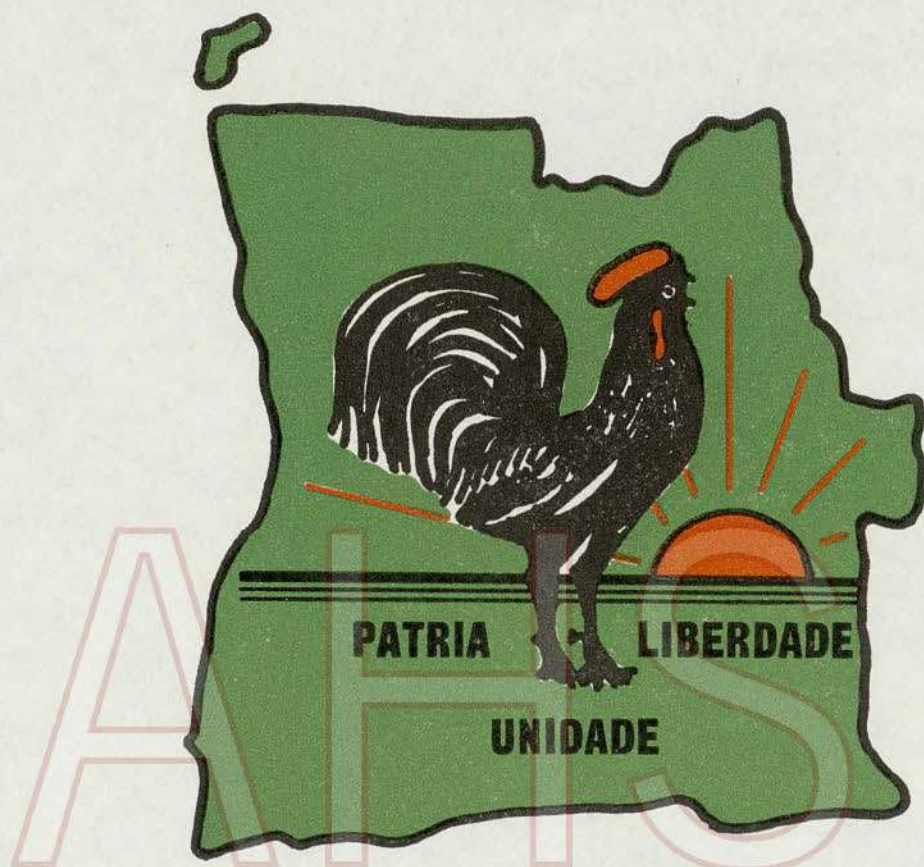


KWACHA—ANGOLA



U.N.I.T.A. INFORMATION BULLETIN

LONDON, ENGLAND



NATIONAL UNION FOR TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA

UNITA Information Bulletin

=====

No. 4

JUNE 1970

CONTENTS

- 1..... U.N.I.T.A. Four yeras after
- 2..... Political and Military Deve-
lopment of the armed struggle
in Angola
- 3..... News Bulletin from Home Front

For Further Information write or contact:

Address: 25 Ospringe Road
LONDON, N.W.5
England

Telephone: 01- 485 3075

UNITA (National Union for Total Independence of Angola) was born in the heat of battle inside Angola, on March 25th 1966. The locality was Muangai, small town about 300 miles from the Zambian border. Prior to creation of UNITA a long period of adequate political education was carried out among the people living mainly in the areas whose terrain would be used as a theatre for guerrilla activity. The political mobilization of the masses took place during 1964/65/66 in the Provinces of Lunda, Moxico, and Cuando-Cubango.

The first military attack on the Portuguese colonialists by UNITA took place at Makafuma in the Eastern part of Angola in April 1966. But the first notorious attack on the Portuguese soldiers was on 25th December 1966. This historical date was one more mark that the people of Angola have erected at Teixeira de Souza with their own blood. The attack of Teixeira de Souza corresponded to a strategy of that moment to prevent the Portuguese colonialists in building up two more military bases parallel to Teixeira de Souza towards the border of Angola and Congo. After the attack, the Governor-General of Angola, Rebocho Vaz went personally to inspect the number of Portuguese colonial forces who were put of combat. The president of Portugal, Americo de Deus Tomaz in his New Year's message to the Nation said:

"There are in our days two memorable dates in our Nation. One is the 15th March, 1961 which we learn to forget and the other is the 25th December, 1966 which we just experienced."

Following the attack of 25th December 1966, the president of UNITA, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, together with the political and military cadres of the party met inside Angola to discuss the implications of such an attack and to sum up experiences of the struggle. It was during this conference that FALA (Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola), the military wing of UNITA was created. FALA is composed of soldiers who are politically conscious men and whose function is to serve the people. FALA was created because through practice UNITA has learnt that the Army and the people are the foundation of final victory against Portuguese colonialism.

Since then the ever contested Eastern Front of the Liberation of Angola was created in 1966/67. The claims of MPLA about the Eastern Front are totally unfounded and false. Urbano Carrasco, the Portuguese colonial reporter of the newspaper, Diario Popular 21/7/1970 stated "... as I said earlier, it was in 1966 that we registered the beginning of terrorist activities in Eastern Angola due to the initiative of UNITA."

How UNITA has developed from a weak to a strong and durable political movement inside Angola? Le Monde of February 11th 1970 pointed out that when UNITA began guerrilla operations in 1966, it only had 11 fighters with one machine gun, two rifles and bows and arrows. Now its military organization, FALA, has more than 3,000 well-trained guerrilla fighters who are highly disciplined and capable of not only destroying bridges and highways but also of conducting battalion-sized campaigns on a relatively large scale. From a scattered, weak, small organization UNITA developed into a strong and well disciplined force of politically conscious men, because the guerrilla operations and the leadership of the party have been guided by scientific methods of appraising concrete situations relating to the struggle, guided by the principles of democratic centralism, and capable of analyzing situations correctly and comprehensively arising from the reality that prevails inside the country. The guerrilla movement has been built on a political basis always having the politics in command and naturally the support of the people. This is the dialectical process of

the development of the struggle developing from lower to higher stages, meeting difficulties, hardships, misunderstandings, regression sometimes, but always making headway towards final victory.

In 1967 the activities of UNITA spread to the provinces of Malanje and Bié through a hard and long process of mobilization of the people. The Portuguese colonialists denounced UNITA activities in their local and national press. The Semanario - Noticias, the Portuguese Newspaper of 1967 from Luanda wrote: "... a special train is ready for us - four compartments packed to capacity with well trained young people who by the next morning would have launched an attack against the enemy, an enemy who always avoids casual contact." It was also in 1967 that the UNITA commandoes blew up the Benguela Railway- Tanganyika Concessions - not with intentions of harming the economy of Zambia which is using the line for export of copper through the Lobito port in Angola, but because the Portuguese soldiers continuously have been utilising the same line for military reasons. The line gives access to the Portuguese soldiers to Central and East Angola where they have been bombing our people, destroying entire villages, co-operatives, crops, and annihilate their domestic animals.

The Angolan liberation struggle is an integral part of the struggle for the total liberation of Africa under colonialism and neo-colonialism. And also, the Angolan struggle is part of the anti-imperialist struggle throughout the world. Therefore, solidarity among peoples of the oppressed nations is forged through their concrete struggles. This is the only genuine internationalism. This is why, the president of UNITA left Angola to go abroad not only to explain our African brothers our problems, difficulties, successes, failures, but also to tell other oppressed people that in Angola UNITA is another anti-imperialist front fighting through armed struggle Portuguese colonialism supported by the International monopoly capitalism. Each liberation movement in Southern Africa, each movement against neo-colonialism in Africa and around the world must fight in the most correct and uncompromising way in their own concrete struggles. This is the best and most efficient help that all anti-imperialist movements can give to each other.

By the end of 1967 the activities of UNITA caused panic not only to the Portuguese colonialists, to the monopoly capitalists in Angola, but also to other two Angolan groups (MPLA, GRAE) who intended to hold the hegemony of Angolan nationalism. This has been proved to be a wishful thinking!... However, MPLA failing continuously in Cabinda and meeting difficulties in Congo (Brazza) the leadership decided to transfer the exiled headquarters to another exile - Zambia and Dar with sight set towards the Eastern part of Angola, where UNITA has been operating since 1966. Since then, the Eastern Front has become a contested area and a theatre of military ambushes of MPLA against UNITA. UNITA several times brought to the attention of the Liberation Committee of the OAU such shameful and counter-revolutionary activities of MPLA which gets support from the Committee. It is an illusion to believe that more material aid, more weapons given to one group would end the colonial war by crashing other groups. The Liberation Committee of the OAU can and must stop assisting a liberation Movement that is using its weapons against the Angolans. This is nonsense.

The year 1968 was the most revolutionary period of UNITA. A new zone was opened in Huambo district and the people are supporting tremendous UNITA. The headquarters and the Central Committee after the successful entrance of the president and Secretary general into Angola were firmly established inside Angola, since June 1968. Since then, Dr. JONAS MALHEIRO SAVIMBI HAS BEEN THE ONLY LEADER TODAY OF A LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN

ANGOLA to lead the struggle from inside. This act of comrade Savimbi is not only more revolutionary, but also more effective for the struggle, more honest and more correct. The real liberation that will make the colonized Angolan a "New" Angolan man has to come from inside by waging a people's war, relying on the creative power of the people, pursuing the policy of self-reliance, and adopt correct tactics and strategy against the enemy. The struggle led from exiled headquarters is very dangerous, because it will breed the seeds of corruption, lack of initiative, international intrigues and inevitably leading the country and people to a neo-colonialist situation.

A journalist for the Times of Zambia, who visited UNITA areas for four weeks wrote in September 11th-12th 1969: "the biggest danger the Portuguese now face is from the cinderella of freedom movement, discounted by the world, receiving not one scrap of support from any nation or international agency and almost entirely unpublicised. The movement is UNITA headed by 38-year-old Dr. Jonas Savimbi... (and he continued)... the lack of support has been the key to UNITA's success." The successes of UNITA are due precisely to the policy of Self-reliance, and relying on the creative power of the people.

In March 1969 after a successful operation called "Baile" the commands of UNITA once again seized a considerable number of NATO weapons from the Portuguese colonial soldiers, and dozens of enemy troops were put out of action. And many soldiers from the colonial army deserted the Portuguese and joined UNITA. Mutinies in the Portuguese barracks have been frequent. The Portuguese soldiers often refused to fight in the bush against the UNITA forces. In May 17th 1969 the city of Luso reached the point of standstill. The Portuguese could not leave and enter the city for few days. The UNITA activities reached the peak in that area. It is during this period that the new zone of Huila was created by the UNITA forces. And because of the intensity of the nationalisms and other Angolan patriots, the Portuguese colonialists were compelled to invite their South African counterparts to mount a joint offensive against the UNITA forces. A tremendous campaign of Portuguese propaganda against UNITA was set up in the villages, towns, cities through posters and pamphlets. One of the posters read: "UNITA quer separar-te da familia, Desconfia, Avisa a tropa quando os bandidos aparecerem", what means

UNITA wants to separate you from your family, Inform the troops when the bandits come.

However, the most important historical event in 1969 was the Second Congress of UNITA. This was held in the heart of Angola, a hundred miles away from the Zambian border. The congress was attended by 80 delegates from 21st August to 30th August 1969. The delegates came from different parts of the country. Delegates coming from the army, and from the local committees of the liberated areas. The agenda briefly was concentrated on the political and military situation inside the country, the division of Angolan nationalism, the political situation prevailing in Africa today and the international situation in relation to the struggle of the oppressed peoples. A new central committee, and Politbureau were elected, and the president was re-elected. The congress has taken resolutions on the internal and external matters. The party called on the delegates to intensify the armed struggle, to work harder, to be united, and to persevere in the liberation struggle.

In December 1969, a series of military operations against the Portuguese took place. UNITA very deeply regret the death of COLLINS LUCIANO, deputy leader for Social Affairs and Popular Education. He was killed in Luso while accomplishing an important and delicate mission of urban organization. UNITA promised to avenge him in 1970.

We are now in the 1970's. The revolutionary situation in the world over is in excellent condition. The oppressed people all over are rising up and take arms and confront imperialism. In Angola, the revolutionary situation is also developing in depth. The president of UNITA in a recent speech inside Angola said unequivocally: We are moving into a more dangerous phase of struggle. At present we are fighting in the countryside; we are trying to control the countryside, but now we are going to move towards sabotage so that all forms of communication will be severed.... (and he went on saying)...1967 was a starting point for a bigger move to liberate this country. In 1970 we shall see some of our wishes fulfilled."

The formation of UNITA four years ago marked a great qualitative leap in the Angolan liberation struggle. The UNITA Central Committee recently issued a fighting call to the Party cadres and to the people as a whole to make the 1970's a decade of Liberation. The people, the Party and the armed forces have responded positively and resolutely. So the first months of 1970 have seen encouraging and victorious results. On the 6th January a truck full of Pide members (Portuguese Intelligence Police) was ambushed by UNITA patriots. Four of them were wiped out. A considerable amount of weapons, equipment, and valuable military documentation were seized. On 13th Jan. another truck full of Portuguese soldiers and Police was ambushed. The leader of the local police was killed. His name is Belarmino Rocha da Paiva No. 3402/G/6579. This fascist was responsible for the death of our brother COLLINS LUCIANO, member of UNITA central Committee killed in December 1969 while performing his revolutionary duties of underground work in the Luso area.

1970 will see the generalization of the liberation war through Angola.

*****%/%/%/%/%/%*****

NEWS BULLETIN OF THE ARMED FORCES IN ANGOLA -

The operational commander of UNITA in a recent "war Communique issued on April 4th 1970 stated that the Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola (FALA) are determined to make 1970 a turning point in the whole military situation in Angola. So far, he said, the best and cheapest transporter of arms and ammunition to UNITA has been the enemy.

From February 10th to March 25th 1970, the FALA forces have scored the following victories:

- 1) A group of 50 Portuguese soldiers was ambushed near Lungu-Bangu river. As a result, 15 Portuguese soldiers were wiped out and considerable war material was seized.
- 2) In the Luso area, 2 trucks full of security forces (Policia de Seguranca Publica) were ambushed. All the 12 occupants were killed and their guns seized.
- 3) In Sandando, the UNITA column no. 3 put out of action 15 puppet troops, 13 rifles (Mauzer), and 10 hand grenades were captured by UNITA patriots.
- 4) One of UNITA central zones was attacked by 60 soldiers. The Fala fighters pretending to run away from the enemy, made the enemy to penetrate into UNITA military camp. Suddenly they were caught up by heavy fire from UNITA forces. The lieutenant commander Coutinho was left dead

in the camp. 11 of them were killed and several wounded. Arms, ammunition and equipment were seized. Many Africans in the Portuguese army have taken this opportunity to join our forces with their guns, uniforms and documents.

- 5) In Cuando-Cubango, the Portuguese and the Boers from South Africa are having a hard time. The recent publication Noticias of February 28th 1970 openly admitted that the Portuguese are incapable to cope up with the military and political situation in Angola. And also the Noticias report exposes the sell out imperialist journalists who are trying their best through false reports to build up unpopular movements in Angola and slandering UNITA. UNITA is in Cuando-Cubango and there UNITA shall remain.

When Marcelo Caetano, the South Africans suggest the alliance between UNITA and SWAPO we understand their imperialist game. It is to find a pretext to send joint troops (Portugal and South Africa) into Angola and to fight UNITA. So far, UNITA does not have any alliance whatsoever, and we do not indulge in such futilities. Each liberation movement in Southern Africa must fight the most correct and radical way inside its own country. This is the best solidarity liberation movements in Southern Africa can give to each other. However, UNITA is ready and shall be pleased to render any service to any genuine African liberation Movement which believes in the Seizure of Power by Armed Force.

- 6) From 20th to 25th March 1970, our Region no. 1 was under heavy bombing from dawn to dusk. In 29th March 1970, 6 planes supported by 4 bombers, have dropped poisoning gaz on 13 co-operative farms. All the crops were totally destroyed and most of domestic animals died. UNITA very vehemently denounce and condemn this fascist and destructive methods used by the Portuguese colonialists.

UNITA will have no alternative but to move a step forward to a TOTAL WAR. Long live the ever invincible People's War.

(Signed by Operational Commander)

- *****#####***** -

THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRUGGLE

Since 1968, the dimensions of the liberation struggle inside Angola have grown and developed considerably. What is, then, the political and military situation?

The Political Situation:

The areas under the control of UNITA have grown steadily in both size and quality of organization since UNITA's first Congress at Muangai, in March 1966, and our first attack on the Portuguese colonialists forces at Macafuma on the Eastern Front in April 1966. UNITA now has Five Districts under its control. These are: Moxico, Cuando-Cubango, Bie, Lunda and Malanje. Very recently UNITA opened the sixth Zone, that of HUILA.

In the areas of Moxico, Cuando-Cubango, Bia, Lunda and Malanje UNITA has fairly settled populations, i.e. little or no interference from the colonialist forces, especially in Moxico and Cuando-Cubango where the situation is now stabilized. In those five districts the people are able to cultivate their fields, build their homes and raise their families without fear. The only precautions necessary are very elementary, consisting of regular village controlled militia patrols in the neighbourhood, checking paths of the enemy, etc, for any signs of enemy activity and that of building homes in small scattered groups in the forest to avoid enemy air observation.

It has been UNITA's belief from the earlier days that the theory and practice of Self-reliance must always be one of the keystones to our successfully concluding the liberation struggle for our motherland. To put this policy into effect we have applied ourselves diligently. This application is now reflected in our organizational structure in the liberated areas.

How is the organizational structure in the liberated areas? In summary, it is the following: at the lowest level we have the villages with a chairman and a committee, elected by their fellow villagers. The function of the village is to implement the decisions of the next higher authority, the branch, and at the same time to discuss within the village meeting, problems encountered and to formulate suggestions for improvements to be discussed at the branch.

The branch usually consists of between 4 and 5 villages, and as before its chairman and committees are freely elected, carrying out the UNITA part of a United Democratic Front. The branch also maintains and regularly trains the village population and militia for internal security duties, and instructs the village population on precautions to be observed should the area come under enemy ground-air attack. These activities are led and co-ordinated by an army sergeant stationed at the branch. The branch also co-ordinates the supply of food from the villages to the zones. Regular discussions and meetings are centred upon the implementation of the instructions from the zone, the solving of internal problems, contradictions and passing suggestions to the zones via branch representatives for improvement of the existing programmes.

At the zone, there is a zone commander, FALA troops (military wing of UNITA), clinics, a place for meetings "onjango" and in more advanced zones there are schools against illiteracy. The meetings, generally held every fortnight are attended by representatives from all the associated branches. At these meetings the people are informed as fully as possible about the development of the struggle in Angola, the tactics and strategy of the Portuguese colonialists politically, economically, militarily, and on the major events in the international sphere. The decisions of the central committee are discussed here and plans are checked for progress, and plans are also made to put these decisions.

The total number of people under either UNITA's influence or control is over 1 million people. The number of people in UNITA zones is between 400 to 500 thousand people.

Every good general knows that an army marches on its stomach, and that battles are very often won not by the side with superior forces, but by the side possessing superior and more accurate information. In UNITA's case, the support of the people, the organization of the people provides both the food, and the information.

In food production we are now equalling that which was produced in the pre-war years. We expect the 1970 harvest to exceed this considerably. Food is cultivated both individually and co-operatively, and in many villages the army clears the fields, later to be tended by the villagers. UNITA can state quite categorically that there is no hunger in FreeLand of Angola, and we are beginning to arrive at a position of being able to advise our people on dietary matters, and on agricultural improvements, etc.

The health service and conditions under Portuguese colonialism in Angola are abominable. For instance, up to 1966, there were 338 hospitals and institutions for in-patient care providing 5,700 beds in the state hospitals, i.e. 1.1 beds per 1,000 people. The white population in Angola is over 250,000 and the black population is over 5.5 million people. You can imagine how many Africans in Angola go to hospital and have a bed!... UNITA is not only fighting on military and political front, but also in social front, in order to improve the material conditions of the people in the liberated areas.

It is why, one of UNITA's most welcome services has been the health service. This is operated from all the zones where there is always a clinic and a trained orderly. The service, indeed, is still in a very rudimentary stage due to the lack of medicine, equipment, trained people, but UNITA has made a significant improvement. At the Second Congress in August 1969 it was decided to set up schools in the zones, this has already begun in a number of zones and primary education started- again in a rudimentary form due to the lack of materials, books, writing paper, pencil, ink, and other school material.

The most important date in UNITA's calendar for 1969 was the Second Congress of UNITA. This was held in the heart of Angola. The Congress was attended by 80 delegates coming from all parts of Angola. At this congress the president of UNITA, Dr. Jonas M. Savimbi was re-elected and a new central committee and a Politbureau was elected and serve for four years. UNITA is very proud of this historical achievement. It was a real democratic assembly in the Freeland of our motherland. It demonstrated to us the correctness of UNITA's approach to the struggle in Angola, and has further strengthened our resolve to continue untiringly until total victory is achieved.

THE MILITARY SITUATION: UNITA has grown in four years of hard struggle from being armed only with bows and arrows and occasionally an old muzzle loading hunting guns, from knowing nothing of guerrilla tactics into a trained force of men and women, hardened by action against the Portuguese colonialists and its allies, armed with the most advanced weapons, similar to those the Americans are using in Vietnam against the Vietnamese people.

UNITA has learnt through the struggle that people's war is the best and most efficient school of learning. The only weapons available had to be captured from the enemy itself. In fact the enemy is the best provider and transporter of weapons for our struggle. Today UNITA has Belgium made FN's supplied to Portugal through NATO, UNITA has G3's made either in the U.S.A. or in Portugal itself under licence from the U.S.A. and also Russian submachine guns supplied to MPLA through the OAU Liberation Committee (ALC).

To receive these weapons directly from the Liberation Committee of the OAU is one thing, but to receive them through MPLA who is imposing a fratricide war on us, is nothing short of farcical and tragic. In fact, it is a disgrace for a liberation Movement like UNITA that started from zero yet today has succeeded in liberating a vast area from the Portuguese colonialists.

Time and time again we have had to turn our fighting forces around from the West and face them East, to defend our people in the rear against the attacks of MPLA. Every time we do this it slows down considerably our advance westwards. It is always with heavy hearts that we face these unpleasant tasks. It is negative and counter-productive. It achieves nothing. It matters not who wins each particular confrontation. It is the imperialists, the colonia-

lists, the racists and fascists of South Africa, Rhodesia who win every time we engage in this shameful confrontation. MPLA and UPA must stop this nonsense.

Time and time again, since 1967 UNITA has offered the hand of friendship and co-operation in the form of a United Democratic Front of Angola to both MPLA and UPA (GRAE) each time to be spurned. UNITA has been driven, on this account, to state publicly and unequivocally as we stated in the Times of Zambia 1970 that it is now our policy to drive away any aggressor and oppressor, be he Portuguese or not, to the borders from which they came from.

However, UNITA once again takes this opportunity to invite the leaders of MPLA and UPA to think more seriously about the whole situation of the Angolan struggle. UNITA is prepared to send even delegates from inside Angola to meet and discuss, and to decide, if need be, by a map which areas each liberation movement will concentrate on.

It is our firm conviction that if the leaders of MPLA and UPA abandon the exile life and come inside Angola, the situation of the struggle against Portuguese colonialism would improve considerably. The leaders of a liberation struggle must lead it through all its phases.

The revolutionary experience of every successful liberation movement in the world confirms our principle that leaders MUST lead from inside. We reiterate this to the leaders of MPLA and UPA.

Once again, UNITA asks the OAU and its Liberation Committee, to send into Angola a Commission of inquiry. This Commission will have to visit the areas of all three liberation Movements, and consequently allocate material assistance according to their merits.

When this has been done, the three Liberation movements in Angola should send delegates to the Liberation Committee and, there, draw up an agreement relating to the areas of operation. This would assist to diminish the tension existing between the liberation movements and to start discuss more complex matters of a United Front.

UNITA, however will intensify the armed struggle and certainly 1970 will be a turning point inside Angola of the Liberation struggle.

*
* History will not forgive the *
* Present generation because it *
* has the victory within its reach *
*

U N I D A D E

P A T R I A

L I B E R D A D E