	chapter(s)
d.	died
haha!	laughter in interview
opp.	opposite
pers. comm.	personal communication
resp.	respectively
sg.	singular

### Symbols

Δ	male person
O	female person
	descent line
⌈	marriage
⌋	divorce
⌈	siblinghood

- “ ” indicate quotes, concepts under scrutiny (often contested, e.g. “democracy”), or irony
- « » indicate lexical items (words, phrases, letters or digits, not concepts)
- < > indicate Internet web sites
- = indicates (1) the identity of a person with different names, e.g. Hanga = Nyaupare;  
(2) the usual mathematical identity
- ~ indicates variants of different ways of pronouncing and/or writing the same name or other word (e.g. Hanga ~ Kanga), with quotation marks and chevrons omitted; the difference between English/Shona and Portuguese spelling conventions (e.g. Samanyanga ~ Samanhanga) will usually not be indicated; where relevant names will mostly be written in the English/Shona way when dealing with precolonial times and in the Portuguese way for colonial and postcolonial times

**Reading Committee:**

Dr. Frank de Zwart

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Dr. Lars Buur

Dr. Inge Brinkman

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Mozambique itself was the main inspiration for this thesis. In 1994 I started to work with the Dr. Eduardo Mondlane Foundation (EMS) in Amsterdam as a conscientious objector. One of my tasks was to co-organize a seminar on the results of the first multiparty elections in Mozambique in the same year (EMS 1995). Bringing together people from governmental and non-governmental development cooperation and political backgrounds, the seminar inspired me to do a research project on Mozambique. The seminar focussed much on national multiparty politics and the rôle of international donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) within the new political situation in Mozambique. The discussions reflected the general atmosphere in the Netherlands (apparently in contrast with the United States) that local forms of politics were not figuring much in policy-making with respect to Mozambique. “Democracy” was mostly associated with multiparty systems but I reasoned that at least sometimes somewhere other political forms than party politics must have existed that also could be associated with “democracy”. Thus came about the idea to carry out a research project including a field study on the topic of “democracy in Africa”. In 2008 I made a first short trip to Mozambique to enable me to make a decision on where to conduct the later field work. In 2009, 2010 and 2012 fieldwork was conducted in the District of Barue (~ Bárúè, Barué), Manica Province, for a total of about 11 months. This was facilitated by research permission of the ARPAC (Instituto de Investigação Sócio-Cultural) in Chimoio, Manica Province.

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