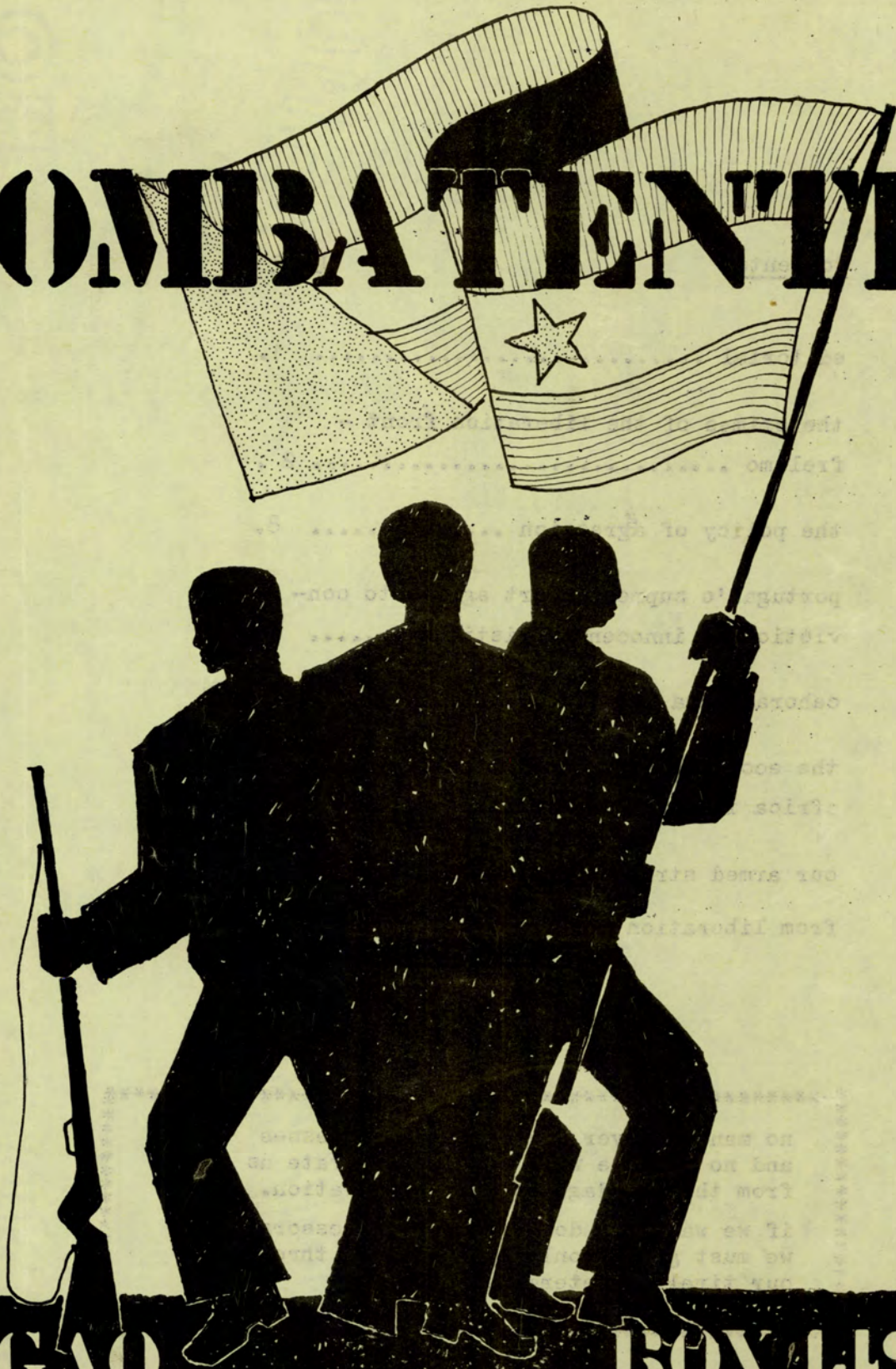


I, No. 3 Sept 30, 1967

O COMBATE N° 1



**ORGÃO
OFICIAL
DO COREMO**

**BOX 1495
LUSAKA
ZAMBIA**



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* no man whatever education he possesses *
* and no miracle will come to liberate us *
* from this bondage of white domination. *
* if we want freedom from our oppressors, *
* we must get it only by ourselves throughout *
* our tireless determination. *

E D I T O R I A LTHE AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT IN KINSHASA

From 4 to 14 September, 1967, the Congo (Kinshasa) was a host country for African Heads of State, Heads of Government, the United Nations' Secretary General U Thant, the representatives of the World Press, Members of the Liberation Movements and other distinguished individuals of the human societies.

In spite of the threatening dark clouds which are still hanging around the horizon of the Eastern Province of Bukavu, caused and encouraged by the sinister hands of international imperialism, the Summit-Conference had been successful.

Even though the Conference was generally a success, but we strongly feel that the case of our Organisation could have been given a prime consideration when the Conference delegates were discussing the armed revolutionary struggle. MOZAMBIQUE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE (COREMO), as a Party emerged from all Mozambican parties except (FRELIMO), and fighting inside the country with untold difficulties, we think the O.A.U. Assembly should have taken a serious view to review its case.

In spite of our strong petition to the Heads of State and Government, the case was deliberately ignored and cooled by the report of the Executive Secretary of the Committee of Eleven, Mr. G. Magombe. COREMO, as a revolutionary movement, which has been tampered in a bitter armed revolutionary struggle against the Portuguese fascists and colonialists, wonders how could Mr. Magombe, a man of great responsibility as he, have ignored the heroic armed struggle in Mozambique led by Coremo? It is of no doubt that he has in many occasions received reports of our struggling hard, and not only that but we are sure Mr. Magombe as an Executive Secretary of OAU Liberation Committee, has been well informed about our activities inside the country. We are also sure that he has read confirmations from the Portuguese authorities about our confrontation with their soldiers in the Tete district, and other parts of Mozambique.

In view of this how does the OAU and Mr. G. Magombe expect us to fight successfully the armed struggle against the well-equipped and combined forces of the Portuguese colonialists? In the Report of the African Liberation Committee whole credit of armed struggle in Mozambique went to Frelimo. We are sure that this is the exact way Mr. Magombe views the question of our struggle. Nevertheless we are not disappointed, nor are we to stop our efforts to intensify the struggle, but all we should like to request to ^{the} Committee of Eleven is to present facts, real facts of the situation in Mozambique. In this connection, we pointed out in our document presented to the OAU Assembly in Kinshasa, that we welcome observers to go to see our fronts in Mozambique. We did so, because we

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THE CRIMES OF THE LIBERATION FRONT (FRELIMO)

(Morphology of our struggle for freedom)

The so-called Mozambique Liberation Front or FRELIMO had long since evolved a method of deliberately sabotaging and hindering the cause of the Mozambican revolution.

Frelimo was formed, as we all know, with a revolutionary spirit. Within a short time it became a party of intrigues, splitism, disunity, hatred and crime. It also became a party of thieves who, in short time, became the magnates of the dollars at the expense of the Mozambican armed struggle.

Dr. Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, the callous man, is a political criminal leader of Portuguese Gestapo (PIDE) hiding behind the Mozambican Nationalism. With almost all socialist countries and some Anti-Portuguese groups in America, Britain, Sweden and Netherlands in his side, Dr. Mondlane boasts to be the only leader of Mozambican freedom fighters in exile.

He is living in Dar Es Salaam where he possesses a luxurious house at Oysterbay area overlooking the sea. This house was bought with the money intended for the liberation of Mozambique. He is leading a life of an American millionaire. Dr. Mondlane has also a luxurious home in Washington.

It is important to recall that since the very day of the formation of Frelimo, June 1962, the appointed president Dr. Mondlane, the man whose political career had developed under imperialist lines, showed reluctance to fight determinedly against Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique.

He demonstrated this unwillingness while in a meeting of the Central Committee of the so-called Front. It was the first meeting of the new officers of the party. It aimed at underlining the policy of the president towards the liberatory struggle of the country. He said "the main task to fulfil was to convince the Portuguese allies in order to put pressure on Portugal so that she can give us independence without fighting"! He found no other alternative to this.

Subsequently, the late Filipe Magaia raised a question of military training in socialist countries, and the answer came from Mrs. Mondlane who told the meeting that the idea of training Mozambicans in socialist countries was undesirable for, she said, "this would make the American Government aid Portugal under the naked excuse of fighting against Communists in Mozambique". And she added "the only wise way is that of my husband".

It is beyond doubt that these cunning tactics of Dr. Mondlane and his wife were in their general plan to side-truck the revolution. What else should we expect from such leaders?

The then recently formed united front was shaking and threatening to split. But Dr. Mondlane with his blond American wife, a widely known Agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had no doubt won the battle against nationalist forces.

Someone asked: How could these people really develop any armed struggle against the White Portuguese settlers who, by chance, are protégés of American Imperialism? Who is not aware of the American interests in Portugal itself and in Portuguese colonies?

Besides, Dr. Mondlane himself is a sham leader who shared hands with the Portuguese Intelligence - Pide - since 1949 when he worked as informer under Pide's Inspector Mr. M. Roquete, in Lourenço Marques. It is widely believed that while Dr. Mondlane was in Portugal at the University of Lisbon he underwent a two year Pide's training course.

Consequently, while in America, Dr. Mondlane performed valuable intelligence missions through Dr. Teotonio Pereira the then Ambassador of Portugal to US, especially directed against some exiled members of the sole Portuguese opposition Party - Partido Democratico de Portugal - rival to Premier Salazar's Party - Uniao Nacional.

This similarity of work might have been one of the few reasons which made the blond American JANET fall in love with the doctor.

In this unvarnished truth we wonder, whether the fiendish plans of Dr. Mondlane and his sinisters henchmen will triumph? Above all, will the secretary for External Affairs, Mr. Marcelo dos Santos and his assistant Mr. Pascoal Mucumbi find this moment junket in the handling over of the affairs of the Mozambican struggle?

Shall we still indulge in this policy of laissez-faire in order to be good-fellows? No. We must be realistic and revolutionary freedom fighters. We must weed out all laggard elements whose aim is to destroy the revolution.

As a matter of fact the world watched with speculation the reactionary policy of Frelimo president Dr. Mondlane when he expelled from the Front all progressive elements of his Central Committee in 1962, such as: Mr. David Mabunda, secretary general; Mr. P.J.Gumane, deputy secretary general; Mr. Mathews Mmolle, treasurer and many other members of the party.

It goes without saying that this was made possible by a single stroke of a cable sent from the US by Dr. Mondlane to the then Minister of Home Affairs of Tanzania, Mr. Oscar Kambona requesting him to expel

from the country the above mentioned officials with their supporters. This was the beginning of the disintegration of the then united front.

But what was the diabolical plans of this Professor of the Syracuse University? Just so, to replace the progressive committee by the reactionary one. It was in that plan when in 1962, some Mozambican youngmen after having completed two years Pide's training course in Lisbon arrived in Dar es Salaam as refugees. They told trivial stories about persecutions by Portuguese political police (PIDE) in order to be believed as true freedom fighters. Following are their names: Lourenço Mutaca, Joaquim Chissano, Pascoal Mucumbi and Mariano Matsinhe and many other informers were sent from Mozambique Pide's Headquarters to join FRELIMO. One by one got his place in the Central Committee of Frelimo. Dr. Mondlane still was in America lecturing at the Syracuse University until March 1963.

By the way, what was the mission of this Salazarist elite? Exactly to squeeze the revolution by cunningly rounding up the guerilla forces inside and outside the country. Inside the country by starvation, hunger, murder and traitrous methods; and outside the country by nepotism and tribalism.

One wonders, why all these people including Dr. Mondlane himself and Dos Santos, the false Communist, should have spent in Lisbon only two years of studies? And why Mozambican students are no longer escaping from Lisbon to join Frelimo? Thus that mean that Portugal has now barred the African people of Mozambique to go for further studies in Lisbon? Absurd.

In fact, to those who are not aware of Portuguese fascism this statement sounds like a mere libellous attack on the Frelimo clique, but frankly speaking, we have no intention to hurt or defame a good name of a person or a particular "liberation front".

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RELIMO

Until here nobody was aware of the real meaning of abbreviation FRELIMO given by leaders of the so-called Mozambique Liberation Front. Let us help you to decipher the enigmatical meaning of FRE-LI-MO.

Fre-(Frente)= the explanation is correct; but the second abbr. Li was taken from the Portuguese word linchar v. = Eng. To lynch; and finally the abbr. Mo= Mozambicans not Mozambique as the leaders interpret it. As a result FreLiMo means FRENTE DE LINCHAR OS MOÇAMBICANOS. In English: MOZAMBICAN LYNCHING FRONT. Do you agreed with us?

As you may know, Hittler's Nazism also used enigmatical words to liquidate Jewish people. Do you remember the words? "FINAL SOLUTION"

to the Jewish problem! Hitler's Nazism had promised to the Jews the AUSCHWITZ as their new homeland while it was an extermination camp. So it cannot surprise nobody to hear the imperialists using sweet words while they are really killers of the people.

To us, Mozambican people, who are aware of Portuguese tactics, Frelimo does not represent our interests but that of the Portuguese Government. There is no doubt that Frelimo headquarters in Dar es Salaam is a camouflaged Embassy of Portugal. And Dr. Mondlane cannot deny this.

Frelimo is responsible for the division, disunity and splittism prevailing in the Mozambican revolution.

Frelimo is responsible for the delay of the defeat of the Portuguese forces in Mozambique.

The Frelimo closed clique is responsible for having given chance to the Portuguese colonial fascists to prepare ground for a protracted war in Mozambique. Finally Frelimo means Headquarters of the Portuguese Intelligence Agency (PIDE), accredited to African countries under camouflaged name of Liberation Front.

T H E W A R

War. The war is an art and a very complicated art. Let us examine a little while this form of politics as a means to solve disputes where reason failed to reach solution. For instance in Mozambique, where colonial rulers deliberately deafened their ears to our call for freedom, the people have to resort to this horrible and dreadful art.

Therefore, despite so many difficulties surrounding Mozambican nationalists the armed struggle started later in 1964 by some courageous Mozambican freedom fighters whose names will remain in the history of their country.

Moved by strong patriotism, these people crossed Rovuma river, unarmed, right to their own district Cabo Delgado. With their Arabic knives they were able to defy police men of the small town of Mueda from whom they succeeded in getting a gun.

Due to such an unexpected visit, the Portuguese authorities precipitately resorted to indiscriminate killing of the African population, which subsequently fled to the Tanzania side of the border.

Frelimo leaders, astonished by the events, were unable to confirm to the world Press the reality of an effective armed struggle by Frelimo guerrillas.

But the struggle had to be sponsored by one of the political movements based outside. In these circumstances Frelimo was forced to accept

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on 25th September 1964, the challenge of the Mozambican people who started their guerrilla warfare on early August against the colonial rule of Portugal.

But why did so happened?

The refusal of Dr. Mondlane and his self-styled War Committee to send guerrillas inside, caused a small split of determined trainees who abandoned the Frelimo military camp in Congwa, and formed an independent group. This was in June.

Needless to say that from here on the way for world support Frelimo clique was opened. "Because Frelimo is fighting we must support her" said the Socialist World. Then the imperialist venals went out all over the World to spread their lies in Adolf Richmann's style, in order to get money and weapons. Yes, they did really get money for their pockets and weapons for their masters to kill our people.

Young Mozambicans were sent and are still going in to die in a dirty war of treason. "You have learned to kill and to be killed and therefore, you must go", said Dr. Mondlane. They were facing the enemy on every front. They were surrounded both by Portuguese and Frelimo gangs. But in spite of all that, the Whiteman's skin was in trouble.

But a strong contradiction of opinions in the struggle for liberation was gaining roots. The united guerrillas became disorganised. The struggle for command dominated the ranks of the guerrillas' officers. Everybody knows what happens in a divided Army.

To make it worse, from the headquarters in Dar Es Salaam instructions were forwarded to guerrillas' based inland to execute so-and-so because of this-and-that. This is the way how the unscrupulous leaders did treat their people.

This inscrutable way of handling human beings made some recalcitrants to obey their diabolical orders, abandon the struggle inside and turn back to Dar es Salaam.

But here again things went worse. The Tanzanian Minister for Home Affairs and the Executive Secretary for the Liberation Committee, whether to please the leaders of Frelimo or because they found the matter ultra-vires, left the freedom fighters in a hopeless state.

What should they do now?

Some of them decided to go back to the bush where they died as heroes in the hands of their treacherous and venal brothers. Others escaped to the enemy side where out of cowardice they surrendered their patriotism, betrayed the revolution and handed over their guns and principles; and many others crossed the border to Malawi or to Zambia where they are up today. This was and still is the prevailing situation in the struggle of Mozambican people under so called Mozambique Liberation Front.

It is well known that Dr. Mondlane, in December 1964, payed a secret visit to Salisbury where he met with Portuguese authorities. It is important to point out that while this happened the Governor-General of Mozambique was an official guest of the Rhodesian Government. Have you anything to say about this doctor?

It is also significant to recall that when Dr. Mondlane secretly flew to Salisbury things were worse, of course. The methods then imposed on guerrillas were ineffective. Thus more than 150 of them escaped from the military camp of Congwa.

Few months after they followed the Frelimo six Central Committee members split accompanied by an organised demonstration of hundreds and hundreds of Mozambicans to the Liberation Committee. This was September 25, 1964. The reader might note a coincidence of dates, don't you? We find it absurd and nonsensical to proclaim this day as the beginning of Mozambican revolution.

Inside the country fratricidal war was dominating the ranks of guerrillas. Fifty four chiefs and councillors, accused of Pide's activities, were mercilessly slaughtered. Some African soldiers in the Portuguese Army who had deserted it, in order to join their fellow-countrymen followed the same destiny of chiefs, but bearing the ridiculous label of "traitors by having served the colonial Army". Nonsense. But in all this what worries us is the fact that Frelimo leadership were aware of the situation and instead of quenching the fire they stoked it.

One may wonder, why Frelimo does not possess some of these African soldiers? And what explanation can the leaders give to the world for their total failure to extend the war, the guerrilla warfare, to the Southern districts? Everyone who has followed for a good three years the hot propaganda of Frelimo leaders in killing Portuguese soldiers (5,000) it is easy to understand the role played by the imperialist henchmen in this war of ours. Why only in Cabo Delgado and Niassa districts?

We are not experts in guerrilla warfare, we may leave this to Comrades Mao Tse Tung and Fidel Castro to say a word about tactics used there - if they really are still those of HIT-AND-RUN or whether they have been replaced by those of hit-and-hide - if any exist at all.

To be continued .

THE POLICY OF AGGRESSION OF PORTUGAL

At the United Nations - Security Council - the Government of the Republic of Senegal has accused the colonial Government of Portugal by having once more violated its sovereignty.

Following is the text of the letter addressed to the president of the Security Council by the Senegalese Permanent Representative at the UN, Mr. Ousman Soce Diop. The letter is a translation from the French Newspaper "Le Courier d'Africa" of September 14, 1967.

"Instructed by my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 5th August 1967, some Portuguese elements from Guinea (Bissau), heavily armed with machine-guns and heavy weapons, infiltrated through the forest of the Santiabamanjack village and they stationed into Senegalese territory where they gave themselves to plunder, looting and destruction. They burnt seven buildings, plantations, and rice fields and destroyed or plundered a number of Senegalese national belongings. The Government of the Republic of Senegal urged that the text of this letter be informed to the members of the Security Council but without the latter convening any emergence meeting".

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In Tanzania, the Government claimed recently by Radio that the Portuguese military air-force has again violated the Tanzanian air-space, 30 miles inside the Republic, dropping leaflets in which the colonial Government of Portugal invites all Mozambican refugees to go back to their country. The pamphlets claim that the colonial Government has built up villages for the people and that peace reigns throughout the country.

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Here we can clearly see the phoney policy of Portugal aiming at misleading the outside world while from within she is squeezing the population living there. This policy of "peace reigns" is as ridiculous as that of good neighbourliness. Assisted by co-partners of NATO club and incited by the segregationist Government of South Africa, Portugal has extended war to the independent African States which share borders with her colonies.

The foolish claim that the neighbouring African States are harbouring "terrorists" is a ludicrous and nonsensical claim that cannot help her to maintain her odious and bogus colonial policy in Africa. She cannot blame the neighbours for the success of the liberation forces. The African States will make no bones about supporting openly their brothers who are bound to live as slaves of the White men in his own country.

Portugal has for so many times accused the African States of giving help and shelter to the Nationalists, but she forgets that African help is only on a humanitarian basis since they have no factories of war

material and economically are still under control by the former masters. So the Portuguese claim of "helping" is not suitable for the war of escalation and provocation waged by Portugal.

It is no longer a secret that some of Tshombe's mercenaries are now working for the colonial Army of Portugal in Mozambique and Angola.

Therefore, it is silly and ridiculous for Portugal to blame the African States for giving something to the Nationalist Movements while she is enjoying the full support of Western countries. Instead, Portugal should seek a peaceful solution to the problem with the nationalists of her colonies and leave the neighbours alone.

PORTUGAL'S SUPREME COURT AGREES TO CONVICTION
OF INNOCENT CHRISTIANS

In an action reminiscent of the days of Hitler and Stalin the Supreme Court of Portugal has upheld a lower court's conviction to jail terms for forty-nine God-fearing Christians. What was their crime? They met together to study the truth of the Bible. But in Portugal when the matter or question is the concern of the Protestants, is always scrutinized by the Government. What does this decision by the Supreme Court of Portugal mean? It means that in some cases the entire families - husbands and wives young and old and children - will be sent to jail. In other cases families will be broken up as both husbands and wives will be jailed and their children be left uncared for.

Of the forty-nine convicted, thirty-five are women. Among these are two expectant mothers who will no doubt give birth while they are in prison. Such court action is almost beyond belief. How can any Government, particularly one claiming to be among those nations that are enlightened stoop to such a course of action?

Decent people all over the World rightly condemned Hitler and Stalin when their Governments broke up families and sent people to prison when their "crimes" were that they were of another nationality or of a religion that Nazis and communists disapproved.

Then what could be said of the fascist regime of Portugal whose highest court makes it possible to tear children even babies away from their parents, and sentences elderly and pregnant women to jail simply for believing and endeavouring to live harmony with the Bible?

BACKGROUND OF THE CASE

The case which was reviewed by Portugal's highest Court, began as a result of police intervention involving Bible Study Meetings in Portugal on June 10, 1967, about seventy - members of the Feijó Congregation were meeting in a private home in Lisbon suburb to study the Bible.

However, this weekly Bible meeting was broken up by police action and forty-nine men and women were arrested.

The State charged them that they were guilty of a "crime against the security of the State, of instigation to collect disobedience -they constitute a political movement coming from various countries with aims of disobedience, agitation and subversion of the popular masses".

Anyone familiar with the behaviour of Bible Study Groups knows pretty that such charges are absolutely false and absurd. In most cases the Bible Study Groups are a law biding people and are rarely found in jails as a result of criminal activities. Nevertheless these charges were hurled against them in the lower Portuguese Court.

During the three-day trial, the public prosecutor did not produce a single witness to substantiate his false charges. The State submitted absolutely no evidence to prove them guilty of any crime.

More so, the prosecutor made no attempt to crosse-examine any of the defendant. No rebuttal was made by him. In fact he presented no argument of any kind! This is what happens when Nationalists in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea(Bissau) are arrested. This is the law in a fascist and dictatorial Government, such as that of doctor Salazar.

The only fact proved in the entire proceeding was that the accused were gathered to study the Bible. It is no wonder that even Portuguese lawyers discribed a trial as "a mockery" shame" and a "miscarriage of justice".

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C A H O R A - B A S S A D A M

Ever since 1950, the Portuguese authorities have been studying the possibility to establish a settlement and land utilization scheme on the Zambezi river Valley project which would control and utilize the river flow. The project was approved for the construction of a high dam at the Cahora Bassa, North of Tete. It was also approved the construction of a series of small dams down river, in an area of approximately 140,000 square km. These small dams would permit the development for settlement of White settlers similar to that of Limpopo valley in Lourenco Marques district.

It goes without saying, that the completion of this dam would serve as a "Wall" to impede or complicate the infiltration of guerrillas to the Southern part of the colony. It is reported that the appointed president for the project Mr. A. de Oliveira, the former Minister of Public Works has already arrived in Mozambique.

The Cahora-Bassa dam will produce hydroelectric power which might be used to develop iron and coal reserves in the Tete district. With the completion of the Cahora-Bassa dam it is thought to be possible navigation along the river between Tete and Chinde down of the Zambezi, where the construction of a new port is planned.

Further, it is said that the construction of such vast project, which is estimated at about 10.000 million escudos (£ 125 million) may take a number of years. According to Johannesburg daily newspaper "The Star" of August 12, the Cahora-Bassa dam may start to furnish in 1974 to South Africa enough energy. According to the same newspaper, The Cahora-Bassa dam is an important project which make^s up an important part of the square production energy which will cover all the Southern Africa including Malawi, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Angola and Mozambique.

The recent visit of the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr. Franco Nogueira to South Africa among other problems the Cahora-Bassa project took some serious discussions. It was assent to release some Mozambicans labourers working in South African farms. Thus the policy of the racist White minority Government of Vorster based on "MOZAMBICANS GO HOME" was a result of those discussions with the Portuguese Foreign Minister. Therefore the White segregationist regime hopes to repatriate all Mozambicans by the end of December.

Although the farmers have already pleaded with the Government to do this gradually, it seems that the repatriation would take a big scale. It is well known that at the rich farming areas of South Africa, Mozambican labourers make up 70 per cent of the labour force. It understood that the Mozambican manpower will be replaced by the Malawian one. And the boer farmers are pessimists for the Malawian will cost money and might be fruitless.

It is funny to hear that the farmers in area are alarmed and some even think to give up farming! Why is it so? Because Mozambican labourers are working as slaves without bargaining about their salaries, which depend on the Portuguese Government decision. Coming back home these people might be used in the construction of the Cahora-Bassa dam without equitable salary under Government contract.

The importance of this dam to the Portuguese colonial Government and allies, (South Africa and Rhodesia), as we have already stressed, lies on the basis that it would completely isolate the Nationalist forces from infiltrating to the Southern regions. This was made clear by the president of the high dam, Mr. De Oliveira when he emphasized to the Press that the completion of the Cahora-Bassa dam will not only help to solve the problem of more White settlements but also will serve as "national defense" against "terrorist" bands. Mr. D'Oliveira also disclosed their intention to extend the "Wall" up to the Rhodesian frontier. It is important to point out

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that they have already started on with preliminary works. All capitalists of South Africa and Rhodesia who dream in a White Southern Africa Empire have joined hands with Portugal in the construction of the "wall".

However the scheme would not end the justified revolutionary war in which we are engaged. Our struggle is not of "infiltrators" as the colonialists claim, but the struggle of the oppressed people right inside the country. The imperialists must realize that the policy of settlement schemes has failed in Algeria and it is failing in SOUTH VIET-NAM where National Liberation Front (F.N.L.), supported by the masses, is heading the struggle. The colonialists, segregationists and racists should know that the wall to built in the Southern Africa is not on the Zambezi river but through the people, which is tantamount to say, the recognition of their right to self-determination and independence.

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THE ECONOMIC EXPANSIONIST POLICY OF SOUTH AFRICA IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES

The struggle for hegemony among African Nations presently waged against by the South African White racist regime is no longer a secret. It is winning roots both among neighbouring African States and territories yet under colonial flags. South Africa which is a source of incalculable natural resources, is short of oil, which is one of the vital needs of a developed nation.

When Angola's Governor-General, Lieut.-Col. Robocho Vaz recently confirmed that off the coast of little Cabinda there were possibilities of exploiting the precious stuff, the racist and segregationist government of South Africa hailed with joy the important news.

But as we all know, Cabinda is cut off from Angola by a narrow strip of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) and is therefore very far from other Southern countries. Although there exist prospectives of a wide market of the gas it is obvious that it cannot satisfy the needs of the whole of Southern Africa. Hence the South African Government interest and double efforts in stretching out its monopolistic paws into adjacent Mozambique.

It is well known that the hunting operation for oil is extremely expensive but the South African monopolists find this gamble good and more profitable than gold, diamond and other mining ventures.

In Mozambique there are already four oil Companies hunting for oil:

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The MOZAMBIQUE GULF OIL Co., owned by an American Company of the same name; The ANGLO-AMERICAN & FRENCH FIRM; and THE PAN-AMERICAN OIL Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana.

In spite of all these monopolists already entrenched in Mozambique there is a special preference by the Portuguese Government for South African investors, for the only reason that the segregationist Vorster, and fascist Salazar, and racist Smith are defending the common interest of White Supremacy in Africa.

It is recalled that in their UNHOLY ALLIANCE the racists had agreed to help each other happen what may. The three Governments reached an agreement to form a Common Market of Southern Africa, very recently.

It goes without remark that the consent at last by the dictator Salazar to allow foreign investments in his colonies, is a clear defeat of his bogus policy of integration. Dr. Salazar is old and is suffering from the incurable disease of MEGALOMANIA. Dr. Salazar, as a psychopathic is fighting for the conquest of the European number ONE statesman. Therefore, the colonial policy of Portugal will be a disaster if he dies. The Portuguese people will have to pay dearly for his mania and no remedy will be found to secure their presence in Africa. What the Portuguese people should do right now is to round up the mad doctor and conduct him as soon as possible to a mad-house. This is the only advice the COREMO can give at the moment.

In regard to the South African expansionist policy we feel that it is an open aggression against the rights of the Mozambican people. We are aware that the South African Government renewed efforts in the searching operation for oil, has as its objective to beat the dangers of an oil embargo which might be imposed by the UN on South Africa and its allies Portugal and Rhodesia, due to their segregationist, racist and colonial policy.

But this ambiguous claim won't help for a long time the racists to monopolising; and enslaving the African people.

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do not want anyone to misrepresent our case. We strongly ^{feel} about this because the struggle involves men's bloodshed and sacrifices.

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting in its Fourth Ordinary Session at Kinshasa, had passed two important resolutions: The repatriation of the mercenaries from the Congo to the countries of their choice, and the feasible political solution of the Somalia-Kenya-Ethiopia border disputes. At the opening session His Imperial Majesty Haile Salassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, made a very strong speech in which he condemned the reactionary forces for their attempts to frustrate the Summit-Conference. Dealing with what he called the "chronic problems with which all we are familiar", H.I. Majesty

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touched at first hand the Rhodesian problem in which the Emperor placed the responsibility to the British Government to apply to all the peoples of Zimbabwe the principle of "one man one vote".

And at the same time, His Majesty blamed the Labour Government for her failure to "quell the cruel measures which have been unleashed against humanity by the illegal regime in Rhodesia". HE went on to suggest to the world community to use force in order to crush or compel the rebellion to come to reason. And dealing with problem of Portuguese territories His Majesty had a word to say:

"We should like to express our satisfaction at the progress of the valiant struggle which is being waged by the nationalist movements in these territories, in spite of the fact that the Portuguese Government has increased its military budget to suppress and try to extinguish the struggle of these freedom fighters". He went to advocate for assistance to the liberatory movements by the following remark: "if the nationalist movements are to continue their struggle and achieve their freedom and independence they need our encouragement and concerted assistance".

We come finally to the next speech addressed by H.E.Dr.Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia. In his brief address, Dr. K.K. after his suggestion to economic development of Africa, -payed tribute to H.E. Mohamed Fayek, the leader of the United Arab Republic delegation and he regreted for the developments and problem facing the U.A.R. and all the Arab countries in the Middle East.

And finally Dr. Kaunda dealt with the problem of the white minority regimes in the Southern Africa placing his country-Zambia-as a victim of these racist and colonial regimes. He said "Except for a common border with the Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania and for about 50 yards of common border with the Republic of Botswana, the rest of the country shares common borders with our enemies. South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and there is one country I have not mentioned, I leave it to the distinguished delegates to guess what this is. This is a very serious situation that Zambia is in. We do not intend to shake our responsibility, we intend to continue to do all we can to help the freedom fighters with any help. Again, it is not right for me to mention here what help we are giving to freedom fighters, all I am saying is, Mr. Chairman that African leaders would do well to look at Zambia's problems in terms of freedom fighters that is bound to be a long, arduous and very, very protracted indeed".

Dr. Kaunda strongly denounced the conspiracy by the White minority regimes of Southern Africa against the Republic of Zambia, by overflowing the country with their spies, Whites and Blacks.

This network of Mr. Ian Smith and accomplices, Vorster and Salazar has an aim to procrastinate their departure from our countries. The racist and minority regimes, by so doing, think will thart or hold back the wheel of revolution, but that would never happen. We are all determined to look forward until the enemy is wiped out from our soil.

OUR ARMED STRUGGLE INSIDE MOZAMBIQUE

Ever since the declaration of the revolutionary war in Mozambique by our organisation (COREMO) against the fascist regime of Portugal, we have persistently revealed the treacherous deeds and the aggressive nature of the enemy, and reported the activities of our valiant militants to the world at large. We have also made it abundantly clear that our armed struggle against the unscrupulous Portuguese regime, will not end until and unless the enemy is completely wiped out from every square inch of the Mozambican soil.

Although the enemy is well equipped, his power is temporary and will be overthrown by our forces who derive their power from the masses. Our militants are growing from strength to strength as they seize weapons from the enemy, and improve their military equipment by other means. Our militants have managed to make it very impossible for the colonial soldiers to rest either by day or night, particularly in the Tete district.

Despite the fact that our party declared a full scale war against the Portuguese it did not do away with political education to the masses. Political education is being intensified in Mozambique in spite of so many difficulties surrounding our organisers. The masses are in turn helping our freedom fighters by giving them shelter, food and informing them about the movements of the colonial soldiers which in most cases makes it possible for our militants to prepare successful attacks and ambushes.

Furthermore, our militants are training the masses how to attack and ambush the enemy successfully.

We undoubtedly believe that our revolutionary war will triumph for the very reason that we are fighting for justice, human dignity and world peace. Portuguese soldiers are definitely bound to lose for they are fighting against the unquerable forces fighting for a just cause.

ACCOUNTS OF WAR

During the past seven months, from February to September 15:

Our heroic militants with the help of the masses successfully killed sixty (60) colonial soldiers and seventeen (17) others wounded. During the same period our militants captured from the enemy: Eight (8) arms and five hundred and seven (507) rounds of ammunitions. One of the captured arms is of American origin and the rest are marked 1941, and made in France.

In addition to this, militants mercilessly annihilated six military vehicles of the enemy and took a considerable sum of Portuguese currency. Our militants at the same time, reported having destroyed a colonial soldiers' camp No. 11, at the Msindaluzi area, composed of three tents and se-

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ven African huts which the colonial soldiers had forcefully taken from the people for their own use. At the other hand, our militants reported that they liberated fifty villagers who had been taken at gun point from their homes to work on the road which leads to Zambwa from Fingwe. In the Fingwe area, our forces burnt the enemy store to ashes. Unfortunately during the above period we lost four brave comrades and two slightly wounded.

Our Organisation, cadres and the masses in Mozambique strongly pledged to fight the Portuguese fascist regime to the last man until our country is completely liberated from the yoke of White domination and imperialism. We shall never rest in this sacred task. We do not enjoy killing but the Portuguese forced us to do so. Since there is no alternative other than force, to liberate ourselves from bondage. We are determined to meet Portuguese violence with revolutionary violence. All peace loving-people will no doubt support our course.

Our revolutionary forces have been able to equip themselves with the weapons captured from the colonial army during the past seven months of bitter struggle for the liberation of our motherland - MOZAMBIQUE.

Although our foe has a big quantity of modern weapons supplied to her by NATO, we will never be deterred or demoralized in any way. In fact, this gives us courage. The small quantities of arms we captured from the colonial enemy from time to time, plus our aspirations and determination will help us emerge victorious in the long run, and completely liberate our country.

The Portuguese soldiers have attempted to demoralize the high spirit of the masses in Mozambique by indiscriminate killings, burning houses, raping women and committing many other diabolical acts. COREMO, which is leading the struggle in Mozambique, enjoys the confidence of the masses who are waging the struggle.

In the Tete district, ten miles from the Mozambique-Zambia border, the Portuguese criminals turned CHITUZA a place of torture and murder where thousands of mothers and fathers witnessed the brutal killings of their sons and daughters.

Happen what may, the Portuguese fascists will have to pay for these inhuman acts, for we believe in a tooth for a ^{tooth,} eye for an eye and life for life struggle.

FROM THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

Z A N U

The killing of 13 settler troops in Lomagundi area by two guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African Liberation Army (ZANLA), has a courageous inspiration to all our freedom fighters and men now in the frontline of the struggle of Mozambique. This courageous act by two freedom fighters of (ZANU) against the settler troops can indicate the amount revolutionary heroism that is imbued in the African people of Zimbabwe. Smith must know that this is only the beginning. Many heroes are expected to come out from the valiant Zimbabwean people, who are determined to liberate themselves. COREMO as a revolutionary struggling movement feels greatly inspired by this particular victory. This is a lesson to learn and to teach the imperialist forces. This heroic event was broadly related by the "ZIMBABWE NEWS" of September 30, 1967, Official Organ of Zimbabwe African National Union.

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P.A.C.

Realizing the importance of a total and complete revolutionary struggle in South Africa (Azania), the leadership of the PAC-Pan Africanist Congress held at Moshi, Tanzania, from the 19th to 21st September, 1967, the National Executive Committee Conference.

Coremo, together with other revolutionary Movements in Southern Africa, looked at the outcome of the National Executive Committee Conference in Moshi with a great revolutionary admiration because once more the PAC has achieved a great landmark in the struggle for liberation of Azania. We are sure that the result of the PAC Conference in Moshi will not only guide the armed revolutionary struggle in Azania, but will also serve as an inspiration to all the struggling Movements in Southern Africa. We have noted with a great revolutionary spirit that the Moshi Conference reaffirmed the Party's preparedness for a protracted armed struggle which has to be. The exposing of imperialist tactics in order to undermine and squeeze the struggle of all oppressed peoples of the world, is another sign of carrying the revolutionary armed struggle through the end. As it was stated by its Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. B. Desai at a Press Conference in Lusaka, that "Azania will soon verberate with staccato singing of the machine-guns and the thunder of Black Power" and we are sure this is the only language can the fascists and racists in Southern Africa understand.