

# ANGOLA IN ARMS



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\*\*TODAY THE MPLA COMBATS IN THREE FRONTS: THE NORTHERN FRONT, THE CABINDA FRONT, AND THE EASTERN FRONT.

\*\*THE STRUGGLE AGAINST PORTUGUESE COLONIALISM HAS TO BE CARRIED OUT INSIDE OF ANGOLA BY THE PEOPLE OF ANGOLA.

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

\*\*WE MUST MAKE 1967 THE YEAR OF THE GENERALIZATION OF THE ARMED STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY.

\*\*TODAY THE MPLA IS THE ONLY NATIONALIST FORCE COMBATING IN ANGOLA.

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

\*\*FROM ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WHO LOVE FREEDOM AND PROGRESS WE DEMAND UNDERSTANDING AND SOLIDARITY AS WELL AS MATERIAL ASSISTANCE IN OUR COMBAT FOR THE FREEDOM AND PROGRESS OF OUR PEOPLE.

\*\*TODAY MORE THAN HOPE THERE IS CERTITUDE IN THE FINAL VICTORY.

\*\*THE DIRECT PARTICIPATION OF THE POPULAR MASSES OF OUR COUNTRY IN THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE NATION IS ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MPLA IN AN INDEPENDENT ANGOLA.

\*\*VICTORY OR DEATH!  
VICTORY IS SURE!

# EDITORIAL

## THE DANGER OF EXPANSIONIST POLICY OF THE RACIST RÉGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

Today more obvious signs of the expansionist tendencies of the racist régime of South Africa are being openly manifested to the world. Signs that reveal that US-led imperialism has entrusted upon their racist running dogs in South Africa a new mission in Southern Africa .

Thus in the field of economics the apartheid-believers have drawn up a sinister plan for a "common market" which, at its first stage, would include some of the African countries whose governments are more permeable to the imperialist poisonous influence, but whose ultimate goal is to expand the racist venom to several other African countries North of the Republic. In this subversive plan, a very special place is occupied by both Angola and Mozambique since it is in the territories under Portuguese domination that the South African racists intend to exert a more direct influence and even interfere militarily.

The visit that the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Franco Nogueira, paid to apartheid South Africa during the month of July as well as the growing investments, the technical and material assistance given by the racist régime to their Portuguese associates — the building of dams and roads in both Angola and Mozambique — are all patent signs of the pre-arranged plan for a massive infiltration by South Africa in the economies of the two territories. This ganging up of racist and the imperialist forces in Southern Africa is in accordance with the old line trailed by the Portuguese fascists who are forced to mortgage the wealth of our country and of the other colonies in order to maintain their colonial domination in Africa.

It is important to keep in mind, however, that Franco Nogueira, the peddler of the régime, went to South Africa in order to plead for military assistance and discuss with his fellow gangsters in the kingdom of apartheid the matters concerning the common "defence" and "security" of the territories under their domination.

Thus witnessing to this fact the press and radio in racist South Africa, shortly before and after the visit of the salazarist official, have particularly emphasized their pernicious propaganda campaign against our people's noble war for liberation.

Writing and broadcasting in purely militarist terms, the newspapers and radio in apartheid South Africa are hastily preparing

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EDITORIAL (Cont.)

the white-public opinion "at home" as well as the international public opinion for the pre-planned eventual direct intervention in the war for liberation that our noble people, under the clear sighted leadership of the MPLA, is fighting in Angola.

For instance the JOHANNESBURG STAR in an editorial appearing on its issue of June 21st, entitled PORTUGAL IN AFRICA - How Long Can Portugal Afford to Fight for its Africa wrote: "It is unlikely that the rebels in either Angola or Mozambique can win in the military sense. Their strategy is more probably based on the belief that Portugal will, in the long run, find it unprofitable to continue put men and money into the defence of these territories and will follow the example of other colonial powers by withdrawing from Africa". And the editorial continues: "... Portugal is now spending a good deal more on its African's 'provinces' than it gets from them". This troublesome situation according to the editorial is due to the fact that "The rebellion in Northern Angola ... has now spread to other parts of the territory taken new menacing forms." and he goes on "Even the defence of Mozambique is now a major preoccupation." And, under these circumstances asks the editorialist, "How long can a country with such scanty resources survive this war of attrition?" And in conclusion he writes, "South Africa's strategic interest in the outcome is obvious. The fall of Portuguese Africa would bring an aggressive African nationalism to our borders and rudely shatter Southern Africa economic bloc." And to really come to the point the editorial ends by disclosing the real intention of the South African racists to attempt to counter the success of "this aggressive nationalism" and writes THE STAR: "No such calamity is yet imminent, but the situation on South Africa's neighbours is going to need a hard look (by the South African racists)."

Oppressor of the African people of the country, the minority régime knows that the end of its domination is near; that the present state of affairs in Southern Africa cannot be kept unchanged. The people of South Africa, today in arms to combat against the oppressors, will, once and for all, drive away the fascist oppressors who are working hand and glove with US-led international imperialism. With the acting solidarity of the anti-imperialist countries of Africa and of the world at large the white minority régime in South Africa will definitely be swept away from our continent.

In answer to the threatless threats of the racist allies of colonialist Portugal, the people of Angola in arms, under the leadership of the MPLA, in the struggle to liberate the motherland and to prevent any other form of domination in Angola, we pledge to carry on our struggle until the final victory.

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# Blueprint to consolidate the position of the MPLA in Eastern Angola

In Eastern Angola, the revolutionary struggle of our people under the leadership of the MPLA is experiencing a fast advancement. In accordance with the path of the development of our struggle the needs of our people have also grown; therefore new programmes aimed at responding more effectively to these needs had to be launched; other programmes already in operation had to be stimulated so that the process of growth of our Revolution in this Front can be made uniform.

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Therefore, in order to analyze the whole revolutionary situation on the Eastern front of the MPLA, the Steering Committee for the III Region met in Moxico (Angola) during the month of June.

Comrade AGOSTINHO NETO was among the participants to this important meeting since the time in which it was held coincided with his stay on the Eastern front. The meeting was, therefore, conducted by the President of the MPLA.

The decisions of this meeting are already having and will continue to have far reaching effects in the development of our struggle for national liberation.

Two focal points were particularly considered during this meeting: the advancement of the war and the consolidation of the position of the MPLA in Eastern Angola. Under these two points the Committee discussed especially in detail the following five points: 1) Means to advance the armed struggle together with the reorganisation of the Popular Militia; 2) The increment in the production of food and other commodities; 3) The increase in efficiency of the politico-military school; 4) The activities of the Medical assistance service; and finally 5) The installation of People's Stores.

## 1) Popular Militia

With the advancement of the war in the Eastern Front the number of people living in the equally growing number of zones controlled by the MPLA has considerably increased. With this encou-

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BLUEPRINT (Cont.)

raging development new tasks are being assigned to our people.

One of these is the Popular Militia organized by the MPLA with the objective of making more efficient the programme of defence and mobilization of our people.

2) Increase of the production of food

Another equally important task is the increase of production of both food and other easily produced tools.

Feeding the guerrilla is a task which our people have already taken to themselves and made of it one of their important contribution to our revolutionary war. Thus during a meeting held in Moxico (Angola), responding to a call to increase the production of food made by comrade Neto as he spoke during this meeting, a local man Brito Sandeleji (45) took the floor to express in a rather deep-meaning and symbolic way, what our people take to be their duty to our Revolution.

These were his words : "Yes", he affirmed, "We must produce more and more food for the guerrilla and for ourselves; that is, we must kill the enemy , that is in the guerrilla's stomach so that the guerrilla may kill our enemy".

Through this statement we clearly see the revolutionary level of maturity reached by our people; we also see that our people have indeed grasped tthe real essence of our People's War; a war in which the young and the old, men and women, the peasant and the urbanite, the intellectual and the illiterate must all alike take part, incorporated in a vast anti-colonialist front. The proof that this is already taking place in Angola today is in the fact that our people's villages have been transformed into real theaters in which many scenes portraying the heroism of our people are constantly occurring.

Produce more food "to kill the enemy that is in the guerri - lla's stomach" is a motto today followed by our people determined to completely destroy all the vestiges of the colonialist system.

3) Increase the efficiency of the politico-military school

Following their obscurantist policy, the Portuguese colonialists in Angola have deliberately refused to educate our people. The 98% of illiteracy r is the dark legacy of colonialism in our country. Therefore the task of education our people rests with ourselves —the revolutionary people of Angola.

The MPLA has long ago embarked on this task, thus trying to fill the wide gap left by the barbarous colonialists in our

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country. However, due to the many internal and external difficulties already encountered in our struggle, whatever has already been by the MPLA on this field could only be, in its scope and realizing what is still left undone, a rather symbolic task.

In order to progress a revolutionary Movement must have its own well trained, disciplined and determined revolutionary cadres. And in order to train these cadres the MPLA has established a Center for Revolutionary Instruction (CIR).

Two branches of CIR are today functioning in the Northern and in the Cabinda fronts and with the opening of the Eastern Front the necessary steps were taken to install the Center in Eastern Angola. Today, approximately one year and half after the opening of the Eastern front CIR is fully in operation there serving our people and serving our Revolution.

Amongst the cadres presently being trained at the CIR are the teachers who will carry out the literacy campaigns and also to supply the personnel for the primary schools to be established by the MPLA throughout the Eastern Front.

With the establishment of the CIR the MPLA has launched the basis for a revolutionary system of education suitable to the needs of our Revolutionary War in the Eastern front and throughout our country. CIR is the source, the reservoir of cadres for our Revolution; it is the foundation for a solid structure — the revolutionary educational system — which the MPLA is about to install in Eastern Angola.

There are presently enrolled at the different programmes of the Center more than 200 militants: men, women and children of both sexes. CIR has three Divisions: the LOWER DIVISION, the MIDDLE DIVISION and the HIGHER DIVISION and also the "estagiários". All the CIR trainees are politico-military cadres, that is, the training is basically politico-military.

At the Lower Division the militants are divided into three groups according to their level of education. Thus there are Group C designed for those militants enrolled in literacy classes; Group B for those militants with the first and second grades of Primary school and finally Group A designed for those militants with attendance of third and fourth grades of Primary school as well as those with some secondary education. At all these levels, but with more emphasis at the groups B and A, in addition to the strictly academic sessions the militants are also given a politico-military training.

All the Lower Division students are children up to 14 years of age, while those at the Middle and Higher Divisions are for

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BLUEPRINT (CONT.)

men and women.

The "estagiários" are men and women who, in addition to a primarily military training in guerrilla warfare receive also a political training, especially based upon the revolutionary programme of the MPLA.

For all the courses CIR has prepared manuals carefully designed to suit the level of comprehension of the militants.

Upon launching the Center for Revolutionary Instruction in Eastern Angola, the MPLA has taken an important step towards the consolidation of our Revolutionary war in Eastern Angola.

#### 4) Enlarging the activities of the Medical Assistance Service

Another equally important aspect which is given special attention by the MPLA in our Revolutionary war is related to the Health of our people. Throughout their five centuries' presence in Angola the Portuguese colonialists specialized in the pillage of our land and the massacre and exploitation of our people; criminous activities which the Portuguese bandits carried out, in connivance with their imperialist allies. Hence, the complete disregard for the health of our people is another shameful and at the same time barbois characteristic of the Portuguese colonization. Instead of hospitals to care for the health of our people the Portuguese colonialists brought with them first the slave trade and later forced labour, two practices which lie at the heart of the massive assassinations and enormous death rate which the people of Angola have known. Therefore, under these circumstances, another equally enormous task of our Revolution is to provide our people with the necessary means of protection against disease and disease-creating factors.

Each of the combat fronts of the MPLA has attached to it a medical assistance service and the Eastern Front has its own, staffed by a doctor and several nurses. For a zone in which neither, both schools and sanitary assistance did almost previously exist, the launching of these two programmes by the MPLA represents a success of the Revolution — a victory of our people in arms. But a rather unimportant victory considering the task which still lies ahead.

With the consecutive defeats inflicted upon the enemy a portion of our national territory yesterday occupied by the colonialists came under the control of our heroic people. The colonialist shopkeepers, the colonialist administrators along with the colonialist soldiers were all driven away from these zones now under the control of the people of Angola under the clear-sighted leadership of the MPLA.

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# THE PEOPLE WENT TO WAR

by ANTONIO JACINTO

On a mat  
 bathed by the shadow  
 of the sunlight-outing mafumeira  
 mammy Lemba  
 lost in present rememberences of her absent husband  
 puts cafuné on her little son

(kamona ka kaianga esta chorar  
 kaianga foi na guerra kaianga foi na guerra)

A solitary village  
 a mix of shade and dark adorns the quiet spaces in between  
 the huts

children sleeping  
 old men thinking  
 women remembering  
 panting dogs thirsty  
 flies ganging on the dunghills  
 on the valley curling little brooks  
 - absence of men creating life

The sun sustains a general interrogation

The People went to war, the People went to war  
when will he return?

Not even a wing cuts hot-burning sky

Kaianga went to war, Kaianga went to war  
I know not whether he will return

The People went to war, the People went to war  
I know: the People will return.

mafumeira - a xerophyte shrub commonly found in the arid districts of Angola

cafuné - an unguent used on bruises

Kamona - Kimbundu word for little son; ka - kimbundu word for of; esta chorar - Portuguese phrase for is crying; kaianga - name of a man; foi na guerra - Portuguese phrase for went to war.

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Facts from the

## History of Colonialist Portugal

PORTUGAL HAD BEEN AND STILL IS A PARASITE COUNTRY PAR EXCELLENCE

During the second half of the XVth Century and the first half of the XVIth, the Portuguese pirates incited by an unchecked greed, arrived in Angola, Mozambique, India and Brasil. Fully attacked by cholera, they threw themselves to the practice of genocide and pillage, savagely and sadicly murdering the people they found with the objective of accumulating wealth.

Ships arrived in Lisbon fully loaded with gold, precious stones, spices and ivory and even with elephants and rhinoceroses! All that found they robbed! But especially slaves, African slaves, to toil and manure with their sweat the lands of Alentejo; other they brought simply to be used as servants or as symbols of "exotism" at the houses of the weathiest families.

From 1500 on, incalculable fortunes began to pour into Lisbon; the Portuguese people until then poor and conformed, abandoned their previously pursued occupations to dedicate themselves, some, to this new bewildering life, others, to the flattery of the wealthy and finally others to the mendicity.

The avarice was in such a high degree that the caravels carried loads double or tripple their normal capacity, and the more they carried the faster they were shipwrecked! This is the real reason for the so-called "tragico-maritime history" which has been the source of so many crocodile tears on the part of the fascist "historians".

The great German bankers of the time, those associated with the famous Pflugger and Weser Houses came to establish their main branches in Lisbon. The Italian cities of Florence, Veneze and Genova, citadels of the famous Medici, Bardi and Caponi, became totally banrupted as they stopped being the centers of the commerce with the East, "glorious place now taken over by Portugal.

Lisbon, as the salazaris "historians" presumptively write, became a "cosmopolitan city"; from all the points in Europe the great traders flew into Lisbon; bankers from the best representatives of the German banks to those of the prominent Hanseatic League from England and France. On the other hand, the Portuguese set up commercial representation in Flanders and in England.

All looked as if it would never end. The owners of Portugal were living totally wrapped up in a golden dream of Alice in the wonder

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land and the king of this epoch, Manuel the First, was given the epithet the Fortunate...

It is only this idyllic aspect which is narrated to us by the history manuals of the salazarists. However, the sordid side of the History of Portugal -- together with the good -- is presented by several historians amongst whom J.B. Trend in his book "Portugal" published in 1957 in London. We quote:

"They (the Portuguese) did not produce anything in their country; neither in agriculture nor in industry. Although in the surphace, all looked like a perpetual carnival the nation was in its entirety begging for bead".

And he continues.

"The king had to order from Flanders many shiploads of wheat. After 1503-1504 a famine plague invaded the nation (in 1505). The tremendous wealth present in Lisbon was not usefully applied to the nation. In 1521 the hunger reached alarming proportions that the pors who wandered through the streets of Lisbon often died and remained, for a long time, without being burried, lying on the streets. Cereals continued to be imprted from abroad; Portugal began to import weat and barley from France and North Africa as well as from Flanders."

Food products from salted meat to wheat and fish came all from abroa. All the elementary manufactured goods, from textiles to furniture were imported. PORTUGAL WAS THE PARASITE COUNTRY PAR EXCELLENCE. This was and continues to be the preponderant feature of the Portugal of yesterday and today.

But all this is natural, some will probably say. This also happened in England during the period of primitive capital formation, when pors wandered through the streets and were decapitated by the "very christian" king Henry the VIIth. But it isn't! The essential thing to keep in mind is the fact that while Holand, England, France and the cther countries took advantage of the exploitation of the wealth of their colonies to industrialize their economies - to jump from the Middle Age to Capitalism - Portugal, to the contrary, became more and more economically retarded. Instead of industrializing their country, by building up first agriculture and small industry, the Portuguese abandoned both and with the wealth they plundered from the African, Asian and American people of their colonies they imported those essential commodities to the life of any nation.

All the Angolans know very well that the small Portuguese shopkeeper -- the one who spends his life selling all the petty things, including the five cents of manioc floer and dry beans -- is a clever but insidious robber. But what is less known by many Angolans is that these Portuguese reveal themselves incapable to understand the most elementary mechanics of commerce on a wide scale, because for this it is necessary to have an open mind and ... .. to know some accounting!

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Facts from the History...

Therefore the foreigners, particularly the Dutch, were the ones who took advantage of the incapacity of the Portuguese merchants, buying the spices in Lisbon and reselling, at a price four or more times higher than the buying price, at several markets in central and Northern Europe. In their dealings the Dutches took advantage among other things, of the repeated plagues and famine which constantly invaded Portugal and which forced her to buy food abroad at extraordinarily high prices.

Thus Portugal, the then wealthiest country in Europe, found herself fully indebted. And as writes Perry Anderson in his book "Portugal et la Fin de l'ultra-Colonialisme", "the debts of Portugal vis-à-vis Flanders reached such a high amount that in 1543 the interest rate in Antwerp was 50%. In 1544 the real debt was 2 million cruzados and in 1552 3 millions; in 1560 the debt was so high that the creditors refused to charge any interest."

In all this a unique phenomenon is clearly apparent: the wealth stolen by Portugal rather than assisting its modernization was used in the industrialization of other European countries.

The Portuguese pirates came to the colonies to rob the spices, the gold the ivory from India and Angola for the Dutches to industrialize their country!

And later, during the Kingdom of John III, faced with the constant pressure from the numerous creditors, the pirate king decided to trust to the Jewish bankers the mission of settling the debts of the nation: with great stupefaction the bankers arrived at the conclusion that in order to pay for the deficit in the balance of payments it was necessary an amount more than four times the annual revenue of the nation herself.

Alarmed with such a "brilliant" record, and trying desperately to solve the situation, the "most christian" king of the bandits took the measure he deemed "appropriate": he launched the pogroms against the jews and set up the Holy Office Tribunal ran by the most Saint Ignacius of Loyola (the sadly famous Inquisition).

From then on, under the accusation of practicing sorcery, thousands upon thousands of jews were burnt alive, while many others were expelled from Portugal. But... ..since the money and the objects belonging to them were "affected" by fetish, they were all, naturally, confiscated by the "Christian" state so that the debts could be paid.

In a sign of gratitude for the "services" rendered to the Church and to the nation the "great" king John III of Portugal was given the epithet of Piedoso (Pious).

Following the commercial bankruptcy which resulted from the tremendous slow down of the spice trade with India, another golden period occurred with the sugar trade, this time with the "exploration" of the sugar companies in Brasil during the XVIIth Cen-

EDITORIAL (End)

The struggle against Portuguese colonialism which is being carried out by our people and by the brother peoples of Mozambique and the so-called Portuguese Guinea as well as the struggle of the brothers peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and South West Africa, are part of the same revolutionary process. It is a process that neither the Portuguese colonialists nor the South African racists can paralyze. No amount of technical, political or military assistance given to moribund colonialist Portugal can stop our brave people from achieving its Independence. The enemies of the people of Angola, the Portuguese colonialists and their imperialist and racist allies, will be crushed by the brave people of Angola in arms. OUR VICTORY IS INEVITABLE !

## FACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF COLONIALIST PORTUGAL (Cont.)

But by the end of the century new competitors came into the picture, the Britons and the French, with their colonies in West Indies. Thus once again Portugal's economy fell to the letargic state from which it only came out in the XVIIIth Century with the "discovery" of the gold and diamond mines in Minas Gerais also in Brasil. However, this golden epoch was of a rather short duration for in 1822 Brasil became independent from Portugal and the "mother country" continued its normal course of an indebted, poor, and stagnated country.

But one may ask oneself again. Where was all this money used in? Most of it was wasted in several commercial ventures which only benefited the other European countries, while the remaining was lavishly spent on many luxurious objects to satisfy an infernal and offensive but... .. simple-minded luxury.

For example, the salazarist "historians" themselves, very delighted, narrate that King John V, without knowing what to do with so much gold brought in from Brasil ordered that the Mafra Convent be built for him and that a huge carillon from England, made of solid gold, be used on the structure. The British industrialists, having considered this an absurd expenditure, decided to ask whether the Portuguese monarch was in reality ordering from England a solid-gold-made carillon. Simpleminded, the King of pirates, with the intention of boasting his wealth, ordered in reply two similar solid-gold-made carillons!

Finally, by the end of the XIXth Century and during the first 67 years of the XXth, Portugal enjoyed a new period of national grandeur, thanks to the exploitation of the peoples and of the wealth of her African colonies, more particularly Angola.

But, as in the past, Portugal did not industrialize itself. Most of the tremendous profits made in the colonies was and continues to be sucked by the international monopolies while the relatively small but still big portion which accrues to the small Portuguese oligarchy is lavishly wasted in the Estoril casinos as well as at the expensive cabarets in Paris.

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BLUEPRINT (End)

This encouraging development however, brought about the need to set up new institutions totally controlled by our people and to serve our people. One of such institutions is the People's Stores which the MPLA created in order to respond to our people's needs for certain of most scarce commodities.

In the zones now controlled by the MPLA our people have terminated the exploitation by the small Portuguese retailer who sold, at exorbitant prices all, from the manioc flower — the main food staple used by our people — to the cheap-material shirt. By totally sweeping away the exploitation of our people by the colonialist commercial practices several thousands of Angolans now living in the zones controlled by the MPLA have begun to experience a life of freedom without the exploitation of man by man.

With the further implementation of the blueprint for the consolidation of the Eastern Front of the MPLA greater will be the victories of our people in our heroic struggle against the Portuguese colonialists. Determined and totally sure of the justness of our cause, the people of Angola, under the clear-sighted leadership of the MPLA, will continue to wage our Revolutionary war, continue to create more and more of the revolutionary institutions, continue to fight to liberate our motherland from the shackles of colonialism while at the same time build the new life for the new Angola.

With the guns the people of Angola will definitely destroy the present system of exploitation imposed on us by the Portuguese colonialists working hand and glove with their imperialist allies. The victory of our people is inevitable.

FACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF COLONIALIST PORTUGAL (End)

Therefore we are in reality before a factual demonstration of the incapacity on the part of the Portuguese leaders to bring their country out of its secular retardation. This fact is in such a way inoculated in the mentality of the present leaders of the fascist régime of Portugal that they don't even hesitate to boast publicly that "Portugal is and will always be an agricultural country!"

But no wonder. Why this will not be the case if this country has already accustomed itself to live as a parasite of the other peoples?! ...

## AN ADVENTURER DRIVEN OUT OF ZAMBIA

JONAS MALHEIRO SAVIMBI, is a well-known adventurer who entitles himself "doctor" and says to have a degree in "Medicine" although nobody knows from which University and when he has been awarded such degree.

During the month of July of this year the adventurer was expelled from Zambia.

Savimbi has not and cannot show his "diploma of Medicine" to anybody and he hasn't yet given any proof that he has the competence to practice Medicine or any other profession aside from that of political intriguer at the pay of the imperialists.

The decision to expell this dangerous provocator from Zambia was arrived at by the Government of the Republic after he had been for approximately one year in that African country. The MPLA ignores the concrete causes which brought about this decision. However the MPLA knows fully well the individual affected by it in order to understand why and approve of measure taken by the Government of the brother country of Zambia.

In effect this shameless imperialist lackey was successively a member of the MPLA, "minister of the so-called 'g.r.a.e.'", and finally "president" of a tribal grouping which he denominated "u.n.i.t.a." (to imitate UNIP).

From very early, first manoeuvred by foreign protestant missionaries, Savimbi gave sufficient proof of his submission to the imperialists, when he canceled his membership in the MPLA in 1960, in order to start his career in the "g.r.a.e." as "minister of foreign affairs". During his permanence in this tribal movement, Savimbi contributed largely in the drawing and implementation of the reactionary and anti-national policy pursued, up to today, by Holden Robert's "g.r.a.e.". And although Savimbi has formed his "u.n.i.t.a." he maintains, under a different form, straight cooperation with the organization of which he was once "minister of foreign affairs". The murder of several thousands Angolans perpetrated by the UPA were executed with the complicity of Savimbi who subscribed to the fratricide line pursued by the UPA and fiercely defended it in the international plan.

At this point we must deviate for a while from our main subject. But in order to have an understanding of the phenomenon

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AN ADVENTURER ... (Cont.)

known as "division within the Angolan nationalism" it is necessary to place it in its appropriate context of the struggle for the total liberation of Africa which is being waged against the colonialist and imperialist powers of Europe and North America. To the resolute decision of the peoples of our continent to free themselves from foreign domination, whatever its manifestation may be, stand diametrically opposed the colonialist and racist governments as well as the imperialist powers who are trying to continue imposing upon our whole continent a black history of neo-colonialism.

It is in this context that the patriotic forces of Angola find themselves systematically opposed by certain groups which, though entitling themselves "nationalist", are in reality aggregates disassociated from the aspirations of our people, promoted and lead by the imperialists in order to attempt to stop the revolutionary struggle for national liberation in Angola.

Thus there are common features among all these so-called Angolan "nationalist" groups: First they are always set up on tribal basis in order to explore this weakness of our people and of all the peoples of our continent; Second, each and any of them systematically refuses to unite with the MPLA and, instead, actively wages a fierce war against the Movement as if the real enemy of our people were the MPLA rather than the Portuguese colonialists.

The history of our people's struggle for liberation is well-known. Although the revolutionary era in Angola began much earlier than 1961, for the subject matter we are dealing with here, it is relevant that we limit ourselves to the post-1961 years.

On the 4th of February, 1961, the MPLA launched the armed struggle in Luanda with the assault of the prisons where the Portuguese colonialists were keeping several Angolan nationalists, most of them members of the MPLA. Later this struggle spreaded to the Northern part of our country where the preconditions for the armed struggle were more obviously present. It was then, at that moment, that the UPA came to the picture. It began by claiming to have full responsibility and command over the struggle, far away from its headquarters in Leopoldville (now Kinshasa); later the UPA's activities were directed towards deviating our people from the original and concrete objectives of our people's war for liberation by persuading several Angolan patriots to turn their forces, instead of against the Portuguese colonialists, against their own brothers, particularly the members of the MPLA. The facts and events surrounding this sad affair are already well-known to everybody but we shall cite just a few.

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AN ADVENTURER... (Cont.)

For instance, many members of several guerrilla columns sent by the MPLA to man and provide our front in Northern Angola with the necessary supplies to carry out our struggle were murdered by UPA-led bands. Later on when this group transformed itself into "g.r.a.e." and enjoyed the monopoly of the assistance granted by the OAU, the war in Angola began to decrease gradually in volume and attempts to negotiate with Portugal, sponsored by certain African countries who sanctioned "g.r.a.e." defeatist line, began to occur more frequently.

The unjust policy of the successive governments of Congo (Kinshasa) who, from that moment on, never allowed the MPLA to operate in this African country, is just one more aspect of the consequent opposition manifested by the Kinshasa governmental circles vis-à-vis the struggle of the patriotic forces of Angola led by the MPLA. At this moment about 50 militants of the MPLA amongst whom a member of the Director Committee, are being detained in Congo (Kinshasa) under the most humiliating and cruel circumstances, without any foreseeable hope of saving themselves from a tragic end.

In 1964, the MPLA opened its Cabinda front. This fact brought about a tremendous change in attitude by the African world vis-à-vis the struggle of our people. The so-called "g.r.a.e." began to lose its prestige while our Movement was growing more dynamic and in importance before the world.

It was on this occasion that some "ministers" following a pre-arranged plan began to apparently desert from the ranks of the Holden Robert-led group. Among these one the most notorious desertions was that of Alexandre Taty, "minister for the armament". This man went as far as to return to Cabinda and offer his services to the Portuguese colonialists to "mobilize" his people (the people of his region --Cabinda) against the MPLA. Taty has been deceiving our people living in that district, preaching that in order for the people of Cabinda to be given independence by the Portuguese they must first finish with (fight against) the MPLA and stop the war. Taty is "mobilizing" the people on purely tribal basis --exploring the tribal loyalty of our people-- and directing his pernicious action against the MPLA, betraying our people and collaborating with the Portuguese colonialists in repression of the people of Angola. It is here, in Cabinda, that the traitorous activity reached its peak.

In 1966 Zambia becomes another theater of the treasonous campaign sponsored by the imperialists and carried out by imperialist-created "leaders" which the enemies attempt to impose upon our heroic people.

In effect, it was in 1966, when the MPLA opened its Eastern

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AN ADVENTURER... (Cont.)

front that Savimbi "minister of foreign affairs" after he had played the trick of breaking with the so-called "g.r.a.e." to come to Zambia and organize there his band aimed at fighting, like another traitor in Cabinda, against the MPLA. Likewise; on tribal basis, Savimbi incited the people to "combat" to "liberate" only the Southern part of the territory and preaching that our people from this part of our country had nothing to do with the "Northerners". In Zambia, Savimbi was able to gather support from some émigrés to form his "unita" and launch his propaganda campaign against the MPLA.

Immediately the reactionary press in the Western countries, including the Portuguese, plus the press in racist South Africa began to refer to Savimbi's activities in rather praising terms, and considering him the most active Angolan "nationalist". The foreign protestant missionaries both inside and outside of our country began to propagate Savimbi's name among the Angolan masses presenting him as "the messiah who had been sent by God and as the 'son of the people' sent to liberate the people". Judging by the nature of the source of this fraudulent propaganda it was very easy to see what was behind all this interest for the "liberator".

In his propaganda Savimbi tried to instill into the minds of our people a feeling of frustration and discredit for the struggle. Those whom he managed to seduce with his lies and intrigue to join the ranks of his "unita" are charged exaggeratedly high dues. He advised his younger sympathizers to arm themselves with fetish if they wanted to be sent to the combat field because, so he preached, "fetish protects them from the Portuguese bullets".

Savimbi's aim is to combat against the MPLA in the Eastern region of Angola, like Taty in Cabinda and Holden in Northern Angola thus accomplishing his task in the implementation of a plan master-minded by the imperialist in their attempt to bar the progress of our people and of the African peoples in general towards freedom and the building of better future.

The day will come in which Savimbi and Holden Robert — the "prime-minister" and the "deserted foreign minister" — who have always been, secret or openly, in touch with each other will come together to continue their pernicious activity at the service of the boss whose orders they both follow. And they will certainly both follow on the footsteps of Alexandre Taty, openly selling themselves to the Portuguese colonists and directly take part in the repression of our people, engaged in a glorious combat against these same colonialists, under the leadership of the MPLA.

It is cristal clear that Savimbi, Holden and Taty are three men who have betrayed the true interests of our people and who

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AN ADVENTURER... (End)

are being used as tribal instruments of the imperialists in order to guarantee a neo-colonialist future for Angola. This is the reason why they all throw themselves wholeheartedly in the fight against the Movement sincerely engaged in the struggle for the total liberation of our country.

Thus when seen outside of this context, the "problem of unity of the Angolan nationalism" is quite often presented in wrong terms. Very many African brothers have not yet discovered that those who speak more loudly about the unity and make of it the magic formula (towards which all our forces should be directed) to solve the national question of Angola are also the same individuals who do their utmost to divide our people and render difficult the real struggle for liberation in Angola.

Unity is indeed a means which could, to a certain extent, lead us more easily towards the attainment of our major objectives; but unity is not an end in itself.

We hope that the leaders of those truly independent African countries and the whole African public opinion will sufficiently understand this phenomenon so that our people may be efficiently assisted in its struggle to conquer our freedom. It is just that in this struggle the brother African countries should channel their assistance to our people through the MPLA, today the sole leader of the struggle for liberation in Angola.

Driven out from Zambia, Savimbi will pursue his career of adventure and destruction; the imperialists and some African, for some obscure reasons, will continue to aid and support him.

But of one thing we are absolutely sure : our people, under the leadership of the MPLA, will remain always vigilant and will not allow that our most sacred interests be betrayed by anybody.

OUR VICTORY IS SURE !

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THE REVOLUTION IN ANGOLA, LIKE ALL THE OTHER REVOLUTIONS, IS A DIALECTIC UNITY OF TWO PROCESSES: CREATION AND DESTRUCTION--DESTRUCTION OF THE COLONIALIST POWER AND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NATION.

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"THE INJURY, THE SLANDER, AND THE DIATRIBE OF IMPERIALISM ARE A THOUSAND TIMES PREFERIBLE THAN ITS PRAISE."

FIDEL CASTRO

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NEWS and FACTS

ZAMBIA EMERGES SUCCESSFUL FROM MULUNGUSHI Zambia more than any other independent African country is looked upon by the worst enemies of our Continent as a target for

their insidious anti-African campaign. The main reason for this is Zambia's geographical position, as a country standing on the dividing line between Independent Africa and dominated Africa.

In the struggle for the total liberation of our Continent, in which the fighting masses of Southern Africa and the oppressive racist and colonialist régimes are diametrically opposed, Zambia has a delicate but glorious mission to perform. Since its Independence, on the 24th of October, 1964, the leaders of Zambia have clearly understood the magnitude of their task for Africa and, in spite of all her difficulties and the ever-present imperialist conspiracy, Zambia has been performing her glorious historical mission.

At Mulungushi, the political strength and national cohesion of Zambia were on trial. The imperialists, who never cease to work, were ready to capitalize on the natural and created weaknesses of the nation. But they failed.

ZAMBIA HAS EMERGED SUCCESSFUL FROM MULUNGUSHI. She was able to bypass successfully the Mulungushi phase and safeguard its much-needed national cohesion. The People of Angola, led by their vanguard Party--the MPLA--who have taken up arms to combat against the Portuguese colonialist enemy to conquer our Independence, warmly salute the brother people of Zambia, their leaders and their Party--UNIP--for their glorious victory at Mulungushi.

LONG LIVE A FREE, UNITED, AND PROSPEROUS ZAMBIA! LONG LIVE PRESIDENT KAUNDA!

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.m. .l.a. salutes braves soldiers of zimbabwe and south-africa FORCE--the organized force of our peoples

--is the only language that the minority régimes in Southern Africa can understand. This is a truism that the Liberation Movements of that part of Africa have long ago understood.

Thus, first with the launching of the armed struggle in Angola, on the 4th of February, 1961 and in Mozambique on the 25th of September, 1964 and now that the joint revolutionary forces of the peoples of Zimbabwe and South Africa led by ZAPU and ANC have passed to direct action against the Vorster-Smith racist gang a new decisive phase of the revolution in Southern Africa has just begun. The people of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA places itself unconditionally on the side of our brothers of Zimbabwe and South Africa in their struggle

(Continues on Page 19)

NEWS AND FACTS (Cont.)

against the oppressive white forces. The message we have for our comrades -in-arms is: FIGHT ON COMRADES!

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"" Betraying the South Africa  
"" Banda Tightens his Submission to Racism "" people fighting more direct  
"" ly against the apartheid ré  
"" gime in South Africa, and

betraying the peoples of Southern Africa directly engaged in a bitter struggle against the rule of oppression imposed by minority colonialist régimes, Kamuzu Banda, inspired by his "political realism" and "charismatic madness", decided to establish diplomatic relations with racist South Africa.

Dr. Banda, under the pretext that his is a landlocked country whose "only" exit to the sea is through Mozambique and whose main trade "partner" and labour "employer" is racist South Africa "thought" that Malawi and the apartheid republic should be in more "friendly" terms in order to safeguard the "benefits" he derives. This is Dr. Banda's shortsighted and reactionary attitude. This is his rationalization for his submission to racism and imperialism.

Contrary to the struggling masses in Southern Africa Kamuzu Banda thinks that the presence of minority régimes in Southern Africa is a situation which is here to stay. Thus the "necessity" to cooperate with them! This is the reactionary and retarded attitude of the apartheid's man in Blantyre!

But in the revolutionary struggle presently being waged in Angola and in Mozambique even the colonialist enemy admits that he is not on the winning side. The recent news from Salisbury and Johannesburg definitely contradict Dr. Banda's reactionary belief.

It is this submissive loyalty to the worst enemies of Africa of Dr. Banda that the MPLA vehemently condemns. In the struggle for the total liberation of Africa victory shall be ours.

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"" t was on  
"" 25th SEPTEMBER: GLORIOUS JOURNEY OF THE PEOPLE OF MOÇAMBIQUE "" the 25th of  
"" September,  
"" 1964 that

the brother people of Moçambique under the leadership of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique, rose up in arms to combat against and put an end to the oppressive colonialist rule of Portugal in their country.

Three years have already passed since that glorious journey. During this period our brother from Mocambique, fighting under the banner of FRELIMO, have dealt successive and increasingly harder blows to the colonialist soldiery and at the same time built the foundations for a new and brighter future for the people of Moçambique.

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NEWS AND FACTS (Cont.)

The peoples of Mocambique, of Guinea (Bissau) and of Angola are united in the armed struggle against a common enemy--Portuguese colonialism. The peoples of Mocambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Angola are united by the same determination to crush the enemy and build three free, prosperous and democratic countries where the exploitation of our peoples may be substituted by harmony, hard work and progress for all.

In the fight against colonialism and racism our three peoples are united with the struggling masses of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Southwest Africa. In the struggle against neo-colonialism and imperialism our peoples are united with all the peoples of Africa for the total liberation of our Continent.

The 25th of September, therefore, is not just a glorious journey for the struggling people of Mocambique. It is also a glorious journey for the people of Angola and Guinea (Bissau) struggling against the same colonialist oppressor; it is also a glorious journey for the peoples of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Southwest Africa struggling against the racist regimes; it is also a glorious journey for the brave people of Viet-nam struggling against the American imperialists; it is finally a glorious journey for the peoples of Latin America, of Asia and Africa in general who have proclaimed the 25 of September DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF MOCAMBIQUE.

For the people of Angola, under the leadership of the MPLA, our active solidarity with the brother people of Mocambique is being practically manifested on the battle field--in our country--where our people in arms continues to wage a determined combat against our common oppressors.

Ours is a just cause which deserves the active solidarity of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world, particularly the African peoples.

On the occasion of the glorious journey of September 25, ever more determined, the struggling people of Angola, under the leadership of the MPLA, fraternally salutes our gallant brothers of Mocambique waging a fierce struggle against the Portuguese colonialists to crush their oppressive rule and substitute it by the rule of the people.

THE PEOPLE OF MOCAMBIQUE SHALL WIN!

LONG LIVE THE FIGHTING PEOPLE OF MOCAMBIQUE!

LONG LIVE FRELIMO!

THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS CONTINUE TO FINANCE THE DIRTY WAR OF SALAZAR

The Portuguese colonialists have long ago embarked on a policy of limitless pillage of the wealth of Angola. In order to better implement this policy they have, from the beginning of the XXth Century and more particularly after 1957, tightly allied themselves more and more to the international monopolies which have the technical and financial capacity which the underdeveloped Portugal lacks.

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NEWS AND FACTS (Cont.)

The news of the loan granted by the U.S.-Import-Export Bank must be viewed in this context.

The Companhia Mineira do Lobito is almost the sole explorer of iron ore in Angola. It is a satellite of and, therefore, owned and controlled by the giant West Germany monopoly Krupp.

Krupp is to the Companhia Mineira do Lobito like the sun is to the moon. The international monopolies--as the major source of aid for the colonial and unjust war which is being waged by Portugal in Angola--are to Portugal like the sun is to the moon.

The recent news from Washington of the granting of a \$ 2,800,000 loan by the United States imperialists' Import-Export Bank to the Krupp-controlled Companhia Mineira do Lobito and Sociedade Mineira do Lombigo is a new flagrant example of the imperialist collusion with the fascist regime of Portugal.

If one associates this to another equally important fact one may have a clearer understanding of the phenomenon.

In effect, earlier this year, due to the severe financial difficulties experienced by Krupp, the West German monopoly had to call for a wider participation in the financing and direct administration of the monopoly by the Bonn Government. Bonn did come to the assistance of Krupp. However, with the series of not-less serious economic problems faced by the West German Government, certainly its intervention was not sufficient to render an "effective" assistance to Krupp.

Therefore another imperialist power had to come into the picture. And it couldn't be any other than that which, two decades ago, through its Marshall Plan came to the salvation of the West German war-torn economy from total disaster. Then it was through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, now it is through the Import-Export Bank, another tool of U.S. imperialism, that they come to aid Portugal to wage its unjust war of genocide.

The Portuguese colonialists know fully well that their days in Angola are numbered. They also know that as the process of revolutionary consciousness of our people gains momentum the day of the end of their rule of oppression draws nearer and nearer. Thus, in order to exploit the most at the least possible time, they have to further mortgage our country to the international monopolies.

But we warn the Portuguese colonialists and their imperialist bosses that none of the foolheartedly taken measures will stop the revolutionary process of the people of Angola led by the MPLA.

Angola will be an independent country! And it is only to the people of Angola that belongs the sacred right to determine the political and economic destiny of Angola.



## FROM the COMBAT FRONT:

WITH A GROWING NUMBER OF OUR PEOPLE? ORGANIZED IN THE POPULAR MILITIA, PARTICIPATING IN THE ARMED STRUGGLE, HEAVIER LOSSES ARE INFLICTED UPON THE ENEMY BY THE MPLA ON THE EASTERN FRONT DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.-

On the 1st of June, 1967 at 5:10 A.M. a column of Portuguese colonialist troops guided by a collaborator was ambushed by an MPLA guerrilla detachment near the River LUA in the Northern part of LUVUA Region. In this combat our guerrillas killed 10 colonialist soldiers and wounded several others.

Pursuing their revolutionary activity a guerrilla detachment of the MPLA operating in the Ninda Area on the 6th of June at 5:30 A.M. ambushed a group of 19 Portuguese colonialist soldiers as they were on their way to Ninda River. In this successful battle our guerrillas put out of action 16 out of 19 colonialist troops while the remaining three were wounded. Most of the enemy's armament was captured: 10 West-German-made MAUSERS 7.92 mm, 2 U.S.-made carabines G3, 6 Belgian-made FAL, 1 BREDA 7.92mm, and a considerable supply of ammunition.

On June 9 at 7:05 A.M. a guerrilla detachment of the MPLA launched an attack against a group of 29 salazarist troops stationed near the Post of MUIE. Surprised by the fire of our guerrillas, the colonialist enemy lost 10 men killed and others wounded.

On the 12th of June, at 3:20 P.M., a guerrilla detachment operating in the area of Mussuma River, near the Post of Sessa shot down a B27 bomber of the colonialist air force. The aircraft was in a "terra queimada" (destruction by fire) mission when it was shot down by our forces.

Four days later on June 16 at 4:25 P.M. our guerrillas operating on the left bank of Cuando River ambushed a group of colonialist soldiers in a patrol mission in the zone. In a combat which lasted for about four minutes the enemy lost 13 men killed and others wounded. As the defeated colonialist men disorderly ran away, they left on the ground several filled charges for PM/STEYER as well as a good number of offensive grenades which were all captured by the MPLA guerrillas.

On the 22nd of June at 1:00 P.M. a guerrilla detachment of the MPLA in mission in the area between the CHILOMBO and the LUNACHI Rivers prepared an ambush against two colonialist platoons traveling on 5 Jeeps. In this battle the MPLA guerrillas annihilated 41 enemy troops and captured an important supply of armament, especially one 60mm Mortar with 20 of its respective bombs, 5 FAL carabines with ammunition, several offensive grenades, campaign tents and uniforms as well as confidential documents.

Two days later, on the 24th, at 11:30 A.M. another blow was dealt upon the enemy by the MPLA guerrillas when a military convoy composed of 6 lorries

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FROM THE COMBAT FRONT (Cont.)

UNIMOG traveling from CHISAMBULA barracks to the administrative post at LUACANO in a mission aimed at assisting the Portuguese "secretary of the Post" to collect taxes from the population who had refused to pay. Assisted by the people the MPLA guerrillas prepared an ambush on the road leading to Mbanda village killing 50 enemy troops. A DC4 bomber providing the air coverage for the colonialist forces operating on the ground was shot down.

On the 25th of June at 3:00 A.M. three more UNIMOG lorries were ambushed by our guerrillas on the road leading to SETE barracks near the LWATANDA River. Two of the enemy vehicles were totally destroyed and 20 of the colonialist troops were wiped out while several others were seriously wounded. 5 Israeli-made UZI, 3 G3 carabines, 3 MAUSERS, 2 PARABELUM pistols and 2 BREDAS 7.92mm were captured by our forces after this combat.

On the 1st of July at 9:10 A.M. at MUNGURI village one motor-boat sailing on CUANDO River loaded with colonialist troops was totally destroyed when it was subjected to the intensive fire of our guerrillas. An unknown number of salazarist soldiers and an equally unknown quantity of supplies was destroyed.

Two more battles occurred on the 2nd of July as the MPLA guerrillas pursued their anti-colonialist action.

The first occurred on the CHIFUNDA-LUKUSSE road near LUANDO River where the colonialist troops were guarding the florestal development. The MPLA guerrillas launched a surprise attack, dispersing the band of colonialist soldiers there. As the enemy troops disorderly ran away left behind 3 MAUSER carabines with a considerable amount of their respective ammunition, several offensive grenades and one tractor which was destroyed by the MPLA guerrillas.

At the second clash which took place at 5:10 P.M., our guerrillas ambushed a group of salazarist troops returning from a patrol mission near Ninda barracks. 11 colonialist soldiers were wiped out and several others wounded by our guerrillas.

On the 11th of July, at 12:30 P.M. in the area between the MUSSUMA and MUPATA Rivers our guereillas ambushed a military convoy composed of 9 vehicles traveling from GAGO COUTINHO. In this action our forces killed 12 enemy soldiers and wounded many others. One of the vehicles was totally damaged.

Also on the 11th of July our heroic Popular Militia shot down, South of the LUKUSSE River, a DC4 bomber of the colonialist air force which was in a bombing mission in this area. The aircraft on flames went down on the LUNGWE-VUNGO River.

Finally on the 22nd of July at 11:05 P.M. in an ambush carefully prepared by our heroic guerrillas on the road connecting the posts of NINDA and SETE 15 colonialist troops were annihilated and several others wounded.

Thus during the months of June and July, pursuing towards the final victory, on the Eastern Front, the MPLA guerrillas wiped out more than 198 colonialist troops, shot down 3 enemy aircraft, destroyed or damaged several vehicles and captured an important supply of arms and ammunition.