

ANGOLA IN ARMS



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ANGOLA IN ARMS

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ORGAN OF INFORMATION AND COMBAT OF THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA (M.P.L.A.)

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LANDMARKS FOR OUR READERS

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** THE MPLA COMBATS AND SHALL CONTINUE TO COMBAT FOR THE COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA

**THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY TO ARRIVE AT THE COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY: THE GENERALIZATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE NATIONAL TERRITORY.

**TODAY ANGOLA IS LIVING UNDER THE CLIMATE OF TOTAL MOBILIZATION.

**FOR ALL ANGOLANS THE IMMEDIATE TASK TODAY IS: THE CONCRETE AND DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE.

**WE VIGOROUSLY DEMAND FREEDOM OF ACTION FOR THE MPLA IN THE TERRITORY OF ALL THE COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE COMMON BORDERS WITH ANGOLA.

**WE VIGOROUSLY DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF ALL THE MPLA MILITANTS JAILED IN CONGO (KINSHASA) BY HOLDEN ROBERT.

**OUR ANSWER TO THE ASSAULTS OF THE IMPERIALISTS IS IN THE INTERIOR OF OUR COUNTRY WHERE MILITANTS OF THE MPLA HAVE TAKEN UP ARMS AND ARE INFLECTING HEAVY BLOWS ON THE PORTUGUESE COLONIALISTS

**FROM ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WHO LOVE PEACE AND LIBERTY WE DEMAND WEAPONS, AMMUNITION, GENERAL WAR MATERIAL AND MEDICAMENTS FOR THE MPLA.

**WE URGENTLY DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE REVISION OF THE RECOGNITION EXTENDED TO THE SO-CALLED "g.r.a.e."

**VICTORY OR DEATH!
VICTORY IS SURE!

landmarksforourreaderslandmarksforourreaderslandmarksforourreaders

EDITORIAL

Just recently the Portuguese colonialists announced that they were dividing one of the largest Angolan districts, the district of CUANDO-CUBANGO, into five smaller ones. This district is more than twice larger than Portugal and is geographically situated in the southeastern part of Angola.

We are in the presence of one more of the several "defensive" measures which the Portuguese colonialists have been adopting to deal with the growing revolutionary* in Angola. The adoption of this measure by the colonialists proves that the old colonialist administrative apparatus could not respond to the new exigences imposed by the revolutionary struggle of the people of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA so, it had to be revamped.

The important aspect of this administrative reform of the colonialists is that it is in the district of CUANDO-CUBANGO where one of the most active combat fronts of the MPLA, the Eastern Front, is installed. Here the guerrilla detachments of the MPLA have been dealing successively harder and harder blows to the colonialist soldiery.

If there were any doubts in regard to the revolutionary progress of the struggle which the MPLA has been leading in our country, now the recent desperate "defensive" measures adopted by the Portuguese colonialists represent, once again a fact that should help to clarify certain question that some hard-to-convince individuals are still raising. The Portuguese colonialists are giving more proofs to the world that they are unable to resist the revolutionary action of our people armed with determination and led by his vanguard party the MPLA.

CUANDO-CUBANGO was divided into five because it is in this district that the guerrilla activity of the MPLA are very advanced : and because the colonial administrative structures were not suitable to the widespread defensive presence of the colonialist in all the sectors of live of the district as it is now called for by the shemes desperately drawn by the military circles of Lisbon. But this "defensive" measures of the Portuguese colonialists, like all the other they have or are to adopt, is doomed to failure because the revolutionary flame lighted in the CUANDO-CUBANGO district cannot and nobody will be able to extinguish. This flame will spread over all the other districts until that the whole country will be

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* wave which is day after day threatening more and more their colonialist presence...

EDITORIAL (Cont.)

in arms against the colonialist enemies. Neither the partition of districts nor any other reformatory "defensive" measure adopted by our enemies will lower the revolutionary elan of the MPLA in the effective struggle against the Portuguese colonialists.

It is clear that if the colonialist authorities are now foolhardly taking these "defensive" measures it is only because there is a revolutionary struggle being waged against them by the Angolan patriots under the banner of the MPLA. Therefore, we, pursuing with determination towards our goal -- the total liberation of Angola -- will resolutely continue to wage this struggle until the total defeat of the colonialists. We are sure that the closer we are to the generalization of the armed struggle throughout our national territory the nearer we will be to our total independence. It is combating in the interior of our country that we shall win the Portuguese colonialists assisted by their imperialist allies.

Today, more obviously than ever before, we witness to the augmentation of the by artificially dividing the people of Angola, by influencing certain brother African countries deviating these countries from the true revolutionary path of the Angolan people. Furthermore the imperialists have been particularly busy in their abortive attempt to build up their pseudo-nationalist puppets and at the same time trying to resurrect political corpses in order to renew the problem of the "division" of the Angolan nationalism.

It is particularly infamous the manner in which the imperialists have been trying to resurrect their political corpse, Holden Robert and its group the so-called "grae", whose pseudo-nationalist activities have always handicapped the rapid advance of the revolution of our people under the leadership of the MPLA.

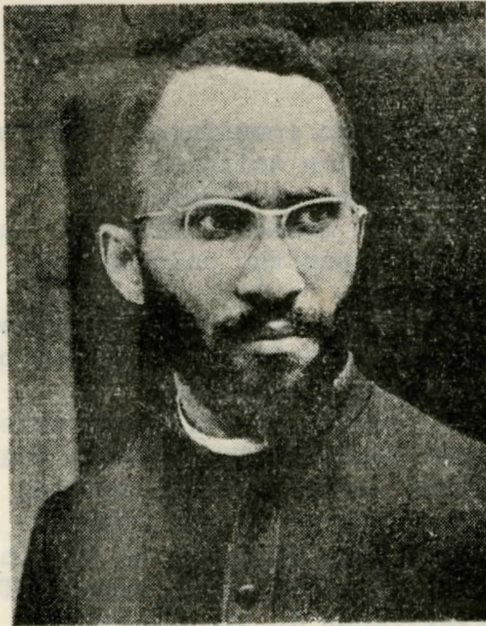
Holden Robert whose "nationalist" activities have always been power-grabbin oriented, has now embarked in a dangerous course with the kidnappings of a large number of Angolans residing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially, of the MPLA militants, whom he is keeping in custody in his concentration camp at KINKUZU or elsewhere in several Congolese villages in the Angolan border, criminally planning to present them to the OAU Military Commission as "grae" supporters.

But we are absolutely conscious of the fact that all this is happening because the revolutionary struggle of our people is growing.

But we reaffirm once again that we are absolutely certain

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WHO IS THE HONORARY PRESIDENT
OF THE M.P.L.A.



R. F. Pinto de Andrade
Honorary President of the M.P.L.A.

THE REVEREND FATHER JOAQUIM PINTO DE ANDRADE was born in GOLUNGO ALTO (Angola) on the 22nd of July, 1926. From 1940 to 1948 the R.F. Pinto de Andrade attended the Seminary of Luanda until he was ordained Priest in 1948. Due to his exceptional academic achievement he was given the opportunity to pursue his studies at the Gregorian University in Rome (1948-53) from where he received his Doctorate in Philosophy and Theology. Among the several honours bestowed upon the R. F. Pinto de Andrade is his election to the Executive Council of the Society for African Culture (SAC) in 1956. At the end of his career in Rome, Pinto de Andrade returned to Angola. Already at this time the courage he demonstrated and the opposition he voiced to the brutal Portuguese colonialist régime were

rapidly detected by the Angolans who came in contact with him and by all those who came to admire and respect this Angolan leader.

On one hand his active participation in the cultural nationalist movement in Angola gave him great prestige among the popular masses of our country; on the other hand, because he was one of the youngest, brightest and most energetic prelate in Angola, the R. F. Pinto de Andrade was appointed Chancellor of the Luanda Archbishopric and, at the same time, Director of the most important Catholic newspaper of Angola, O APOSTOLADO.

In 1958 the R. F. Pinto de Andrade was interdicted from saying mass in public because the tone and the caliber of his sermons appealed to Angolans of all the different religious and political beliefs who began to occur in large number to the churches where the Angolan nationalist priest happened to preach. This development generated a sense of unity which was diametrically opposed to the divisionist schemes of the colonialist authorities and the Catholic Church in Angola.

On the 25th of June, 1960 PIDE (the Portuguese secret police) arrested the R. F. Andrade under the alleged accusation that he had discussed with DR. AGOSTINHO NETO (the President of the MPLA) the situation of several Angolan political detainees and of having written a letter of his brother MARIO DE ANDRADE (ex-President of the MPLA) letter in which he was referring himself to the arrest of several friends by that same police.

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THE HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE MPLA (Cont.)

Without any trial, the R. F. Pinto de Andrade was immediately deported to the sinister jail in Aljube in Lisbon since the colonialist secret police feared that a general popular uprising, aimed at liberating the Angolan leader, could be started by the infuriated masses. However, this did occur later, on the 4th of February, 1961, since the colonialist prisons remained packed with Angolan nationalists.

Later on the 8th of November, 1960 the R. F. Pinto de Andrade was provisionally released and put under surveillance in the Island of Principe in the Archipelago of Sao Tomé (a Portuguese colony in Africa).

Pinto de Andrade didn't stay too long out of jail. The military colonialist authorities in the Archipelago alleged that foreign fishing boats had occurred to the Island's territorial waters and that their mission was to help the Angolan nationalist to escape. Hence on the 25th of April, 1961 the R. F. Pinto de Andrade was sent manu militarari to Lisbon and again confined to the Aljube jail where he remained until August of the same year, when he was placed under surveillance in the Singeverga Monastery of the Benedictine Order, 60 kilometers from the city of Porto (Portugal), where the R. F. Pinto de Andrade taught, at the same time, Biblical Exegesis and French.

Having learned of the escape of Dr. Agostinho Neto, PIDE's hangmen fearing that the same would have happened to the Angolan nationalist, decided to take the "appropriate preventive" measures. The fascist Police acted; the R. F. Pinto de Andrade was immediately transferred to the Caxias Fort and put incommunicado in a special cell. Here the Angolan leader was submitted to the most unimaginably barbaric tortures by Salazar's secret policemen.

The effects of the continuous suffering undergone by the Angolan nationalist soon began to show: Given the prison conditions and the tortures he went through, his already weak state of health was terribly worsen.

Presently this great Angolan leader, after being sent back to his former fixed residence, is in the Singeverga Monastery closely watched by Salazar's secretmen.

As a reward to his never-vacillating revolutionary courage and as reflection of the high esteem owed to him by the people of Angola, the Rev. Father Pinto de Andrade WAS ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION, DURING THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE MPLA, ON THE 3rd OF DECEMBER, 1962, HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE MPLA.

The heroic struggle of the Angolan people, under the clairvoyant leadership of the MPLA, will liberate the R. F. Pinto de Andrade, our Honorary President, and all the courageous Angolan nationalists held in the jails of the Portuguese fascists.-

"Following the soundest philosophical the thrological thinking and according to Christian tradition and the teachings of the late Popes (particularly Leon XIII and John XXIII) and the Bishops in communion with them, I consider the aspiration of independence to be a juste and reasonable sentiment."

R. F. PINTO DE ANDRADE
From a statement before the PIDE
agents in Luanda on the 30/6/'61

1967 - YEAR OF GENERALIZATION OF THE ARMED STRUGGLE

The MPLA has decided to make of 1967 the year of the generalization of the revolutionary struggle throughout the national territory.

Today nobody in his right mind questions that under the revolutionary leadership of the MPLA the nationalist armed struggle in Angola has been tremendously intensified. Today the Portuguese colonialist authorities themselves are no longer able to hide from the Portuguese or from the international public opinion the tremendous successes obtained by the nationalist forces under the leadership of the MPLA in Angola.

We limit ourselves to citing a few recent facts which have evolved from the revolutionary process in Angola.

1. On the 12th of September, 1966 the Portuguese Defense Minister General Gomes de Araujo confirmed the existence of a new front in the Eastern region of Angola, front which was opened by the MPLA.
2. The Lisbon correspondent of "Le Monde" in an article published by that paper on 12/12/1966 wrote, "the extension of the military operations in Angola is worrying the Portuguese political circles." And continuing the same correspondent wrote that the period of the compulsory military service in Portugal had been increased from 2 to 4 years and that the continuation of the colonial war had brought about big financial difficulties for Portugal.
3. At the beginning of this year, the Portuguese government announced that it planned to spend a total of 67,000,000 pounds in military expenditures. In relation to the previous year's budget there was an increase of 3 per cent in the Portuguese military expenditures.
4. "Le Monde" announced also that according to official Portuguese sources the contingent of troops in Angola had been considerably increased. The same newspaper also announced that the objective of this measure by the Lisbon authorities was to try to neutralise the effects of the intensification of the guerrilla activities in the Southern part of the territory.

And according to this same source the contingent of troops stationed in Angola represented 50 per cent of of the total number of colonialist troops in all the Portuguese colonies in Africa (in Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, St. Tome and Principe, Mozambique and Angola).

5. Finally during the last days of 1966 several uprisings took place in the Portuguese garrisons in the Southern part of Angola, the most important of which was that in the city of

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Year of Generalization... (Cont.)

Nova Lisboa, the second largest city of Angola.

These facts alone are enough to show the extent to which the Portuguese colonial domination over Angola is being threatened. To try to remedy their colonial bankruptcy the Portuguese fascist authorities have once again turned to mass repression techniques against Angolan patriots. Thus lately thousands of Angolan patriots, the majority of them members of the MPLA, have been arrested placed in the monstrous cells of PIDE (the Portuguese secret police) where they are submitted to daily tortures by Pide hangmen.

But the Portuguese colonialists are not perpetrating these crimes alone. They count with the loyal participation of their NATO allies in their abortive attempt to stifle the revolutionary struggle of our people.

From the moment in which revolutionary struggle was launched on the 4th of February, 1961 on to the present day, the imperialist collusion with the fascist regime in Lisbon has been manifested itself primarily in two ways:

1. Through the material, financial and diplomatic supported rendered to the Salazar regime by its NATO allies.
2. Through the conspiring against the MPLA by supporting and fomenting in the neighboring countries to Angola the creation and backing the activities of pseudo-nationalist groups, with the double objective of blocking up the direct action of the MPLA, the only genuinely nationalist and only organization engaged in the armed struggle against the Portuguese colonialists in the interest of the Angolan people and of confusing the governments and people of the brother African countries in regard to the authenticity of the Angolan nationalist forces.

But despite all the imperialist manoeuvres, despite the repression perpetrated by the colonialist troops against our people the revolutionary struggle which the MPLA is leading in Angola is taking giant steps in its progressive road.

The MPLA is directing its efforts towards the intensification of the revolutionary struggle throughout the entire extension of our national territory. The colonialists have given us repeated proofs of the fact and we hold that the armed struggle is the sole language they understand and the only way through which the people of Angola can achieve victory over the Portuguese enemy.

THE PORTUGUESE COLONIAL BARBARITY

Colonialism is a system based on oppression, exploitation and the complete negation of the most elementary rights of the individual. These are the real characteristics of the system and also the fundamental reason for its condemnation by all the peace-loving people of the world.

In the black history of Portuguese colonialism, one more abominable characteristic must be added : the genocide of millions of human beings perpetrated by this kind of colonialism during its five-century's history in Africa.

In effect, all along its colonialist presence in Africa, and more particularly in Angola, the Portuguese colonialist managed to champion and perpetrate the most severe crimes ever committed by any people: they became responsible for the traffic of slaves which decimated during more than two hundred years by means of razzias, pillages and mass deportation more than 9,000,000 human being.

Today when the practice of slavery has been condemned by all the civilized peoples of the world and almost totally banished from the face of the earth, the Portuguese colonialists sanction and practice forced labour, an institution with characteristics similar to those of slavery.

With the launching of the revolutionary struggle in Angola on the 4TH OF FEBRUARY, 1961 by the MPLA, the perpetration or barbaric crimes by the Portuguese colonialists was intensified. The atrocities, the hate, and the acts of savagery of the colonialist troops doubled and continue in the increase. Through phosphorus and napalm bombardments the Portuguese colonialists have been destroying entire villages. They have been indiscriminately carrying out the decapitation en mass of old people, women and children whose heads are afterwards spitted in the bayonets of the salazarist troops and paraded through the streets under the eyes of the rage-monger settlers people are buried alive up to their necks and their heads are afterwards chopped off by tractors or bulldozers operated by the sinister colonialist soldiers; hundreds of defenseless persons are dropped from planes flying at high altitudes to the rocky sea areas where they meet death under the most unimaginably tragic circumstances.

These and many other horryfying crimes arbitrarily perpetrated by the Portuguese colonialists in Angola can only be matched in their cruel nature by those of the American imperialists committed against the people of Viet-Nam.

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PANIC AMONG SETTLERS.... PANIC

Yes ! The settler caravan is fastly riding, and now panic-stricken, aiming towards its final station its defeat by the patriotic forces of the MPLA.

Reports reaching us from Angola, the colonialist information media all reflect the same attitude -- panic.

The editorialists, the ideologues and the officials of the settler society in Angola do not hide in their reactionary pieces the feeling which has invaded the colonialist circles. They all write and talk about panic and advise their fellow settlers about the need to observe calm and courage. For instance, Reis Ventura, a well*apprehension when he writes inciting his fellow settlers to be "vigilant because the enemy is on the lurk". In "A Provincia de Angola" this same reactionary columnist attacks those settlers who indulge themselves into the practice of "spreading alarming rumors which generate discouragement."

"A Provincia de Angola" contains also the news about an incident occurred in the center of the city of Luanda. It all started when a rumor that shots were being fired in the city and that nationalist forces were involved in the incident. The panic was general. Incidents of this sort are common in the settler society in Angola. Today Panic has now invaded it.

During the ceremony of the Police Day in Luanda, the General Commander of the colonialist Public Security Police, Colonel Alexandre Cifuentes declared in his speech, "... It is necessary to combat the spreading of rumors and the discouragement, without collaborating with the enemy, without weakening the cohesion within our ranks due to parsimonious and simple personal matters. "

But the racist Governor of the colony, Rebocho Vaz, went even further when he declared during a session of the Legislative Council, " ... I felt that the Province is going through a period of relative emotional tension and to this same phenomenon several people have already made allusion. " And the colonialist governor continued, "In the big and small population nucleus, in the public offices, in the private houses, on the streets, on the beaches or in the cafes the most extravagant news, which reach me through different channels, can be heard. " This man appointed by the fascist authorities in Lisbon to " govern " Angola was referring himself to the alarming rumors spread by the settlers themselves as a reflection of their panicstricken state of mind.

Neither the appeals to calm of the colonialist officials nor

* Known editorialist within the colonial circles does not hide his

Panic Among Settlers... (Conclus.)

the stepped up contingent of colonialist troops and military budget will bring peace of mind to the colonialists in Angola. The panic among the settlers will grow, they will spread more alarming rumors about the war of liberation of the people of Angola, the contradictions within the settler society will be even more serious in the near future, in short their settler caravan will ride even faster drawing nearer and nearer to its final station - - its defeat by the nationalist forces under the revolutionary leadership of the MPLA.

It is important to point out that this phenomenon is occurring at the exact moment in which the MPLA is intensifying its revolutionary activity and carrying the struggle to all the corners of our country. With this encouraging development naturally, panicstricken should be the state of mind of the settlers in Angola...

FIRE and RHYTHM

by Dr. agostinho neto

Sounds of shackles on the roads
 songs of birds
 under the humid green of the forests
 freshness in the sweetened symphony
 of the coconut trees
 fire
 fire in the grass
 fire on the warm metal sheets of Cayatte

Wide pathways
 full of people full of people
 full of people
 in exodus from everywhere
 wide pathways to the closed horizons
 but pathways
 pathways opened
 over the impossibility of the arms
Fogueiras

dance

tomtom

rhythm

Rhythm in the light
 rythm in the colour
 rhythm in the sound
 rhythm in the movement
 rhythm in the bleeding shackles of naked feet
 rhythm in the pulled out nails
 But rhythm
 rhythm

Oh dolorous voices of Africa

THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF ANGOLA

(PART III)

The following is the last in a serie of three articles on the External Trade of Angola.- Edit.

Malnutrition

Among the products exported by Angola, the following are included: maize, fish and its sub-products, vegetable oils, sugar, manioc, and meat; which are all food products for the Angolan population and, therefore, goods of primary necessity, given the régime of extreme malnutrition prevailing in the country.

Almost all the coffee produced in Angola is exported. This accounts for the fact that a great number of Angolans do not even know the taste of this good.

Although a factory for the manufacture of textelis (of poor quality) was installed in Luanda--built with European capital--almost the total quantity of cotton produced in Angola is exported, at subsistence prices, to Portugal.

IMPORTS

Let us now consider the other side of the balance of trade of Angola. From 421,000 tons of goods imported into Angola in 1952 this was reduced to 339,000 tons in 1963. This happened because as the value of Angolan products decreased it was necessary to lower the level of imports in order to keep a stable balance of trade and, if possible, a positive one. We shall return to this point later.

Angolan imports consist of consumer goods primarily. Only 14% of the total goods imported into the country are investment goods. Textile and wine alone account for 17.5% of total imports, thus ironically, these two can be considered the most important goods imported into the country. The reason for this lies in two facts: First Portuguese texteles are manufactured with Angolan cotton and Second, wine plays the same role as opium in old-days China, as an element in the colonialist plan, designed to degradate the Angolan population.

If we exclude textiles and wine, most of the consumer goods imported into Angola (such as luxurious automobiles, codfish, cheese, butter and beauty products) are exclusively used by the settlers.

It is important to remark that, after the armed struggle was launched in Angola, the settler society enreted a new phase in its decisive moral decadence. The settlers know very well that their days in Angola are numbered and therefore, they have considerably increased their expenditures on unproductive commodities. This, needless to say, lowers the productivity of the country, hence invalidating the argument ridiculously advanced by the colonial propogandists that Angola is advancing economically.

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THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF ANGOLA (Cont.)The Constant Devaluation of Prices for Colonial Products

The prices for raw materials originating from the under-developed countries are fixed by the imperialist countries through mutual accords aimed at safeguarding their interests. This being the case the prices for raw materials have the tendency to lower while those for manufactured goods have considerably increased throughout the years. This is one of the means through which the economic exploitation of the under-developed countries is effected.

Taking as base the year of 1951, from 1952 to 1961, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America lost a total of 1,600 million of contos. To clarify even more this point, take for example Brasil. This country in order to import a tractor should have to export 4.79 tons of coffee in 1961 instead of 2.38 tons, the amount required in 1955. This means that in a seven-years' interval this country had to export more than double the amount of coffee in order to import the same good, the tractor. We could cite a countless number of examples similar to this but we shall, rather, stick to the external trade of Angola.

In 1952 the average price for each ton imported into Angola was approximately equal to the average price of the ton exported: more specifically, the average price for the ton exported represented 95% of the value of the ton imported. In 1963--only 15 years later--in order to import a ton, Angola had to export five times more, despite the fact that there were no appreciable changes in the country's foreign trade structure, in regard to the nature of products and their respective percentages, and that an absolute increase in the quantity and price of the three traditionally "strong" products of Angola was registered.

The FOB export price per kilo of Angolan coffee in 1954 was 31.88 escudos. This price decreased to a level lower than half of the value in 1954 and in 1963 it reached the level of 13.88.

Angolan diamonds are sold at a price half of the value of the international market price by DIAMANG (society which explores the Angolan diamonds, controlled by the international monopoly DE BEERS) to DIAMOND CORPORATION of London, which is in turn controlled by the same DE BEERS. Furthermore, Angolan diamonds are exported duty free and the companies engaged in its exploration are also exempted from any exploration tax.

The FOB export price per ton of Angolan iron (hematite with a percentage of iron superior to 60) which stood at 290.00 escudos in 1962 was reduced to 210.00 escudos in 1963.

The FOB export price per ton of Angolan crude oil which stood at 1,000.00 escudos in 1961 was drastically dropped to 500.00 escudos in 1962 and to 400.00 in 1963 while at the international market the price for this product was quoted at 1,200.00 escudos.

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THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF ANGOLA (Cont.)

Angola exports primarily to Portugal. Once again we are in the presence of a manifestation of the famous "colonial pact." But in this aspect the situation in Angola is even worse than that prevailing in other colonies, because Portugal itself being an underdeveloped country it exports to Angola nothing more than textiles (of poor quality), wine, and olive oil, all these being articles that Portugal over-produces, but products which do not contribute at all to the overall industrialization of the country.

Textiles constitute the most important industry in Portugal; one third of the labour force in Portugal is employed by the textiles industry, and one fifth of the profits of the export sector originates from this industry. Furthermore, this industry is dependent upon an artificial base since its most important raw material, cotton, is imported from the colonies--Angola and Mozambique--at extraordinarily low prices. The cotton products are sold at exorbitantly high prices in the colonies due to the fact that the commodities manufactured in Portugal enjoy in the colonial captive markets a special advantage backed by "legal" right.

Shameless Exploitation

Angola exports to Portugal, in tons, about three times and a half more than it imports from the same country; in money value, however, the total exports of Angola to Portugal constitute only half of the value of imports. This is the case because, for example, in 1962, the price for the ton sold to Portugal was less than one sixth of the average price for the ton bought from Portugal.

The reader will probably ask why is this possible if Angola does not import from Portugal machinery of any sort, considering that heavy industry in this country is literally nonexistent? One would expect the average price for the ton imported from Portugal to be relatively lower than the average price for the ton imported from other countries--industrialized countries. But this isn't the case. In 1962, the average price per ton imported from other foreign countries was 10,387.00 escudos while that for the ton imported from Portugal was 15,184.00 escudos. On the other hand, Angola was selling the ton of its products at an average price of 3,539.00 escudos, but was forced to sell to Portugal at an average price of 2,493.00 escudos. We are, therefore, faced with a situation characterized by ultra-exploitation of the territory by the Portuguese colonialists.

Among the countries which import from Angola, immediately after Portugal, comes the United States. The United States imports from Angola half of the total production of coffee and, in turn, it exports to Angola industrial goods, especially luxurious automobiles. Therefore the super-profits resulting from the rapid drop in the coffee prices were grabbed primarily by the United States.

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THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF ANGOLA (Conclusion)

England imports from Angola the totality of diamonds mined in the country and exports in return several industrial products.

Holland imports from Angola one-fourth of the coffee production and exports in return radios, powder mil, and insecticides.

Finally West Germany imports from Angola the totality of the iron ore mined in the country (the exploration being in charge of KRUPP) and it exports to Angola automobiles and drugs.

The balance of trade of Angola is normally positive. In 1963 it showed a positive balance of +518,730.00 contos.

BALANCE OF TRADE OF ANGOLA (1963)

	Tons	Contos (1)
EXPORTS	463,740	2,950,442
IMPORTS	421,340	2,629,162

The reason for this unhealthy economic situation lies in the fact that the big monopolies and small enterprises run by the settlers expatriate to the imperialist countries which dominate over Angola the fat profits made in the country.

In conclusion, the external trade of Angola is a mechanism used by the colonialists and the monopolists to exploit the vast wealth of Angola. It is only through the Revolution that the people of Angola, under the leadership of the MPLA, will get rid of the exploiters. The people of Angola will put an end to the system of exploitation and restore his liberty, and be fully in command of the wealth of Angola.

(1) -One conto = 1,000 escudos= 12.50 Pounds

"OUR GUNS, UP TO THE PRESENT MOMENT, HAVE ONLY BEEN USED TO COMBAT AGAINST THE PORTUGUESE COLONIALISTS HOWEVER, THE SUPREME INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE MAKE IT IMPERATIVE THAT WE COMBAT ALSO, WITH THE GUNS, AGAINST ALL THOSE WHO BETRAY OUR SACRED CAUSE OF LIBERATION."

Colonial Barbarity (Conclusion)

Lately, unable to retard the development of the revolutionary struggle led by the MPLA in its three fronts, development which has brought about complete panic among the settlers and shaken the foundations of the economic, politic and military defensive system of the colonial regime the Portuguese colonialists have been trying to terrorize the Angolan population. The revolting acts of banditism, of the Portuguese colonialists are innumerable : defensless villagers see their cattle being robbed or poisoned, the waters in the rivers and lakes are systematically poisoned, the atmosphere is polluted by toxic gases dropped from planes flying at low altitudes etc.

But all these crimes of the portuguese colonislists cannot stop the war for liberation of the people of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA. No amount of crimes will prevent the patriotic forces under the MPLA from defeating the colonialists in Angola.

The revolting acts of banditism and barbarity of the portuguese colonialists do not constitute only a crime against the people of Angola, they are a crime against Africa as a whole and an abuse against all the peace-loving peoples particularly those peoples struggling to liberate themselves from the colonialist yoke, from neo-colonialism and from imperialism.

EDITORIAL (Cont.)

of our victory. The people of Angola, detêrmined to put an end to the colonialist domination and to prevent any kind of neo-colonialist scheme from succeeding in Angola, under the leadership of his vanguard Party--the MPLA--will defeat the colonialist enemies and the pseudo-nationalist elements.

We are resolutely proceeding towards our goal, therefore,

VICTORY OR DEATH!

VICTORY IS SURE!

NEWS & FACTS

MPLA DENOUNCES THE ACTS OF PROVOCATION OF THE HOLDEN CLIQUE

Holden Robert and his clique is now more obviously manifesting to the world, particularly to the African world, his real face. Pursuing in his purely counter-revolutionary policy, Holden Robert is now concentrating his energies in the kidnappings, raids, and the assassination of Angolan patriots whose objective has only been to fight against the Portuguese colonialists in Angola. The odious balance of the so-called "grae" of Holden Robert is blacken by his fratricide acts against Angolan patriots, particularly against MPLA militants.

Following the last provocative fratricide acts perpetrated by the Holden Robert clique, the MPLA issued the following communiqué from which we extract the following points:

"The village of Kamuna in the Congo (Kinshasa), a few kilometers from the Angolan border was the theater of new acts of provocation by Holden Robert's henchmen. Stubornly forgetting that the enemies of the Angolan patriots are the Portuguese colonialists Holden Robert is, instead of against the enemy turning his guns against the MPLA militants."

"Following the last kidnapping of MPLA militants on the 28th of February in SONGOLOLO, Holden's men renewed their criminal activities by intercepting on the 2nd of March a caravan of MPLA militants upon their return from Angola, after the accomplishment of their mission. This group was composed of several women, leaders of (A.W.O.) Angolan Women's Organization, Misses DEOLINDA RODRIGUES, ENGRACIA SANTOS, TEREZA GOMES, IRENE COHEN, and LUCRECIA PAIM, as well as some guerrillas among whom were OLIVEIRA RAMOS, GOES MIRANDA, and SIMAO MAJOR, all in a delicate state of health in consequence of their long march under difficult conditions."

"Meantime, despite the appeals already addressed to them, there hasn't been yet any positive reaction on the part of the Kinshasa authorities."

"The MPLA warns that will no longer be able to tolerate this state of affairs; and only the respect we owe to the brother Congolese people for the fraternal solidarity manifested vis-a-vis the combative people of Angola has stopped us from taking the appropriate retaliatory measures."

"The MPLA trusts that the government of President MOBUTU will give the appropriate orders to secure the immediate release of all the MPLA militants kidnapped by Holden Robert's men and also for the closing of the KINKUZU concentration camp. Furthermore the MPLA equally requests from the government of President MOBUTU the granting of freedom of action which we greatly need in order to effectively carry out our task of driving away from our country the Portuguese colonialist oppressors."

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NEWS AND FACTS (Cont.)

MPLA SALUTES BRAVE PEOPLE OF VIET-NAM

The defeat of the American aggressors in Viet-nam is inevitable. The number of aircraft lost by the enemy of the people of Viet-nam and of the GI skilled in Viet-nam is rapidly increasing. Faced with the inevitable defeat, Mr. Johnson pursues in his desperate escalation of the war to the most populated areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam. The bankruptcy of the American policy in Viet-nam is today a fait accompli. Mr. Johnson has no other alternative than to withdraw his defeated forces from the land of Viet-nam.

To salute the heroic people of Viet-nam, during the Week of Solidarity with this brave people, the MPLA issued the following declaration containing the following five points:

1. - The MPLA energetically condemns the American imperialists and all their lackeys for the war of aggression and genocide they are waging in Viet-nam;
2. - The MPLA gives its total and unconditional support to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, North and South of Parallel 17, against the barbaric American imperialism;
3. - The MPLA gives its total support to the FIVE POINTS PROPOSAL of the National Liberation Front of South Viet-nam and to the FOUR POINTS DECLARATION of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam;
4. - The MPLA totally supports the decision of the heroic Vietnamese fighters to struggle faintlessly against the foreign invaders and their puppets until the American imperialists are totally driven away from Vietnamese soil;
5. - The MPLA salutes the heroic people of Viet-nam who is today, for its consequent and heroic struggle against the American imperialists, the highest living example of revolutionary determination for all the people of the world.

Replying to the message of the MPLA the President of the National Liberation Front of South Viet-nam sent the following cable to the MPLA:

"SINCERE THANKS FOR THE WARM GREETINGS ON THE OCCASION OF THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY NLFSV. THAT THE FRIENDSHIP AND MILITANT SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF ANGOLA AND SOUTH VIET-NAM BE CONSOLIDATED AND DEVELOPED EVEN MORE

NGUYENHUUTHO
NATIONAL LIBERATION SOUTH VIET-NAM
SOUTH VIET-NAM 29/3/1967"

NEWS AND FACTS (Cont.)

THE POPE BLESSES THE PORTUGUESE PRESS

The MPLA never ceased to denounce the collaborationist NATO powers for the assistance they grant to Portugal colonialist in its war of genocide against the people of Angola.

Now the Pope, this "Vicar of Christ on Earth" in a provocative and highly reactionary act has blessed the Portuguese Press.

In effect, according to a dispatch of LUSITANIA (The Portuguese news agency) of the 31st of March, 1967 POPE PAUL VI received in a special audience the Catholic journalist MARQUES GASTAO, of Portuguese nationality, to whom the "Holy Father" transmitted his blessings to the Portuguese organs of information. This same newspaperman was also received in audience by the Vatican Secretary of State, CARDINAL CICOGNANI.

At this important moment in the history of the people of Angola, in which the fascist state apparatus of Portugal is being used in toto to massacre thousands of human beings, many of them Christians, in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and in Portugal itself, the "Head of the Catholic Church" himself shuts his eyes to the slaughter of these lives by a fascist régime, whose barbaric practices stand condemned in the world today, and even more, he chooses to bless this régime by blessing its right-hand-instrument, the Press.

The MPLA and the people of Angola, particularly the Catholic laity, vehemently condemn this dangerous act of provocation of the "Vicar of Christ on Earth."

A SINISTER VISIT

Two U.S. militarists, the Navy and Army attachés of the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon arrived in Luanda, the capital of Angola on the 29th of March for a ten days "visit".

The progress of the revolutionary struggle of the people of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA is expected to be the most important theme during the long discussions between the two agents of U.S. imperialism and the representatives of the fascist régime of Portugal in Angola. The S O S which the sinister "visitors" are expected to bring to their colonialist allies will not save the fascist régime of Portugal from its defeat by the patriotic forces of Angola under the clairvoyant leadership of the MPLA. The MPLA vehemently condemns the collusion of the American imperialists with the Portuguese fascists. DOWN WITH YANKI IMPERIALISM.

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THE TROUBLES OF THE REGIME OF SALAZAR

The repercussions of the colonial war are increasingly being felt within the colonial circles of Lisbon.

The fascist repression of the writers who dare to criticize the régime is increased; new drastic economic measures aimed at raising the state revenue, curtailing the consumer spending and lowering the level of expatriated capitals are taken.

One of the most dramatic examples of Sazarist repression of the writers is the case of SATAU MONTEIRO, a young writer, author of AGONIA PARA O JANTAR (Agony for Dinner) and of A GUERRA SANTA (The Holy War) in which he criticizes the colonial army of Salazar. Monteiro was arrested by the secret police, PIDE, accused of having committed high treason. Other writers equally jailed or persecuted by Salazar are TAVARES RODRIGUES and LUIS PACHECO, respectively authors of IMITACAO DA FELICIDADE (Imitation of Happiness) and of CRITICA DE CIRCUNSTANCIA (Critique of Circumstance). Official estimates reveal that the Portuguese colonialists are dedicating 42% of the budget to military expenditures alone.

Consumer goods are now more scarce in the market, the preference being given to those industries (transport, clothing, canned food and motor fuel) producing goods direct or indirectly used in the war.

For the first time Portugal had to import potatoes, meat, butter, while the available quantity of these products is becoming increasingly scarce. Tourism, an important source of badly needed foreign exchange is reduced; instead of the expected 1,000,000 tourists only 700,000 entered Portugal during the year of 1966.

A new 7% tax has been introduced on August of 1966, the transaction tax, levied on all the wholesale transactions. Another new economic regulation has been introduced: a Decree preventing the expatriation of capitals. The Portuguese régime finds it impossible to stop the flight of capitals by employing fiscal policy measures alone; the régime had to impose a legal Decree on the panicstricken capitalists to prevent them from sending their capitals abroad. Needless to say this measure will cost the fascist régime a tremendous loss of investments.

In short, the régime is seized in a lot of contradictions. Any measure it adopts sets into motion a multitude of forces with which the magic-activated system of the régime is incapable to deal with. The further complicated the administrative machine of the régime will become with the intensification of the colonial war the more deep-rooted will be its contradictions...and the revolutionary struggle of the people of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA continues...

"The strength of the MPLA consists of the support given by the People inside of our country"

"To fight for Angola is to fight for Africa"

(VICTORY OR DEATH).

FROM THE COMBAT FRONT

Eastern Front

- On the 24th of January, 1967, at 4:30 P.M., a group of MPLA guerrillas attacked three houses occupied by agents of PIDE (the Portuguese secret police) at MBINGA, near TEIXEIRA DE SOUSA. The occupants, all Portuguese secret agents, were killed and 3 guns, one rifle, some clothes, two watches, and two radios were seized.
- On the 15th of February, 1967, at about 7:00 P.M. a group of enemy soldiers guided by Angolan traitor, tried to encircle a small group of MPLA guerrillas who were on a reconnaissance mission near the town of BUNDAS (Gago Coutinho). Subjected to an intensive fire, an considering their relatively low number, compared to that of Portuguese soldiers, our fighters preferred not to respond immediately to the enemy fire.
- Later on, encouraged by the silence of our guerrillas the enemy tried to penetrate the bush. Precisely at that moment the MPLA guerrillas opened fire, killing 3 (three) Portuguese soldiers and then retired to safety.
- Finally on the 20th of February 1967, MPLA guerrillas attacked another residence of a PIDE agent, killing him as well as two Angolan collaborators. Among the material seized were 1 F.N. rifle, 1 pistol, two bicecles, some blankets and a large quantity of food.
- On the 18th February, 1967, at 3 P.M. the detachment of MPLA freedom fighters named VIET-ANGOLA in honour of the heroic people of Viet-Nam, made a surprise attack on four enemy vehicles loaded with troops travelling from the CHIUME post to the NINDA post.
- According to the plan of our guerrillas, when the Portuguese troops arrived at the MULAYI River, they had to disembark in order to reconstruct the bridge which the MPLA forces had previously destroyed. It was at that moment that the MPLA guerrillas launched their assault opening an intensive fire against the enemy troops. 20 (twenty) Portuguese soldiers were killed and the majority of the others were wounded. No casualties were registered on our side.
- On the 12th February, 1967, at 6:00 P.M., a detachment of MPLA guerrillas made a surprise attack on a residence of PIDE agents at DILOLO LAKE, LUACANO post. The Portuguese secret agent managed to escape from the attack but they left behind

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one rifle and some ammunition, a quantity of foodstuff, two bicycles and one radio.

→ On the 17th February, 1967, at 4:30 A.M., one of the MPLA detachments operating between the KUANDO-KUBANGO and MOXICO districts attacked the MUIE Post with machine-guns, rifles and hand-granades.

The Portuguese soldiers began to retreat to their hiding places, frantically trying to escape from the attack of our freedom forces. But 6 (six) Portuguese soldiers were killed and many others wounded in this action by the MPLA forces.

→ Finally on the 18th February, 1967, at 4:45 P.M. a detachment of MPLA guerrillas on a reconnaissance mission in the area of the LUMBA Post ambushed an important unit of Portuguese soldiers, just as they were terrorising the people of MANGONJO village on the LUKONYA RIVER, trying to force the villagers into the concentration camp installed by the colonists here. In this action the MPLA guerrillas killed 56 (fifty-six) enemy soldiers and wounded ^{many} others.

There were no losses among the MPLA forces in the three actions mentioned above.

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VICTORY OR DEATH !
VICTORY IS SURE !
THE MPLA REPRESENTATIVE IN TAN-
ZANIA

IN THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 24TH TO FEBRUARY 18TH APPROXIMATELY 87 (EIGHTY-SEVEN) PORTUGUESE COLONIALIST TROOPS AND SEVERAL PIDE AGENTS WERE KILLED IN THE EASTERN FRONT BY THE MPLA FIGHTERS.

"Upon uniting in the same revolutionary struggle all the elements of our people, the MPLA has launched the real bases for the advent of a free and united nation"

Comrade Dr. AGOSTINHO NETO
President of the MPLA

ERRATA

Pag. 3 line 19

Instead of ...augmentation of the ... by artificially ...
should read ...augmentation of the imperialist conspiracy by...

Pag. 3 last line

Instead of ...But we reaffirm ...
should read...Hence we reaffirm...

Pag. 5 line 14

Instead of ...was sent manu milirari...
should read...was sent manu militari...

Pag. 8 line 14

Instead of ...are afterwards chopped of by ...
should read...are afterwards chopped off by ...

Pag. 9 line 22

Instead of ...Today panic has now invaded it ...
should read...Today panic has invaded it ...

Pag. 12 line 6

Instead of...of the mans through which ...
should read...of the means through which...

Pag. 14 line 4

Instead of ...radioes, powder mil, and ...
should read...radioes, poweder milk and ...

Pag. 16 line 23

Instead of ...as some guerrillas moag whom ...
should read...as some guerrillas among whom...

Pag. 17 line 6

Instead of Viet-nam is today a fai accompli...
should read ...Viet-nam is today a fait accompli...

Pag. 19 line 29

Instead of ...capitals by emplying fiscal policy...
should read...capitals by applying fiacal policy...