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E D I T O R I A L

UNITA DOES NOT FIGHT TO PLEASE ANY BIG POWER

Imperialist rule in Africa can be seen in its most extreme form in the Portuguese colonial rule of Angola. For 500 years it has been the extreme expression of this inhuman barbarism.

At this very moment the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children is taking place in Angola, mainly in the areas where nationalist activities are gaining momentum. In the contested zones the Portuguese are using the tactic of "strategic hamlets", in which the conditions of life are unbearable. People captured by the Portuguese are without food, or medical care and the infant mortality rate is unbelievable. Traditional chiefs in the contested zones have been stripped of their authority, and in their place new pro-Portuguese agents are being appointed. Forest, village and people are being set on fire by napalm and other NATO weapons, thus exterminating thousands of men, women and innocent children for no crime other than being an African in his own homeland, demanding basic human rights.

The criminal reality of Portuguese colonial rule in Angola can not be reduced to a simple formula of "mental deductions" and slandering on the liberation movements. The so-called "Close up" investigation of the Sunday Telegraph is very misleading and does not correspond to the facts. The Angolan people have been slaves for 500 years, and now they are determined to fight against slavery. Therefore, the question of Angola is an issue of African Nationalism. It is a question of waging an armed struggle by applying creatively the universal laws of the people's war in the concrete situation of the Angolan struggle. UNITA (National Union for Total Independence of Angola) is waging an armed struggle. UNITA is a Nationalist Organisation.

Nationalism is a devotion to the struggle of one's country. UNITA is essentially a nationalist organisation devoted totally and uncompromisingly to the struggle for the independence of Angola. UNITA's nationalism is aimed for the total independence of the five million Africans and the total liberation of the Angolan land. Angolans must be nationalists to understand their culture, their past and the inner structure of their own society. There is no other way to victory over 500 years of slavery than that of uniting the majority of the Angolan people. With the unity of the Angolan people no power on earth can halt the inexorable march to freedom.

Since 1966 UNITA has been engaged in an armed struggle from within the country for national independence. The armed struggle propagated by some groups in exile has nothing in common with UNITA's conception of armed struggle. UNITA's conception emanates from a deep Angolan sense of nationalism which stems from our history, customs and social organisation in such a way that the ideas of freedom are readily understood by the majority of the Angolan people. UNITA's conception of armed struggle is based on unity of the Angolan people for and through the struggle.

This is why UNITA believes that to wage an armed struggle alone without the support of the people of Angola is nothing, and can only provide a cheap sensationalism which touts for international solidarity. The struggle that can surmount all sorts of encirclements (internal as well as external) is that based primarily on the mobilisation of the Angolan people from within the country. To mobilise the people the leadership has to know the profound sentiments of the people. This mighty political task can not be done from exile headquarters but from within. The profound sentiments and feelings of the Angolan people are a complex mixture of religious feelings, beliefs, social structure, cultural inheritance, linguistic differences, etc. This is why the ideas of freedom and independence need an expression which sounds an echo in the hearts and minds of the Angolan people and so becomes an invincible weapon against the oppressors and exploiters of the Angolan people. Without this important factor the struggle loses its base and it reverts to a handful of individuals acting from exile, without hope of returning home, or acting as bandits in the remote jungles and mountains of Angola. This type of armed struggle is bound to fail, whatever the international support they may have. Nationalism is the most solid base for the struggle against colonialism.

From a deep analysis of our own society we need to analyse that of the enemy, to discover our strengths and the solutions to be applied to gain our final victory: "know your own forces and those of the enemy and you will fight a hundred battles without a single defeat". It is of paramount importance to explain the means used by the enemy to continue the economic exploitation of the country and people, the nature of the attempts to undermine and destroy the liberation movement and its leaders. The people must always know the truth from the facts.

Though the Angolan struggle has to be waged exclusively by the Angolan people, it is not a unique pattern in the world today. The Angolan struggle is a struggle of an oppressed against a foreign oppressor. There have been other peoples who have waged revolutionary war successfully, and it is with these people that UNITA wishes to share its experiences, also to learn from them and to adapt creatively proven revolutionary principles to the Angolan reality.

In the world of today, UNITA is not the only nationalist party fighting for freedom. Africa, Asia and Latin America between them make up 71% of the total area of the earth, and have a population of over 2300 million people, who are being awakened to fight against foreign domination, aggression, exploitation and human degradation. In Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau other brothers are waging their own struggles for national independence. In Azania (South Africa), in Namibia (South West Africa), in Zambabwe (Rhodesia), the African peoples are striking heavy blows on the enemy. In Asia the heroic people of Vietnam have crippled the most powerful imperialist and aggressive nation of the world - the USA. The heroic people of Vietnam have shown the oppressed of the world that if the people of a country are properly aroused and mobilised correctly then colonialism and imperialism can be destroyed for ever.

In Latin America the progressive forces are fighting for real economic and political independence. In the stronghold of imperialism, the USA, our soul brothers, the black people, and other oppressed minorities are intensifying daily their struggle against the system of exploitation and racial discrimination. All these struggles around the world are part of one huge international liberation movement, making the struggle of all oppressed and exploited peoples but ONE and INDIVISIBLE. So, the struggle of the Angolan people is but a link in the well connected and large chain of world peoples revolution.

Thus, UNITA though basically a NATIONALIST organisation, becomes by necessity an INTERNATIONALIST organisation through the common struggle and against the common enemy. This is the vocation of UNITA.

WHENEVER REVOLUTION DEVELOPS THERE WILL BE COUNTER-REVOLUTION

The Central Committee of UNITA and the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FALA) have recently foiled three imperialist plots to wreck the Angolan revolution. However, despite the numerous machinations of the enemy and their African stooges the armed struggle continues.

The deportation of the president of UNITA from Zambia in 1967 was at first a serious blow, and some commentators saw it as a prelude to serious unity talks between UNITA and Upa. Despite this trial, UNITA members remained firm and united behind their genuine leaders, who are now permanently living and fighting in Angola.

After the triumphant yet perilous return of the president of UNITA, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, and the Secretary General of UNITA, Miguel Nzau Puna, the enemy promptly recognised their potential and has strongly opposed UNITA, as its chief opponent.

The development of the armed struggle at present in Angola tell us that:-

1. the so-called "reasonable" members of UNITA who wish to sell out to Upa are all tools of imperialism. They must know that they are very far behind the present situation in Angola. These people have infiltrated reactionary elements into Angola to spread discouraging propaganda, and they have sunk so low as to have resorted to tribalism to regain some influence amongst the people. The former commander of FALA, Samuel Chyala, known as Mwanganola, was one of these "reasonable" members within UNITA. Whether he was arrested or not in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa) by UPA agents, we know his true features and also the masters he was working for.
2. Chyala is not alone. Others who have faced the dilemma of marching and suffering with the people in the armed struggle or betraying the liberation war have chosen the latter course. Today these traitors are outside Angola spreading false statements on the course of the war, about the party and the leaders of UNITA.

2. The Portuguese colonialists have taken advantage of the fratricide rivalry between UNITA and Mpla, which has been instigated by Mpla, and have lured to their side several bourgeois minded officers, who have attempted to demobilize the Angolan people. This is why a commander of a border zone with Zambia, Tiago Sachilombo, his deputy Pedro Francisco, a commissar for discipline Jose Sozinho, and an official for economic-co-operation Jose Kanuel have collaborated PIDE (Portuguese Intelligence Service). Their plan was to capture the president of UNITA and other members of the High Command. The president, assisted by the General Commander Moises Kayombo, instigated an operation, code named "Baile", to put an end to this type of enemy operation in this zone. Operation "Baile" lasted from Feb. 25th to March 10th 1969. During this time FALA commandos succeeded in capturing two of the previously mentioned traitors, Jose Sozinho and Jose Kanuel. They also inflicted further losses upon the enemy, killing 10 puppet troops and 11 PIDE agents. 20 automatic weapons were also captured either USA G3's or Belgian FAL's, 140 American grenades type GMD m/963 Lot FMP-9, 1500 rounds of ammunition, uniform and medicine. Some of the serial numbers of the weapons captured are as follows: G3 FMP 056279, G3 056262, G3 005008, G3 056253, FAL UM 22537, FAL UM 35917, FAL UM 36965, FAL UM 36790, G3 083378, G3 FMP 083812...

Since 1967 UNITA has been attacked by Mpla, and their bullets have taken some of our most promising revolutionaries from us. We have often complained to other Independent States about this counter-revolutionary activity of Mpla, and our patience is nearly exhausted, and our dead are calling for justice. The fratricidal war between MPLA and UPA which started in 1961 has delayed the Angolan revolution immeasurably. The attacks by Mpla upon UNITA are almost tantamount to full scale civil war, and is pushing back further the hopes and aspirations of the Angolan people. Observers outside Angola should not underestimate the strength of UNITA. African States seem to ignore UNITA deliberately, and supply yet more arms to Mpla with which to attack UNITA, instead of as intended, to fight the Portuguese colonialists. Unity is one of the keystones of UNITA policy, and without it victory is impossible.

Therefore, on the grounds stated above, the Central Committee of UNITA and the Supreme Command of FALA call for:-

1. an urgent meeting of the Angolan Liberation movements for unity talks under the auspices of the OAU
2. an immediate cessation of perfidious propaganda on African and Foreign radios and press by the MPLA against UNITA.
3. the sending of impartial observers from the OAU to the liberated areas of UNITA to evaluate our work.
4. the subsequent recognition, unconditionally, of UNITA by African States committed to the liberation of Southern Africa. That material aid and transit routes be given to UNITA in neighbouring African states and other States as well.

Today South African and Portuguese troops are operating in alliance. Their helicopters are operating from bases in Luso, Gago Coutinho and Mavinga on the Angolan side and from Caprivi Strip in Namibia. It is apparent that our dispersed forces cannot counter efficiently this increased threat, and it is of the utmost importance that the fratricidal fighting between us is halted. United we stand, divided we fall.

If UNITA proposals are not taken into account this time Africa cannot blame us if we go our own way, the one that we feel to be correct.

We take this opportunity to call upon UNITA representatives abroad, UNITA students and all UNITA supporters to increase their vigilance against counter-revolutionary imperialist manoeuvres. The road to African dignity in Angola lies in persistence and sacrifices in the struggle and not with compromises with the enemy. We also call on all peace loving people the world over to bring their material and moral support to UNITA because our struggle is not an exclusively African affair, but it is a link in the world-wide struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and fascism.

NEWS FROM THE ZONES OF COMBAT IN ANGOLA

The Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola (FALA) are intensifying the armed struggle, and their military activities are spreading ever wider over Angola. The training of the FALA patriots is reaching ever higher standards, and their morale and that of the people continues to rise. Despite the difficulties caused by the lack of outside help, chiefly that of passage routes to Angola, UNITA and FALA have been able to re-organise the armed forces and give them more confidence and cohesion.

Concomittantly the political tasks, which are the most difficult, daunting and yet most important part of the struggle, are being pursued vigourously. The Angolans in the provinces of Cuando-Cubango, Moxico, Lunda, Malanje and Bie, have remained in support of UNITA despite deceitful propaganda propagated by some Angolan renegades and anachronistic groups operating from exile.

Today UNITA unquestionably enjoys massive support from the people in the towns and from the countryside. The activities of UNITA have been reported several times in the enemy press, i.e. Diario de Noticias, 13th March 1969, Semanario-Noticias of Luanda 15th March 1969, The Daily Telegraph 8th May 1969, etc... UNITA also has been mentioned several times in the Zambian press which has been following events in Angola closely, one quote from the Times of Zambia 25th February 1969 states the fact that "..... the president of UNITA, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, is the only leader of the three guerrilla groups fighting in Angola to be permanently based there....." The Times of Zambia 17th May 1969 describes clearly how UNITA showed evidence of captured NATO weapons from the Portuguese, and how South African forces are fighting side by side with Portuguese colonial forces. The International Report of the Economist, 10th May 1969, also stresses the fact

that UNITA operates and is lead from inside Angola. Apart from these Newspapers the Dutch, Swedish, Belgium press have also reported on the situation in Angola, and about UNITA's activities there.

The military situation in Angola can be seen in the following military communique coming from Angola, and signed by the General commander of the armed forces of UNITA. The military activities run from November 1968 to March 1969.

20th November 1968

Angolan patriots of FALA attacked a Portuguese column, which was en route to attack a UNITA zone in the area of Gago Coutinho. 10 Portuguese soldiers were killed, and a considerable amount of equipment and ammunition captured.

25th December 1968

Portuguese soldiers coming from Alto Cuito in search of UNITA forces were trapped in a masterly ambush. 5 enemy soldiers were killed and 10 wounded. Ammunition, uniforms and documents were captured.

5th January 1969

A column of militias and Portuguese soldiers coming from Katoka attacked a UNITA camp. In an ambush set up by UNITA forces following this 11 enemy soldiers were killed and 10 wounded. Military equipment and ammunition were captured.

24th January 1969

A column of Portuguese soldiers infiltrated a UNITA zone near Luso. In a fierce action 5 Portuguese were killed and 7 wounded. This action was reported in a war communique from the Portuguese colonial press on 26th January 1969.

5th February 1969

FALA forces ambushed an enemy column on the road between Silva Porto and Luando. The column was totally destroyed. Some of the enemy dead were identified as :- Fernando Antonio Gabriel, Goncalves dos Santos, Manuel Bernardino. In this attack UNITA captured several NATO weapons, among them 3 machine/sub-machine guns, 3 mausers, 2 pistols, 1 rifle(cacadeira), ammunition, uniforms, blankets, strategic maps and food.

10th March 1969

UNITA forces attacked the Portuguese on the Lunque -Bunou River. 10 enemy soldiers were killed and 11 wounded. 5 grenades and 5 rifles were captured.

18th March 1969

45 Portuguese soldiers led by an Angolan deserter attacked the people living in Munhango. The inhabitants alerted FALA who ambushed the enemy on their way back to barracks. From the group 5 soldiers were killed and two seriously wounded. 2 rifles were captured.

21st March 1969

In an ambush South of Cassamba 5 enemy soldiers were killed. 2 rifles, 8 grenades (hand), uniforms and documents of importance were captured. Portuguese soldier, Mauricio Augusto Martins, was found dead on the ground. UNITA external missions have evidence of this document.

31st March 1969

In an ambush by UNITA forces a patrol lorry, on the road of Mungai-Luso was completely destroyed. 12 Portuguese soldiers were killed 10 automatic rifles were seized including 500 rounds of ammunition, uniforms and documents. Some of the soldiers killed were:-

Furriel miliciano S.P.M. 3196 Rufino Loureiro
Soldado No. 0762966/67 Fernandes Joaquim de Amorim
Primeiro cabo No. 106628/67 Carneira Alvarinho de
Soldado No. 640129/68 Juneta Tito Souza
" No. 090582/67 Dias Antonio
" No. 05855/67 Paulo Vieira de Souza
" No. 861/67 S.P.M. 6416 Joao das Neves de
Oliveira

These are the reality of the armed struggle inside Angola. Despite the efforts of the imperialist press to suppress news of UNITA's achievements on the battlefield, UNITA and the Angolan people will persevere with the struggle politically, militarily and socially.

Only the Angolan people through the struggle will write the true history of our country. UNITA hopes that the OAU and its liberation committee will arrive at a realistic approach to the Angolan situation, and give its support to forces with its roots in that country, and not back the exaggerated performances of those groups operating outside the country from exile headquarters.

Change in Angola will only come about by action from inside the country, from Angolan blood and lives, and from the Angolan determination and perseverance in the struggle. We will never surrender despite the difficulties.

Signed: Military general Commander
MOISES J. KAYIOMBO

UNITED NATIONS TEAM ON DECOLONIZATION INPECT NATO WEAPONS
CAPTURED BY UNITA

The Security Secretary of UNITA, David Samwimbila, coming from inside Angola presented a petition on behalf of UNITA before the Special Committee on Decolonization (U.N.) in Lusaka (Zambia) on 17th May 1969. The proofs showed by the UNITA official before the Committee spoke for themselves. He submitted the following petition:-

On behalf of UNITA and all the people of Angola inside the country, we warmly welcome you and all the members of the Committee to Zambia and wish you success in all your deliberations.

We trust that the views expressed by your Committee will induce the United Nations to take effective action against the oppressors. We, the oppressed people, believe that your Committee is our spokesman and our hope for relief and understanding. Mr. Chairman, your valuable work should therefore not be ignored. If your work does not result in pressure being brought to bear on the oppressors, the sending of your Committee to Africa by the United Nations will be a mockery of the freedom fighters.

From the jungles of Angola, we support president Kaunda, his government and all the Zambian people for the position they have taken with regard to the continuing situation in Southern Africa in spite of the threats by Smith, Voster and Marcelo Caetano.

THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA:

Because of the people's determination to liberate their country, the political situation in Angola has further deteriorated since 1967. The Portuguese are oppressing us within the country by many methods: they are using powerful weapons against defenceless people, and they throw people into concentration camps without caring for them in the least. Despite all these difficulties the people make whatever sacrifices they possibly can for their salvation.

THE WAR OF LIBERATION:

Since UNITA started the war of liberation inside Angola, the Portuguese have asked for South Africa troops to help them in the campaign against the freedom fighters and South African helicopters have been operating in Angola side by side with the Portuguese helicopters. Their operational bases are situated in Luso, Gago Coutinho and Mavinga in Angola and at Caprivi in Namibia. We believe that our forces inside Angola will have a great ordeal to endure in the face of this coalition of imperialists. In spite of the Portuguese and South African allied forces in Angola, the armed forces of freedom are still in the forefront of the fight to hasten the liberation of our country.

FALA (Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola) has been given good training and the morale of their soldiers is always high. Despite the difficulties due to lack of outside assistance, UNITA has been able to organize its armed forces and to give them confidence and cohesion. Despite the deceitful propaganda of some renegade Angolan groups, for three years the people of Moxico, Lunda, Cuando-Cu-bango, Malanje, and Bie provinces have been faithful to UNITA. Today more than ever our party has the unquestionable support of the people in the towns and countryside.

Economically Portugal is the poorest country in Western Europe. From what sources Portugal has received weapons and financial assistance to equip its 182,000 troops fighting in Angola, Mocambique, and Guinea(Bissau)?... Are they not members of the United Nations?... Are not the United States, England, Western Germany, Belgium, France, in short the NATO bloc the suppliers of weapons to Portugal? These Nations know very well that they are being used by Portugal to massacre Africans in our country, but they pretend not to know that Portugal is using these weapons against our people.

Also, without the massive capital investments of these countries and others, Portugal by herself would not have been able to maintain its colonial empire in Africa. Portugal one of the smallest and poorest nations of the world spends over 50% of the total national budget on the colonial war in Africa. UNITA considers that countries supplying weapons to Portugal and investing capital in Angola are also taking part in massacres against the Angolan people, and the hour of trial will arrive one day. These countries are committing serious crimes, the same as Portugal is directly committing.

UNITA has not only obtained the political recognition of the people in Angola, but has also freed areas which it controls. It is no easy matter to maintain the people in the liberated areas. One must be strong to fight uncompromisingly against the enemy. As evidence, the president and the Secretary General of UNITA came into Angola last year and now the Central Committee of UNITA is permanently based inside Angola. Our freedom fighters are trained in Angola and our main source of weapons is the enemy himself. Here are the photographs and other material from Angola. Apart from military tasks, UNITA is fulfilling political and social tasks inside Angola, and the people are being educated increasingly. The Portuguese admit in their fascist press and newspapers, and I quote some passages from an Angolan periodical from Luanda, Semanario -Noticias of 15th March 1969 which says:

".... UNITA treats the people and the fighters on equal basis and even gives priority to the people... nevertheless, it continues to reap the benefits of a well-conducted campaign of indoctrination of the local population."

Through your Committee the world must know the reality from inside Angola, and the work of UNITA without outside assistance. It is the only political organisation formed and administered from Angola, with its headquarters and leaders based permanently inside the country. UNITA requests the United Nations to tell Portugal's suppliers of arms and money to stop immediately doing so; to exercise pressure on Portugal to induce it to grant total and immediate independence to Angola; and to come with us to Angola and see for itself the reality of the Angolan revolution.

From the 14th to 21st April 1969 the Prime Minister of Portugal, Marcelo Caetano, visited Angola and other Portuguese colonies in Africa. As was to be expected the entourage was heavily guarded by the oppressive machinery of colonialism.

In an orgy of colonial and imperialistic propaganda the visit was hailed as a "remarkable" event in the history of the Portuguese colonies and Portuguese dictatorship. It is the first time that a Portuguese Premier has visited the scene of his regimes crimes, committed against the enslaved African populations. It would not be ironic to say that his predecessor only travelled by plane from Lisbon to Porto, and it was the Chiefs of State who in the past visited the colonies, men such as Marshall Carmona, General Craveiro Lopez and the present Chief of State, Rear Admiral Americo Tomaz.

As was to be expected the visit of the dictator to Angola was preceded and followed by an intense propaganda barrage, using all media, with the aim of projecting the image of Marcelo Caetano as the "new liberal messiah" of colonialism, discrediting the liberation movements and their leaders, and undermining the efforts of the Independent African States.

UNITA and the people of Angola were not fooled by this exercise of colonial propaganda, aimed at causing confusion amongst the people by dividing and demoralizing them. The other facet of the propaganda drive was aimed at the Portuguese people. It attempted to divert their attention away from the realities of Portugal today, namely, unemployment and low wages, illiteracy, high infant mortality rate and lack of an adequate and efficient health service, political ignorance and the war in the colonies.

The Portuguese people are also victims of oppression in their own country, by the economic exploitation of them by the big monopolies. Even the huge profits coming from the colonies do not go to the Portuguese people but are swallowed up by the foreign monopolies and local oligarchies. Instead the Portuguese people pay for these profits in terms of inflation, to pay for the war effort, in the lives of their sons to provide cannon fodder for the imperialists in their hopeless colonial wars. The visit of Marcelo Caetano was indeed a tactic, a machination, for taking the Portuguese peoples mind off the real issues in Portugal and attempting thereby to stave off a little longer a people's revolution in Portugal itself.

Psychological and social campaigns have always been used to confuse the people of Portugal, and Marcelo Caetano's approach is no exception. He has always stressed, for instance, on the progress of the people (which people?), and their freedom and independence under the Portuguese flag, on the policy of multi-racial harmony between troops and the population, giving the impression to the world that nothing untoward was happening in Angola and the other colonies. This fascist campaign was rounded off by the usual smiles, open arms, and cynical greetings to the local African populations.

The world of international finance, with its economic interests in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea(Bissau) was delighted to see the "courageous" Marcelo Caetano visiting his African colonies. The visit was indeed to assure them of their investments, and an attempt to eliminate their doubts about the security of their capital in the colonies. Caetano went to Africa to show that the Portuguese are still masters of the situation and are capable with their military and financial assistance of containing the liberation movements.

Let us take a quick look at some of the events leading up to the visit of Caetano, and from them derive the correct conclusions.

The British National Export Council(BNEC) visited Southern Africa and from 15th January to 1st February 1969 was in Angola. The mission, states the report of the commission, was aimed at studying the possibilities for exports and investments from Britain, and of course other capitalist countries in Angola. Its objectives were to reconnoitre Angola, to assess the openings for British Industry and to suggest ways in which British exports currently running at the rate of 11 million pounds a year might be increased. Angola says the commission offers an attractive field for British business and investment.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister, Franco Nogueira, on the 20th anniversary of NATO stated unequivocally :... politically and strategically speaking it is absurd to think that you can effectively defend the North Atlantic while neglecting the security of the South Atlantic; our preoccupation with defending the Cape of Good Hope route and Southern Africa will be in vain if we hand over the Indian ocean to the Communists(which communists?) navy and airforce... In the light of these facts - very different from those obtaining two decades ago - the Portuguese Government believes that the present objectives of the Alliance(NATO) should be re-appraised and the objectives for the near future carefully thought out..."

On March 23rd to 25th 1969, Pieter Botha, South African Defence Minister, accompanied by General Hianstra, South African Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, visited Portugal. In turn, General Venancio Sa Viana Rebelo, Portuguese Defence Minister(former Governor General of Angola) also visited South Africa. In Portugal the South African Defence Minister was decorated with the Insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of Infante Don Henrique..Following the fascist ceremony and orgy, Marcelo Caetano had lengthy talks with their South African "comrades".

Foreign investments in Angola means participation in the colonial war. The investments are helping Portugal to exterminate the indigenous people of Angola. Joint projects continue to unite South Africa and Portugal. A cable project has just been completed opening direct telecommunications between Lisbon and Capetown. The helicopters and jet-fighters of South Africa are now taking part in the fighting in Angola. NATO weapons continue to flow into Angola, and are in fact increasing in both numbers and rate of flow, in an allout attempt to destroy the liberation movements. There can be no justification for this by the NATO countries in their assistance of Portugal because Portugal is not defending Africa against communism.

It would be wise for foreign investors to realise that Portugal is going to lose its colonies. Sooner or later the Portuguese colonialists and their backers will be crushed in the grinding wheels of the peoples revolution. On that day the Angolan people will demand justice.

The Portuguese genocidal expeditions demand also a law that will bring these butchers to trial for crimes against humanity and against the African people.

Once more UNITA and its military wing FALA (Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola) call upon the Angolan liberation movements to give up their futile and sterile quarrels and to go into Angola to join the people who are directly facing and fighting the enemy, who is mounting the defensive on an even larger scale.

UNITA and FALA call on all Africans at home and abroad to increase their vigilance against the political manouvres of opportunists, and to continue in their fight for total independence, to unite with UNITA in this fight which represents the hope amid the suffering of all Africans from Cabinda to Cunene.

UNITA once more reaffirms its dedication to the war of liberation and the long term objective of freedom based upon self-reliance, its resolve to fight alongside other resistance movements to colonialism and imperialism, and its unreserved support for all struggles of the people of African descent for dignity and independence.

UNITA calls on African Independent States to increase their vigilance in recognising and revealing the true nature of the so-called "liberalism" of Caetano, and to increase their material and moral support for UNITA.

UNITA calls on the democratic forces of Portugal to persist in their long term objectives, and not to be fooled by any talk of a new era emerging from the regime of Marcelo Caetano.