



# ANGOLA in ARMS



information organ of the

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA

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Vol. 2

## M.P.L.A.'s MILITARY ACTIVITIES

4th FEBRUARY, 1961/4th FEBRUARY, 1971 — 10 YEARS OF

### ARMED STRUGGLE

IT IS still too early to make an assessment covering the whole of 1970, because of the late arrival of communiques for November, December and even October from the remoter areas, and especially because these were the first months of the rainy season, when there is naturally a big upsurge in our activity. However, a general assessment is already possible and certain special features can also be pointed out.

Firstly, from the beginning of the year the MPLA's Armed Forces prepared themselves for the twofold task of facing up to the visible

intensification of enemy offensives and of strengthening themselves structurally in

order to maintain our advance towards the west and north-west.



## EDITORIAL

ON 4 FEBRUARY 1971, the MPLA commemorates the tenth anniversary of armed struggle in Angola. Ten years of heroism during which the finest sons of our land have selflessly given their lives in order that Angola may be free! Ten years of irreversible victories of our people who, over five centuries of foreign domination, never accepted slavery and always fought with courage and determination for the Independence of our country.

The MPLA militants had long before decided to free the leaders and other nationalists held in the Luanda prisons. The reasons for this audacious act were to be found in the climate of terror reigning everywhere in the country and in the national awareness of the masses of the people.

Seizing the opportunity of the presence in Angola of 60 journalists, so that their act would alert world opinion, our comrades resolved to go into action immediately.

The weapons used by the MPLA militants in their assault on the Luanda prisons that historic night of 4 February 1961 were ones they had seized from the hands of the Portuguese police in a previous attack on police Jeeps patrolling the outlying districts of the capital.

And as from that night ten years ago, the hearts of the murderers of the Angolan people have been gripped by insecurity and fear.

The 3,000 patriots massacred on 5 February 1961, in reprisal for the death of a few Portuguese soldiers during the assault on the prisons, were the first in a long list of heroes who have fallen in these ten years, in the fight to win back the Dignity and Independence of the Angolan people.

The MPLA is fighting throughout our national territory! Nothing can deter our people's advance to Victory!

**ANGOLA WILL BE FREE!  
GLORY TO OUR HEROES!**

A necessarily brief analysis of the activity in each region will show the extent to which our aims were realised.

### FIRST REGION

The problem of the lack of freedom of transit across the Democratic Republic of the Congo is still the cause of difficulties in supplying our detachments in this region, although it has not paralysed our activity, our operations are necessarily limited as far as attacks on enemy posts are concerned, but owing to the staunch determination of the MPLA guerrillas, the operations follow one another in rapid succession. The repeated harassment of the Bula Atumba, Kitexe, Kamabatela and Ukua posts, to mention only a few, have been admitted in most of the communiques of the high command of the colonialist forces in Angola.

Although still in the early stages, liaison was established between the guerrillas and the urban resistance, which made possible a large number of small but significant demonstrations in the town of Luanda. The arrest of about a hundred MPLA militants in Luanda, some of

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# EDUCATION — A STRATEGIC FACTOR OF LIBERATION

FOR THE past 14 years, the MPLA has been waging a bitter struggle for the independence of Angola, while at the same time fighting the obscurantism used against our people by the Portuguese colonialists. From the very start of the struggle clandestine schools were a powerful instrument of combat against ignorance and for liberation.

With the launching of the liberation war and its subsequent requirements, the MPLA established specialised services to tackle the various tasks planned in fields which are complementary to the liberation struggle. One of these is the Department of Education and Culture (DEC), which is responsible for education and the training of cadres.

In the liberated regions the schools and centres of Revolutionary Instruction (CIR's) provide children, adults and fighters with the education denied them by colonial domination. The difficulties are being overcome one by one and the infrastructure of truly nationalist education is gradually being consolidated.

During the year 1969-70, we were able to produce a certain number of textbooks to fill certain gaps in primary education. Despite the fact that they are still being run off on duplicating machines for the time being, DEC has been able to supply the MPLA schools with that powerful instrument of study: the book. After corrections suggested as a result of their use, final copies of these textbooks will be produced in printed form.

In September 1969, the first Teachers' Seminar in the south of the Third Region examined some of the problems of education under the harsh conditions of our war and decided to take certain measures which have proved effective. In addition to increasing the number of schools teacher training is the major concern at this stage, since most of the cadres who could be used for this work are always inundated with the manifold tasks which are part and parcel of the war itself.

The training of politico-military cadres at the Centres of Revolutionary Ins-

truction is progressing extremely well. A succession of command leaders, political activists, defenders of the people (militiamen), and leaders for the organ's of people's power, both men and women, have all attended the courses organised by the CIR's, leaving the richer for new knowledge which will help them to fulfil the increasingly complex tasks of the liberation war and the reconstruction of our country.

The secondary education introduced to prepare candidates for university studies includes a crash programme which involves mainly basic subjects. This secondary education precedes the indispensable technical education which is not as yet underway owing to the tremendous material difficulties to be overcome.

A programme is being prepared for bringing out literacy textbooks in the languages of Angola and training literacy teachers. There is also a scheme to build a complex to house the present Fourth of February Hostel and the Angolan Institute of Education at Dolisie (Congo Brazzaville), near the frontier of the Cabinda Region.

The training of nurses (carried out by the Medical Assistance Service) and the teaching of other skills more closely related to military affairs, is also proceeding at a very satisfactory rate.

In carrying out its education programmes, the MPLA has already been able to count on the active solidarity of a few individuals and some institutions. However, the scope and complexity of the task to be fulfilled obliges us to appeal for further manifestations of solidarity, particularly as regards the following urgent needs:

- 1 The construction of a Teaching Complex at Dolisie, comprising five blocks (hostel, Primary school, secondary school, secretariat and kitchen,) with an approximate total of 50 rooms.
- 2 Equipment for the physics, chemistry, zoology, botany and mineralogy laboratories, including wall maps.
- 3 Four Land Rovers (or their equivalent), one of them a van.
- 4 Four typewriters with carriages at least 50 cm.

long and keyboards adapted for the Portuguese language.

- 5 Gestetner-type duplicating machines and accessories.
- 6 Hostel equipment for 500 persons: sheets, camp beds, blankets, towels, covers, plates, mugs, saucepans, kettles, tents and knapsacks.
- 7 School material: exercise books, pencils, ball point pens, erasers, coloured pencils, school satchels, drawing sets, rulers, set squares, protractors, geographical maps, skeletons, blackboard compasses and protractors.
- 8 Equipment for agricultural work, including seeds.
- 9 Sports equipment (football, volleyball, basketball, athletics, chess).
- 10 An offset litho machine and screens.
- 11 Three-speed tape-recorders.
- 12 16 mm. movie cameras with projectors and screens.
- 13 Slide projectors.
- 14 Two generating sets.
- 15 Supplementary food for children (milk, wheat flour, oil, tinned foods).

We request all our friends, in considering our needs, to remember that consignments for secondary education should be addressed to:

DEC/MPLA  
B.P. 2353  
Brazzaville  
Peolle's Republic of the Congo

Other consignments should be sent to:  
DEC/MPLA  
P.O.Box 20793  
Dar es Salaam  
Tanzania.

We shall be glad to provide any further information, including information on the address to which any particular goods should be sent. And we shall be most deeply grateful for all such help!

For Independence, for Education Victory is Certain!

DEC No. 2

December 1970.

# War Communique No. 18

## FOURTH MILITARY REGION

### DISTRICT OF LUNDA

THE MPLA's fighting forces are continuing their military operations in such a way as to ensure the carrying out of the watchword: "GENERALISE AND INTENSIFY THE ARMED STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT OUR NATIONAL TERRITORY".

Indeed, more determined and better organised and armed, our guerrilla corps is inflicting ever greater losses on the colonial forces temporarily stationed in Angola and on their Katangese lackeys, who have for a long time now been fighting alongside the Portuguese colonialists against those who are ensuring respect for order, equal rights and national independence.

On 21.7.70, in Zone B (Kalua-Dala), the reactionary Katangese forces stationed in the strategic hamlet of Chiungolo-Dala opened up heavy fire with automatic weapons in sign of protest. The mutineers stated that they were no longer prepared to die like flies. According to reliable sources, their action was prompted by the cowardly attitude of the Portuguese colonialist troops, who refused to fight the guerrillas outside their own defence lines and forced the mercenaries to do so without let-up.

On 18.8.70, at 12 p.m., a similar attitude was shown by Katangese mercenaries at the Luna Kassai post. They attacked the barracks of the colonialist troops of that area. The losses in men and material caused by this mutiny are not known.

On 2.9.70, in Zone B (Ndandanda de Saiuso), a platoon of Katangese mercenaries in the service of Portuguese colonialism ambushed the village of Saiuso, causing numerous casualties. Unable to cover up for this event, the colonialist authorities at Dala apologised, claiming that the Katangese mercenaries had mistaken the local population for MPLA guerrillas, "since", as the Portuguese colonialists put it, "it is hard to distinguish between them".

On 8.9.70, in Zone B (Ndandanda de Nhakapamba), in riposte to an enemy ambush mounted on the banks of the River Kalua -- a tributary of the Chimbo -- an MPLA guerrilla detachment which was escorting a supply column inflicted 16 losses on the colonialist army bandits: 11 killed and 5 wounded. Various types of war material were also captured.

On 12.9.70, a colonialist platoon guided by a traitor attempted to take one of our detachments by surprise. Our guerrillas evacuated the area in time, leaving the assailants to open fire on empty houses. The colonialists ended up shooting each other in their own cross-fire. Two colonialist soldiers fell dead in the midst of all the confusion and a number were wounded.

On 24.9.70 on the Luna-Dala road, a Portuguese army Unimog vehicle proceeding from Luna to Dala set off an anti-car mine laid by our valiant fighters. As well as totally destroying the vehicle, the explosion put 24 colonialist soldiers out of action: 21 killed and 3 wounded.

On 30.9.70, in Zone B (River Canage-Dala), in one

of their failed operations, after burning down an old and already abandoned camp of ours, a colonialist platoon returning to their unit at Dala fell into an ambush laid by our guerrillas. The colonialists lost 9 men in this operation: 4 killed and 5 seriously wounded. No losses were registered on our side.

On 21.10.70, in Zone B, as a result of a blow struck against one of our detachments, the colonialists suffered 3 casualties -- 2 dead and 1 wounded -- owing to the prompt reaction of our comrades, who fought heroically, thus causing the colonialist operation to fail. On our side we regret the death of one comrade.

On 31.10.70, in Zone B, (Ndandanda de Nhakapamba), at 8 a.m., a group of militiamen taking the people to the fields fell into an ambush set by our guerrillas. The puppets lost 4 men and 1 was seriously wounded.

On 5.11.70, in Zone B, while maintaining contact with the population under enemy control, our guerrilla comrades intercepted a group of militiamen who were patrolling the area. Ambushed the puppets suffered 9 casualties: 5 dead and 4 wounded.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN:

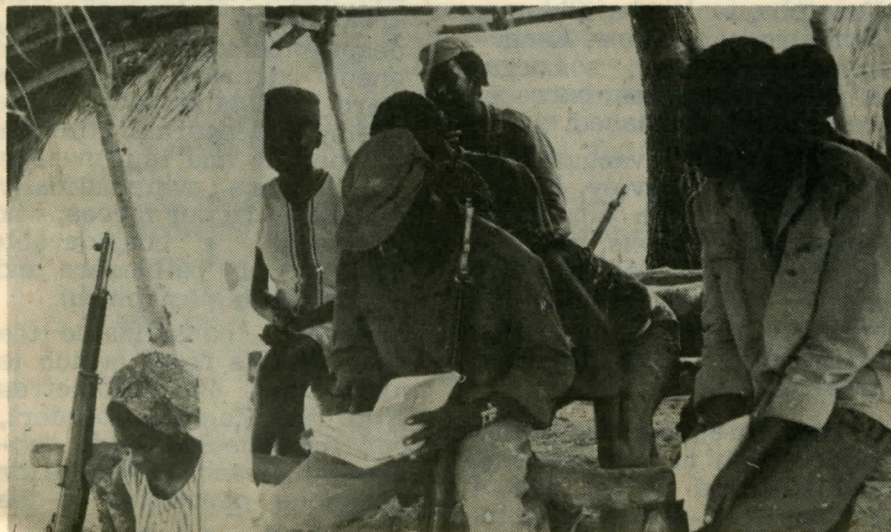
The Executive Committee of the MPLA

Angola, 20 November 1970  
DIP

### PORTUGUESE DIE IN P.A.I.G.C. VICTORIES

The African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde Islands (P.A.I.G.C.) has announced several military victories over Portuguese troops last month.

In a communique issued here last night, it said an attack against the town of Gabu, in the centre-east of the territory, and an ambush near Mime, in the east, had killed 22 Portuguese troops while a T-6 aircraft was destroyed on an airstrip at Cabedu, in the south.



# MILITARY ACTIVITY - 1970

## (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

whom have been deported to the Cape Verde Islands and ten of whom are being tried in Lisbon, is a result of this Urban action. It is clear that FREEDOM OF TRANSIT would have the effect of increasing the military activity of our forces, of whom the enemy say in their laconic weekly communiques: "The terrorists are maintaining the type of activity they have adopted for some time, kidnapping the population in order to dominate them, launching attacks and looting farms for supplies, laying explosive device to impede the advance of our troops and destroy equipment and, on each encounter with the forces of order, riposting and then avoiding contact."

The propagandist language of this excerpt from a communique (12 to 18 April) cannot conceal the fact of the constant activity of the MPLA forces in the Dembos region, despite the lack of supplies due to the obstinacy of the authorities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who have refused the

the enemy troops out. The posts of Sanga Planicie, Mikonje, Tchimbete and Sanga-Mongo were continuously subjected to harassment by our forces and the enemy often reacted only to fall into our ambushes or minefields. The arrest of Alexandre Taty by his colonialist friends spread confusion among the "TE" special troops. The MPLA was able to refurbish zone B the better to control the movements of traitors in their attempts to violate the territory of the People's Republic of the Congo. There has also been a considerable number of Angolans deserting the Portuguese colonial army in this region.

### THIRD REGION

Our forces' total control of this region is being consolidated. It is here that the MPLA is transforming small guerrilla units into units which are both quantitatively and qualitatively greater. This has already given very positive results in five of the six zones in this region. Out of this transformation there naturally arose the need to adopt new tactics which the fighters are

sively on the crops of the people who, after recovering from the first shock, found certain methods of lessening the criminal effects of the chemicals. Organs of people's power are being consolidated in this region, as is the health and schooling infrastructure. There are now four doctors in the region. Their work is not confined only to medical care, since they are also training first aid assistants and nurses. About fifty first aid assistants have been trained by the Medical Assistance Service (SAM) and most of them are already working with fighting units. The centres of Revolutionary Instruction (CIR's) have trained almost two hundred different types of trainee (military leaders, political activists, defenders of the people (militiamen), Action Committee officials, women's organisation leaders and also fighters for certain types of specialised work: explosives, mortars, cannon, scouts.) Various zones in the region were visited by British, Algerian, Soviet, Finnish, West German and Italian journalists and film makers.

Region	Barracks attacked	Vehicles destroyed	Boats sunk	Ambushes	Bridges sabotaged	Mines set off		Portuguese liquidated	Puppets liquidated	Mercenaries liquidated
						anti-car	anti-personnel			
I										
II	7	12		12	2	7	31	82	33	
III	17	39	7	93	12	23	152	721	141	19
IV	4	19		32	4	15	67	374	86	23
V	5	7		39	7	12	78	286	38	
Totals	33	77	7	176	25	57	328	1463	298	42

MPLA what is considered to be a vital route. This has led us to envisage other methods of ensuring supplies for the First Region. Since distances are decisive, the MPLA will assume its responsibilities in order to achieve that which the Democratic Republic of the Congo has not as yet permitted.

The Portuguese aggression against the Republic of Guinea shows the extent to which it is in the interest of neighbouring states closely to cooperate with the liberation movements leading the struggle in their countries...

### SECOND REGION

This front was successfully revitalised on the basis of shelling barracks to force

assimilating directly in the field. The most important posts were regularly attacked (Karipande, Kayanda, Muie, Kazombo, Ninda, Chiume, Monteiro, Luakano, Kango-mbe, Kavungo, Longa, M'pupa), while other barracks were always harassed.

The enemy evacuated the Sete post definitively. Enemy offensives, often employing large-scale means, put our forces to the test, but they were able to repulse all enemy attempts to create bridgeheads in the liberated areas.

Therefore, the enemy resumed their napalm bombing and resorted to the use of herbicides, and defoliants, which they sprayed inten-

### FOURTH REGION

The progress registered at the beginning of the year has been consolidated. New areas were opened up and, despite the constant threat of enemy aircraft, new fronts were established. The enemy's desperate attempts to open up and improve new roads were systematically countered by our forces, who destroyed a considerable number of bulldozers and road-building equipment.

Having consolidated the rear of this front (which is more than 400 kilometres from the Zambian border), our detachments made substantial advances, despite the tenacious opposition of the

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# 1970 military progress

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

enemy AIDED BY MERCENARY KATANGESE FORCES. The main features of our forces' activity in the Fourth Region have been attacking and harassing the enemy posts of Cazaje and Samayna, as well as numerous ambushes, road-mining and the destruction of road-building equipment.

It should be pointed out that it is in this region that DIAMANG exploits the largest diamond deposits. Furthermore, the fact that this re-

gion borders on the First Region (which, as we have stated, is isolated because of the refusal to allow MPLA forces and material to pass through the Democratic Republic of the Congo) gives it tremendous strategic importance.

As in the Third Region, organs of people's power, the Medical Assistance Service, CIR's and schools are already in operation, giving the people a taste of the first fruits of independence.

An Algerian journalist paid a lengthy visit to this region and was able to see the

achievements and organisation of our fighting forces.

## FIFTH REGION

If no other feats had been achieved by the MPLA in 1970, the consolidation of the Fifth Region front would alone be sufficient evidence of success. In fact this region is, so to speak, the touchstone of this liberation war. The most populous region in Angola, the Fifth Region, as especially the district of Bie, takes on a strategic value out of all proportion to its position and geographical features. The enemy understood this from the very start and set up a line of defence they thought to be invulnerable until the MPLA fighters proved otherwise.

The natural barrier they were relying on to prevent our advance — the River Kwanza was crossed and our detachments are operating intensively well beyond that river. The troops based at the barracks of Catota, Mumbwa, Mutumpo and Umpulo have already experienced the violence of our fire, and the armoured cars, aircraft, helicopters and even horses used by the enemy have not been able to impede the slow but sure advance of our forces. The ambushes, the road mining, the destruction of bridges and the sacking of barracks cease only when they give way to other, more advanced, forms of combat.

The great handicap of both this and the Fourth Region is the tremendous distance from the border, which makes supplies difficult. It should be noted that the supply columns, made up of members of the population, carry everything on their backs. These columns spend more than three months (at the minimum) on a two-way journey. This fact makes military planning very difficult.

A commander who wants a certain type of material or ammunition to be brought for a particular operation is obliged to plan the operation at least six months in advance, since allowance has to be made for the time lost at the border looking for this or that type of material.

If we were to give a brief assessment of this activity, it can be said that the advance towards the west and north-west was intensified

## URGENT APPEAL

Unable to halt the expansion of the MPLA's liberated areas in Angola, the Portuguese war criminals have once again begun to spray herbicides and defoliants on our people's crops.

From the effect of these chemicals, they can be identified as:

- 2, 4 D (2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
- 2,4,5, T (2,4,5, trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
- cacodylic acid
- picloram (made by the Dow Chemical Company under the commercial name of Tordon).

Considerable acres of cassava, maize, sweet potatoes and fruit trees have already been destroyed. Furthermore, cattle and wild life in these areas show signs of poisoning. Fish in the rivers and lakes die in the first few days after the chemicals are sprayed.

These chemicals also have very harmful effects on human beings, causing pulmonary constriction, digestive disorders and mouth bleeding. 2,4,5 T caused congenital malformations in children born of affected pregnant women. Cacodylic acid is particularly poisonous since it contains arsenic, the lethal subcutaneous dose of which is one gramme per kilo of body weight. As for picloran, not only does it destroy vegetation, but it completely stops all growth in the soil for a period of about two years.

As a result of these new crimes, thousands of Angolans in the liberated areas are now in an alarming state of hunger and none of the measures taken to counter this situation can have any immediate effect.

Without urgent assistance, thousands of human beings — men, women and children — will remain in a state of terrible distress while the colonialist criminals intensify their continuous bombing raids.

The MPLA medical Assistance Service (SAM) urgently appeals to all support committees, organisations and people of goodwill to help mount an immediate and a massive campaign for food and seeds for the victims.

SAM also calls upon international organisations, particularly the UN and the OAU strongly to denounce and condemn this new crime perpetrated by Portugal and to seek ways and means of preventing the continued use of such methods.

Food, clothing, blankets and medicines should be sent to the following address.

P.O.Box 20793 MPLA Medical Assistance Service  
Dar es Salaam,  
Tanzania.

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# Ivory Coast — Anti-African

NEWS reports from a number of broadcasting stations, cynically applauded by South Africa, reveal that President Houphouet Boigny of the Ivory Coast is trying to convene a high-level conference of African countries with a view to convincing them to open a dialogue with the racist governments of the Republic of South Africa and Portugal, to discuss matters related to these countries' policy in Africa. The same sources also report that an Ivory Coast delegation is being sent to African capitals to explain their views in detail. South Africa and Portugal have expressed an in-

## Collaboration

terest in this matter, according to these same sources.

Since Senegal's unilateral initiative, yet another African country has set itself up as a spokesman unacceptable to the liberation movements particularly those in the Portuguese colonies. The MPLA therefore feels in duty bound to state the following:

The national liberation struggle in Angola is the necessary, inalienable and noble duty of the Angolan people, to achieve the independence of Angola and to liberate our

continent from the foreign yoke. This struggle would cease to be the just cause of the African peoples, and of the Angolan people in particular, if it were to accept deviations, compromises or interference which would remove the authentic revolutionary content which is essential to safeguarding the true purpose for which we are fighting: the total independence of our country.

Moreover, the MPLA notes with surprise President Houphouet Boigny's sudden interest in the cause of national liberation, since his attitude towards it has al-

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## WE SHALL NOT MOURN THE DEAD

On the earth that covers you  
Comrade

We shall not drop tears  
or flowers

The liberation of the Motherland requires blood  
On the earth that covers you  
Comrade

We shall let the children play  
with their wooden rifles  
with their wooden rifles

The liberation of the Motherland requires blood  
The blood of her best sons and daughters  
We shall let the children play  
We shall let feet hardened

by rough walking  
without end

pass over the earth that covers you  
Comrade  
and follow the path  
of the fields  
where the cassava swells

We shall let feet hardened  
by rough walking  
without end

pass over the earth that covers you  
Comrade

The liberation of the Motherland requires blood  
The blood of her best sons and daughters  
We shall let the grass grow

high  
to the height of the savanna.

We shall let the rains fall

We shall let the rains fall

and may the earth that covers  
you  
Comrade

give out that smell good  
and warm

that free smell  
which is the smell of damp earth  
which is the smell of fertile  
earth.

The liberation of the Motherland requires blood

The blood of her best sons and daughters

On the earth that covers you  
Comrade

We shall let the children play

We shall let feet hardened

by rough walking  
without end

pass over the earth that covers you  
Comrade

We shall let the wind blow.

We shall let the grass grow

high  
to the height of the savanna.

We shall let the rains fall

On the earth that covers you  
Comrade

We shall not drop tears  
or flowers.

On the earth that covers you  
Comrade

We shall follow the example  
of your heroism,  
of your valour,

in order to advance  
as much as possible  
as quickly as possible

and,  
thus,  
make your heroism  
useful to our people

On the earth that covers you  
Comrade

I shall not speak  
of those who necessarily fall

in the struggle

I shall not speak  
Comrade!

But on the earth that covers you  
Comrade

great,  
with the immense greatness  
of the liberation of Angola

every hour  
every instant  
I shall utter the cry

the cry

which was your last cry  
and which resounded  
in the hearts  
of the comrades  
who were attacking

beside you

the last enemy barracks  
you destroyed,  
the cry

which was your last cry  
and which resounded  
in the terror  
of those  
who thought  
they had killed you,

the cry

which was your last cry  
and which resounded  
in the immensity of the earth  
and raised thousands  
of other cries  
like yours.

Every hour  
every instant  
I shall utter the cry

the cry

which was your last cry

MPLA Advaaaaance

# PORTUGAL OFFER MILITARY BASES



THE FASCIST and colonialist Portuguese have not yet given up their hope of "westernising" the colonial wars. Although the economic and political moves they have made to this end have met with some response, the same cannot be said of the military sphere. The innumerable more or less discreet attempts made up to now have proved unsuccessful.

The Lisbon government recently took up this matter again in a somewhat noisy way, possibly to exert pressure on its NATO allies. Minister of Defence Horacio Viana Rebelo, a notorious fascist, former governor-general of Angola and a conceited individual of limited intelligence, proposed at a banquet that Nato establish military bases in the Portuguese colonies of Cape Verde, Guinea and Angola.

The true significance of this offer cannot escape the more

## IVORY COAST

(Continued from Page 6)

ways been one of indifference. His role in the OAU has always been quite passive as far as this problem is concerned.

Therefore, the MPLA, the vanguard of the Angolan people in arms, categorically rejects and most vehemently denounces all manoeuvres aimed at compromise or at deflecting the heroic efforts of the Angolan people towards objectives which are alien to us.

The MPLA is the only spokesman of the Angolan people, the only Angolan force fighting Portuguese colonialism and the only possible interlocutor in the event of any discussions on Angola and its future.

If the intention ascribed to President Boigny were to be carried out, it could be interpreted only as total disrespect for the will of the fighting African peoples, whose war is the highest expression of the sacrifices the people of this continent are making for their common freedom.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN  
The executive committee of the MPLA

Lusaka, 8.11.70

attentive observer. Portugal knows it cannot win the unjust and criminal war it has imposed on the peoples in the three colonies and it is in urgent need of reinforcements. It is already not sufficient that it has increased beyond all measure the period of compulsory military service for its citizens. The pressure and the successes of the national liberation movements in the colonies are forcing it to beg its allies for support. The Caetano government is prepared to go even further than that of Caetano's predecessor and master Salazar in the sale of its country and the colonies.

The MPLA fighters, for their part, are firmly determined to carry the glorious national liberation struggle through to the end. The signs of weakness now being displayed by the Angolan people's mortal enemy serve merely as an encouragement to all MPLA fighters and militants to improve their work further and achieve even greater successes. All MPLA militants are aware that victory is going to be determined by arms and that is why they see armed struggle as the most noble task of all truly nationalist and revolutionary Angolans.

In the meantime, there have already been some reactions from NATO countries to Portuguese colonialism's

sell-out offer.

The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs has stated in his country's parliament that in his opinion NATO should not accept such offers for fear of finding itself either directly or indirectly engaged in Portugal's colonial wars.

Allowing ally Portugal a way out, the Minister said he considered these offers to be false reports ascribed to our enemy. This will enable Portugal to take a step backwards in its crab-like progression.

Whether there are NATO bases or not, under the leadership of the MPLA, the Angolan people will liberate Angola!

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and that our control over the liberated areas was strengthened. Moreover, owing to the requirements of this new stage, our forces have been restructured in such a way as to be more powerful and effective, small units having been regrouped into larger and better armed units. The first experiments have been crowned with success, both as regards driving our helicoptered commandos and in attacking enemy posts and barracks.

Despite the still incomplete information available, the following figures can be noted for the first three quarters of 1970:

# NEWS IN BRIEF

## DR. E. MONDLANE

Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, President of FRELIMO, was assassinated on 3 February 1979. This abominable crime adds to the shameful list of the crimes of imperialism, which hopes to keep Africa under its yoke.

Dr. Eduardo Mondlane was a courageous fighter for the freedom of his country, personifying the heroic Mozambican people in their struggle for independence.

Honouring the memory of its first President, FRELIMO is carrying on the struggle and the brother people of Mozambique will be free! The MPLA pays tribute to that illustrious son of Africa Dr. Eduardo Mondlane.

## 200 ENEMY DEAD SAYS FRELIMO

BETWEEN September and November this year, Frelimo forces killed more than 200 Portuguese soldiers, destroyed 27 vehicles, one U.S. built aircraft and attacked six posts during 30 major operations in Cabo Delgado and Niassa, a communique issued in Dar es Salaam stated yesterday.

The communique said that the situation had returned to normal in the liberated zones following the defeat of the Portuguese September offensive to "wipe out" Frelimo in a few weeks.

The new general appointed last March as military commander in Mozambique, Gen. Kaulza de Arclains were un-

founded, the communique added.

"The Portuguese reports have begun to defeat their own objective. For, if Frelimo had been wiped out in June, how could they be wiped out again in August and then in October and now again in December?" the communique

## FREEDOM FOR ALL IMPRISONED PATRIOTS

Thousands of Angolan patriots are being held in PIDE cells in Angola, Cape Verde and Portugal. Many others have had their freedom of movement restricted, living under house arrest in various places both inside and outside our country.

The national liberation struggle, which has produced so many heroes of our people, is a just struggle and it will continue until final victory owing to the tenacity and coherence of the sincere patriots who, whether in the guerrilla ranks or engaged in clandestine work, are upholding our right to independence!

On this glorious date in our history, we hail our imprisoned comrades and pay tribute to their courage and dignity.

Always firm and facing the enemy with heroism, they are still engaged in the struggle and defending the rights of the Angolan people!

## GERMAN AID

THE TIMES of Zambia has recently reported that, through investment in Zambia, the Federal German government intends to give about 32 million dollars worth of aid to the liberation movements in Southern Africa. This attitude of Willy Brandt's social Democrats is a direct consequence of the advance of our liberation struggles and, in particular, of the liberation struggle in Angola led by the MPLA. In fact, the ten years of the Angolan people's heroic armed struggle have already become a decisive factor in bringing about structural changes in Southern Africa.

The Rome Conference, the audience granted by the Pope to the leaders of the MPLA, the PAIGC and FRELIMO, the stand taken by Sweden and the demonstration held by organisations in western countries, news of which reaches us daily, all provide ample evidence than even in countries allied with Portugal the scales are beginning to tip in our favour.

In all these manifestations of solidarity with the anti-colonial struggle and against Portuguese fascism, the name of the MPLA appears as the movement which is "most structured and the most formidable adversary of Portuguese colonialism in Southern Africa", to use the words of Al Venter, racist South African journalist.

Willy Brandt's contribution is indicative and it merits reflection. The only way to ensure the complete independence of our country is to intensify the armed struggle.

## ANTI-COLONIALIST ACTION BY THE PORTUGUESE PEOPLE

A sabotage operation carried out by a group of anti-colonialist Portuguese prevented the Cunene, a ship transporting troops to Angola, from setting out from Lisbon to Luanda. If such operations, in this case a grenade exploding in the engine room, were repeated many times, they would greatly contribute to the immediate defeat of Portuguese fascism and colonialism.

Combining MPLA military operations with actions of the Portuguese people against the colonial war and against fascism is the best way to ensure that the problems which divide us are solved.

Power in Angola must pass into the hands of the Angolan people led by the MPLA.

Power in Portugal must pass into the hands of the Portuguese people, who have been deprived of it for more than forty years.

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