

# MOZAMBIQUE



**REVOLUTION**

Oct - Nov  
1967

MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT  
- FRELIMO -

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## editorial

On the 17th of October 1917 (according to the Russian calendar of the time - by our calendar it was November the 7th) the Russian people, led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin launched a revolution and successfully established the first socialist government in the world. This was a crucial turning point in the history of mankind in that for the first time in modern history the working class and peasantry of a major country had been able to organise themselves and form a government through which the main tenets of the social theory outlined by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels could be implemented. With the successful establishment of a people's government in Russia other revolts against capitalist governments took place in the rest of the Russian Empire. These culminated in the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Naturally the success of this new venture did not please imperialist forces in the rest of Europe and North America. First the Germans tried to crush it in 1917, and a combined force of the allied powers, including the United States, launched a number of attacks in 1918, but to no avail.

Through many trials and vicissitudes the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under Lenin's wise leadership not only was able to ward off these imperialist attempts to stop the socialist revolution, but it also went on to reorganise the political, economic, social, cultural and scientific life of the whole country. The vitality which was thus generated in the life of the people of the Soviet Union was such that not even the whole might of fascist Germany and her East European reactionaries could withstand their strength. After one of the most costly wars in terms of human life and material wealth, the people of the Soviet Union, led by the Communist Party set their energies to the task of rebuilding their ravaged country while at the same time doing everything possible to support those who were fighting for national independence and those who, inspired by Lenin's success, were launching socialist revolutions in their own lands.

Now 50 years have come and gone and many things have been achieved. The Russian Empire has been changed from a land of slavery and suffering into a federation of 15 autonomous people's republics; from a land of recurrent periods of hunger and death into a land of plenty and culture; from a land of ignorance and superstition into a land of scientific pioneering, exploring the whole cosmos.

There are many countries, however, where the government is not yet in the hands of the people, where there is still suffering, hunger, virtual slavery and ignorance, perpetuated by colonialism, capitalism and sheer imperialist aggression. But in many parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America the people have begun to rise up and fight these forces. In Vietnam, in Bolivia, in Rhodesia, in the Portuguese colonies of Africa

the revolution has reached the stage of armed struggle and a people's war is in progress now. To these people who are still battling to realise the revolution in their own countries 1917 is not only an example. For the success of the first proletariat revolution has paved the way for the success of others; Marxist thought, which as a result has been developed and spread through the world helps the people to understand the causes of their misery and how to eliminate them; while the existence of a number of countries already socialist and strong is a source of support for the young revolutions against the powerful imperialist alliances which confront them. Today's revolutions will be won by the courage, determination and intelligence of the people who are fighting them, but the way will be a little easier and victory will come a little sooner because of previous people's victories.

As one of these people who are fighting now, the people of Mozambique and the Mozambique Liberation Front congratulate the Russian people and their government on this 50th anniversary of the first successful socialist revolution.

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#### ARUSHA and the Mozambican struggle

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The Tanzanian revolution is being consolidated. The people are becoming aware of their own dignity, of the value of their own culture, and of the importance of their economic development. The people are learning that the road to true independence lies in creating conditions which will enable them to live on their own work without having to beg anything from anyone. A strong wind blows through the whole country, sweeping out all the bourgeois leaders, who showed their activities to be alien, and sometimes contrary, to the people's interests. A socialist orientation inspires all activities in Tanzania.

The underlying principles of the Arusha declaration, self reliance and cooperation, on the internal level, form the basis for national development in the interests of all the people. They reject development by large foreign investments which may raise the national income but will not alter the standard of living of the mass of the peasantry. Instead, improvements are to be brought about in the villages themselves, by the efforts of the people working for the people. On the international level this method of development provides the conditions for a truly independent foreign policy. In particular it has enabled Tanzania to take a leading position in Africa on the question of African unity against colonialists, racists and exploit

In fact, the support which the African Independent states give to the struggle for independence varies in direct relation to their political and economic line. Our experience has shown us that those countries which more firmly support us are precisely those which have turned away decisively from neo-colonial solutions, breaking with the capitalist structure. This is to be expected, in that neo-colonialism means submission to the former or to new colonialist powers. Imperialism is, by definition, opposed to independence. It is easy therefore, to understand the enthusiasm with which the Mozambican people greet and support the Tanzanian revolution.

The cooperation of the Tanzanian leaders is complete. They understand fully the problems of our struggle. The dynamic way in which they have launched the revolution in their country is well in accordance with the nature of our struggle. There are no contradictions between us and the Tanzanian leaders. Contradictions would have been inevitable (as experience also teaches us, from our dealings with certain other countries) if Tanzania were a country under neo-colonialism.

On the popular level, there has been an ever increasing support for our struggle. The various acts of terrorism committed on Tanzanian soil by the Portuguese, aimed at frightening the people and making them withdraw the support they give their Mozambican brothers, have had no effect. To a great extent this is due to the campaign of mobilisation and explanation carried out by the Tanzanian leaders.

Thus the effects of the Tanzanian Revolution are reaching beyond the frontiers of the country and are making themselves felt in other countries, among other people, particularly the struggling people of Mozambique.

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THE LUSITANIA (Lisbon) NEW . . . . . LATEST RELEASE: names of Portuguese soldiers killed in Mozambique.

Lieutenant pilot MANUEL MALAQUIAS DE OLIVEIRA;  
Sub lieutenant VIRGILIO AUGUST ANDRADE; Sub lieutenant LUIS MANUEL RAMOS CARVALHO;  
Sergeant 063421/65 LICINIO FLORES MARQUES GONCALVES; Corporal MANUEL FILIPE HENRIQUES;  
Private 71047267 ANTONIO AUGUSTO ORNELES; Private 4250766 AIRES LOURO ALVES;  
Private 07630266 ANTONIO LOURENCO DE SOUZA; Private paratrooper ANTONIO QUEIROSA  
PINHO

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SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY TO HELP PORTUGAL?

Mr. Theodor Gerdener, administrator of Natal stated at a meeting in Durban that; "All reports from the fighting areas indicated that terrorist activities are building up, that increased onslaughts can and must be expected within the next months and that the terrorists possibly already have between 20,000 and 30,000 trained men"

As to whether South Africa would send troops to the Portuguese territories he said "There is no doubt about the fact that it would have the fullest justification in doing so for the simple reason that the terrorist leaders and the Organisation of African Unity have made it abundantly clear that their ultimate aim is to overthrow the white leaders not only of the Portuguese territories but particularly those of South Africa."

# Portugal & EFTA

## EXTRACTS FROM A DEBATE IN THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENT 2nd MARCH 1967

Mr. Almark (a liberal M.P.) : It is quite clear that the rapid increase in trade and foreign investment in Portugal, which has been stimulated by the consequences of EFTA cooperation, has contributed to the economic development of Portugal and thus an ever increasing amount of money can be used for the war in Africa.

.....

Mr. Lange (minister for commerce): How far this economic progress has influenced the Portuguese policy in Africa .... is not easily estimated. In this connection attention should be paid to the argument that there are reasons to believe that economic progress and a higher standard of living promote a process of democratic liberation.

.....

Mr. Almark: Portugal is becoming ever more dependent on trade with other EFTA members. Thus passiveness in the EFTA cannot be excused by possible activity in the U.N. It must be the task of our country, in all situations where it is possible to do so to raise the problem of the possibility of bringing to an end the tragedy in the African colonies of Portugal. Today we contribute to prolonging it

.....

Mr. Lange : Inside organisations with commercial and other similar aims like the EFTA or the GATT, there are neither political qualifications nor formal possibilities to carry out the kind of measure the interpellator is hinting at.

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The connection between NATO and the Portuguese colonial wars is a fairly obvious one and has frequently been stated. EFTA is the other organisation which formally links Portugal with a part of Western Europe. As an organisation primarily concerned with economic relations the influence of EFTA on Portugal's African policy is less clearly defined and it is rare to see it plainly stated as in the above extracts of Mr. Almark's speech. The first objective of EFTA is "to promote in the area of the association and in each Member State a sustained expansion of economic activity". The argument about Portugal, therefore hinges on the question of whether EFTA is making a substantial contribution to economic expansion in the case of Portugal, and whether such expansion will tend to perpetuate Portuguese aggression in Africa.

EFTA is certainly important for the Portuguese economy. In 1965 36% of all Portuguese exports went to EFTA countries. In 1966 the Financial Times stated: "There is no doubt that Portugal has benefitted enormously from her membership of EFTA and will continue to do so.". All Western Europe, however, is important for Portugal: her trade in general has a heavy bias towards Europe, with W. Germany, a non EFTA country, and Britain, an EFTA member, running each other very close as the largest importers and exporters, while the United States comes only a near third. It is important, therefore, to pinpoint the exact role that EFTA does play.

Since the formation of EFTA in 1960 there has been a noticeable shift in Portugal's European trade towards the EFTA countries, rather than towards the Common Market. In 1962 Portugal still both imported more from and exported more to the Common Market countries than the EFTA countries. By 1964 the gap between imports from the two trade areas has narrowed and exports to EFTA countries has outstripped those to the Common Market:

<u>1962</u>	Imports (million escudos)	Exports
EFTA	2833.1	2095.7
Common Market	5951.5	2408.6
 <u>1964</u>		
EFTA	4761.8	3733.7
Common Market	7351.8	3072.0

To understand what these figures really mean the structure of EFTA must be taken into account. The Member States of EFTA form a rather curious list: Britain; Sweden; Norway; Denmark; Austria; Switzerland; Portugal. Apart from the first three who have the physical link of the North Sea there is little to unite them except non-membership of the Common Market. Britain stands out from the group both by the size of her population and the bulk of her total trade. On the other end of the scale, Portugal, under developed, under industrialised and with a far lower per capita income, is an odd man out. It was necessary to make special arrangements to enable her to join at all, allowing her a much more gradual time scale for the removal of protective tariffs. It must also be remembered that Portugal has had a special association with the U.K. that goes back long before the formation of modern free trade areas. For Portugal, then, the most significant advantage gained from membership of EFTA is the strengthening of this old trade tie with Britain. Before 1960 West Germany, Britain's main rival for trade with Portugal, was probably Portugal's most important trading partner. By 1964, although trade with Germany had also expanded considerably, and Germany was still slightly ahead of England on Portugal's import list, Britain had outstripped her, providing nearly as many imports and taking over twice the value of exports:

	<u>1956</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1964</u>	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
W.Germany	2038.7	614.6	2677.4	857.1	3400.3	1124.2
U.K.	1729.5	1237.9	1868.3	1284.2	3007.4	2339.5

( million escudos)

The only other EFTA countries which have a significant trade with Portugal are Sweden and Switzerland, and even so, in most years, the value of their trade amounts to less than half the value of trade with the U.K. Nevertheless, in the case of Sweden, there has been an important increase in trade since EFTA was formed. Imports from Sweden, which remained almost constant between 1956 and 1960 rose by over 25% during the next four years, and exports doubled in the two years between 1962 and 1964.

Facilitation of trade between members is not the only advantage provided by EFTA. To an underdeveloped country such as Portugal, the promotion of investment is extremely important. The Portuguese economy depends very heavily on foreign owned industry in her territory and a large number of these foreign concerns belong to EFTA members. Again British involvement goes back well before EFTA, but has increased over the last years. A British firm has the monopoly of public transport in Lisbon; British owned "Portuguese" Marconi has a monopoly on radio and telephone communications between Portugal and her colonies; in 1966 British firms topped the list for motor car production in Portugal and in July this year a British banking firm, Lazard Bros. announced that it was making an £11 million loan to the Portuguese steel industry. Recently, however, other EFTA countries have begun moving in: a Norwegian firm, Erling Volds Konfekjon announced in January 1967 that it would move its entire production of shirts to Portugal; in April a Swedish textile firm announced its intention of building a synthetic fibre factory in Lisbon; another Swedish firm, Electrolux, has a factory at Alferragide. Special EFTA assistance is not confined to encouraging investment: other services it provides are very important to a country like Portugal, with a grossly inadequate educational system; the loan of technical experts, and working teams to promote industrial development. In this field the Scandinavian countries are very prominent, providing through EFTA much of the expert personnel. Although "Portuguese" Africa is not included in the EFTA area it is not surprising that this flow of investment in Portugal has overflowed to her colonies: British firms, not surprisingly, have long been established there ( among them, the Sena Sugar Corporation of Mozambique accounts for 70% of total sugar production in Mozambique); the Swiss firm Nestle has opened a milk processing factory in Laurengo Marques; a Swedish industrialist Carl Johan Lewnshagen recently visited Angola and stated that for Sweden Abgola could be the most important export market in Africa.

It is fairly clear, then, that despite the important part played by W. Germany, as a group EFTA is the largest source of economic support for Portugal. The question remains of how much this support affects the war in Africa. The extracts quoted at the beginning of this article give us the two standard arguments: from Mr. Almark the obvious point that a stronger economy means more money to spend on the army and therefore a more effective force of oppression; from Mr. Lange, the government spokesman, the assertion that economic development is just as likely to promote a change of heart on the part of the Portuguese government and could thus bring nearer a peaceful settlement. This last argument is a very common defense used by countries who try to maintain a liberal international image while retaining close links with openly repressive or fascist states. There is little evidence to support it: the only countries where extreme fascist government has been associated with an advanced stage of economic development are Nazi Germany of the 30s and present day South Africa. In neither case has there been any conspicuous internal movement towards a liberalisation of the system. In South Africa, on the contrary, the last ten years have been years of great economic progress; they have also seen a hardening of the policy of apartheid and a considerable increase in the repressive measures used to enforce it. In Portugal, certainly, the recent increase in the national income has been associated neither with an increase in civil liberties, nor even with any comparable rise in the standard of living; the national income has been rising by 6% per year while the standard of living of the majority of the population has scarcely changed. Thus economic development by itself, seems only to reinforce the present inegalitarian system in Portugal and is therefore unlikely to have the opposite effect in the colonies. As to the specific role of foreign investment in the war, it should be enough to point out that foreign owned enterprises pay large taxes to the



Portuguese government and that as over 40% of the Portuguese budget goes on defense almost half this tax money is used to help finance the army in Africa. Just one example: the British Sena Sugar Estate paid £532,020 in tax during 1966.

Could EFTA do anything to mitigate the effects of this aid it channels into Portugal? Again the two points of view on this are illustrated by the excerpt from the Swedish debate. Mr. Almark argues strongly that at the very least the question could be raised in the EFTA council, while Mr. Lange is adamant that it is not the business of EFTA to discuss or to take action on the colonial policy of a Member State. There are several points to be made about this. First, as EFTA is concerned with economic development, the use of resources, whether they are used productively or squandered on unnecessary war, does come within the EFTA field of action. Secondly, although it is true that the constitution of EFTA does not allow for the expulsion of any member, there is nothing to prevent the question being raised and discussed: the economic dependence of Portugal on EFTA is such that a firm statement by EFTA that the war was contrary to the aims of the organisation, would certainly have some influence with Portugal. Thirdly it would be quite possible for each individual member voluntarily to limit her activities in Portugal until such time as Portugal diverts her enormous military expenditure to more constructive purposes.

The EFTA countries not only do share some responsibility for what is going on in "Portuguese" Africa, but also they are in a position to take some action, both individually and through EFTA, which could make a contribution towards ending the wars, and the fascist regime which made them necessary. However the governments of EFTA countries are clearly not interested in making this effort for world peace. Mr. Lange's arguments are typical of the attitude being taken by these governments. EFTA includes the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland, which have succeeded in acquiring a reputation as champions of peace and democracy. Now, if they wish to retain this reputation in the face of increased international concern for Africa, they will have to come up with a significant change of policy and start to put pressure on Britain, their powerful and more openly reactionay partner. The contradiction between the Scandinavian image, and actual government policy is daily becoming more blatant.

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#### Sources

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The official record of the Swedish Parliament.

United Nations trade statistics.

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## a mozambican priest at the UN

In June this year a Mozambican catholic priest, Father Mateus Guenjere, who had been persecuted by the Portuguese for his nationalist activities, succeeded in escaping from "Portuguese" Mozambique in order to join FRELIMO and take part in the national liberation struggle. At the beginning of November he went to New York to present a petition to the United Nations in which he described some of the experiences which had led him to take this extreme course of action. Some extracts from this document are printed below:

"....The Portuguese, curiously enough, boast that they can call their nation multi-racial, but their multi-racialism is only contrived in order to defend themselves against attacks from their adverssaries; it is not based on social and economic equality. Such claims are therefore false:

On the 9th of April 1965, at the railway station of Caia on the Trans-Zambezie line, in Manica and Sofala province, at about 6pm an assimilated school-teacher in my own parish of Murraca, diocese of Beira, who was educated at the Boroma Normal School, father of a family, was barbarically beaten for having used a European public toilette. He was returning from registering one of his children who had just been born. When I saw him being beaten I approached the white Portuguese station master and asked what the reason for the beating was. The answer I was given was quite clear: "I told them to beat him because because a black must not be allowed to mix with white people; these latrines are for whites only."

..... Cruelty: The Mozambican black people are horribly tortured and butchered by the racist government of Salazar. Here are a few examples worth mentioning:

.....On the 18th of August 1966 I freed 130 African women who had been put in prison at the administrative district of Vila Fontes, where the administrator was Mr. Ramiro dos Santos Paiva. These poor Mozambican women had been imprisoned because their absent husbands had not yet paid their annual domicile taxes; taxes which would later be used to finance their own extermination, since all tax funds are now being used to support the colonial war against the liberation movement.

Between September and December 1966 i had to prevent four times the arrest and imprisonment of African women whose absent husbands had not yet paid their domicile taxes. The situation of those imprisonment I could not prevent is a miserable one:

- 1) They are put under forced labour, with the following time table:  
From 7am to 11.30 am  
from 1.30pm to 4.30pm

under scorching sun and torrential rains. They have no time to feed their children, no matter how they may be crying they are not allowed to leave work. These women are completely deprived of all freedom. They are completely at the disposal of the Portuguese administrative staff, including the policemen who force them to committ adultery with them. Those who resist are either taken by force or subjected to indescribable barbarities. ....

..... Excessive cruelty. Last year, the administrator of Inhanyoma, province of Tete, killed three African women because their husbands had failed to pay their annual domicile taxes. These women were all pregnant. In order to punish them

and thus force them to produce the money for the taxes, the administrator ordered that three holes be dug in the ground. He then forced them to lie on the ground with their wombs on the holes and beat them on their backs until they aborted and died on the spot. ....

.... When the PIDE or the administrative authorities get hold of a FRELIMO member or those accused of being members of FRELIMO, these poor people are horribly tortured, by Nazi methods, and finally killed. Some of them are thrown in the sea or in deep waters of rivers or lakes. Some concrete cases:

In 1964 the Portuguese officer in charge of the administrative post of Sena arrested many Africans accused of being political agitators. Some of them have already been killed, including Joao Riana Murraca, a telegraphist. Riano was killed by the Portuguese in 1964. Before he was killed he was savagely beaten and kicked until his face was unrecognisable. When he lost his senses the Portuguese administrative officer ordered that cold water be thrown on his body. This revived him and when he came to, the Portuguese officer resumed the beating until he lost his senses again. On gaining consciousness the second time he was taken to the neighbouring military headquarters and finished off with a bullet in the head.

The same Portuguese administrative officer of Sena killed another African in the following way: he covered the man with a sac, poured gasoline on it and set it on fire. While the bag was burning with the man inside the Portuguese administrative officer was cursing at him calling him names, and saying that he was an agent of the FRELIMO "bandits". ....

....The Palmatoria This instrument is still used to punish Africans in Mozambique today. The central fascist government of Salazar in Lisbon continues to allow it to be used secretly; the administrative officers still use it to torture and punish black Mozambicans. Recently I personally witnessed some cases in which black Mozambicans were punished by the Palmatoria, in the administrative centre of Vila Fontes, Manica and Sofala province.

One day the administrator of Vila Fontes, Ramiro dos Santos Paiva, not wishing to be found using the Palmatoria invented an ingenious method of concealing the noise. Next door to the prison there is a diesel generator. This administrative officer, each time he wants to punish his victims with the palmatoria, has the diesel motor switched on so that the noise can cover the sound of the palmatoria and the screams of the victim. The poor prisoner is beaten until his hands bleed. Then the prisoners are required to clear forests and cut wood with their bleeding hands. ....

....Property rights . It is impossible to give all the details which could be given on this subject, but from the outset you must know that the Mozambican African has no property rights whatsoever. His farms, his fruit trees, huts, wives and children, all belong to the Portuguese government.

Firstly in connection with farming, the Portuguese government is now engaged in tilling large tracts of land. This land is for what the Portuguese call "colonatos", meaning settlements. For this the government forces the Africans to abandon their traditional farm areas, their fruit trees and villages and to move to areas, usually of marginal productivity. They do not resist: anyone who tries to resist is considered a member of FRELIMO, therefore against the Portuguese government. The destroyed villages and traditional African farms are converted into large farm settlements called "colonatos". Most of those who live in these colonatos are poor white immigrants from Portugal. For international propaganda the authorities carefully choose a very few Africans and sprinkle

them among the white settlers. But the conditions under which the black African settlers live are much less favourable than those arranged for the white settlers. Thus when a white settler gets a piece of land to start farming he is given money with which to maintain himself and his employees, aside from the farm equipment which he also receives; a tractor, a plough and a pair of cattle. The white farmer does not have to build the house in which he starts his farming venture. The African farmer, however, gets no money and the land which the government initially tilled for him, has to be paid for by him out of his first crops.

Although the system of forced labour has been legally abolished, the white settlers continue to receive African labourers who are recruited by force. ....

..... Immoral barbarism I have already told you that the African Mozambican has been deprived of his wife. The Portuguese are an immoral and adulterous people, without any human principles whatsoever. Where there are Portuguese men there one must expect an abundance of mulattoes. Women and young girls are violated by the Portuguese as if they were bitches set on by a pack of dogs. This is especially so where there is a Portuguese military camp, or new Portuguese settlers. Portuguese men treat African women as if they had no personality of their own, or any value whatsoever except sex. At Chibuto, in the Goza province there is a Portuguese military camp near a catholic mission. There the African girls know no peace. The Portuguese soldiers get hold of any girl who may have the misfortune of meeting them and satisfy their animal desire in public, shamelessly. Those girls who run away are pursued by the Portuguese as if they were animals. Some African girls have died after being assaulted in this way. What I am saying here may seem fantastic, but it happens in the Portuguese colonial system.

This year the doors and windows of an African, who lived 5km. from my mission were broken down by the Portuguese settlers who wanted to get his wife. He was a member of the same colonato as the Portuguese whites. His name is Goba, and he lodged a complaint to the administrator at Vila Fontes, but with no result.

Another African was beaten up by Portuguese settlers while he was sleeping with his wife. The Portuguese broke his door down and tried to drag him out of his house and as he defended his wife from them he was beaten. Many Africans do not know peace in their own houses any more.

The head of the family which lived a few kms. from my mission was savagely beaten up by two white Portuguese settlers because he was refusing to let them sleep with his 9 year old daughter. The Portuguese settlers beat the poor man to death and nothing happened to them, even though the government was informed of the crime.... "

# FRELIMO

MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT

## Communiqué

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FRELIMO forces are now increasingly able to take the initiative. They do not limit their activities to ambushes but now frequently attack the Portuguese at their bases themselves. In many cases the Portuguese have been forced to abandon their base at least temporarily, after a FRELIMO attack, sometimes permanently. FRELIMO have also been successful in defending their own positions. A number of desperate attempts by the Portuguese to locate and destroy FRELIMO bases, have completely miscarried.

### CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

During the period between July 31st and September 30th FRELIMO forces killed 195 Portuguese soldiers, wounded many others, destroyed 34 military vehicles and attacked 4 Portuguese bases.

FRELIMO guerrillas laid mines on the road between DIACA and the village of CHOMBO, near the river KINYEUVU. On the 11th of September at 8am. a group of Portuguese soldiers coming from Diaca entered the mined zone: 4 were killed and nine were wounded. A helicopter came to rescue the dead and the wounded. The remaining soldiers continued on their way only to be ambushed further on by a group of militias who inflicted a number of losses on them. The enemy made a diversion and camped in the village of YUSSA after having laid mines around the village. Next day they returned to Diaca.

On the 5th, and 6th of September 7 Portuguese military lorries carrying troops were destroyed by mines on the roads between MACOMIA and SERRACAO, MUEDA and MOCIMBOA DO ROVUMA (in the place known as ANTONYA) and MUIDUMBE and NANGOLOLO (zone of NAMAOKA) 30 Portuguese soldiers were killed and many wounded. FRELIMO guerrillas also captured mortar shells, several pounds of ammunition and hand grenades.

On the 13th of September, several FRELIMO guerrilla units gathered and attacked the military post of NAMBUDE. Several buildings in the post were destroyed including the one where the radio equipment was kept. Also 3 vehicles were destroyed

The Post of DIACA was attacked by our forces on the 30th of September. The houses of the Chefe do posto, the barracks and the building which housed the generator were badly damaged by mortar fire. We do not know what casualties the enemy suffered.

NIASSA PROVINCE  
WESTERN MILITARY REGION

During the period from the 4th of August to the 29th of October FRELIMO forces killed at least 180 Portuguese soldiers, put out of action over a hundred more, shot down one plane, destroyed 15 military vehicles, blew up a railway line, attacked three bases and captured a fourth.

On the 31st of August FRELIMO guerrillas launched an attack against the Portuguese military post of MANIAMBÁ. After our attack of August 15th against that same post, the Portuguese forces had left and abandoned that zone. Some days later new enemy reinforcements arrived and occupied the post. On the 31st our fighters attacked again and destroyed the huts where the Portuguese soldiers were sleeping, in a combined action of our artillery and infantry forces. As a result of the attack, many enemy soldiers were killed and others wounded (We do not however know the exact numbers) Those who survived ran away and refused to return to MANIAMBÁ. 10 days later a new enemy unit arrived and again occupied the post. This new unit is from the marines.

On September 7th several guerrilla units (artillery and infantry) attacked the enemy post of NGOO. The barracks where the Portuguese soldiers were sleeping were destroyed. They could not answer our fire. 15 of the enemy were killed and many wounded.

On the 22nd of October, at 3.30 pm. a Portuguese military aircraft was shot down in NGAZELO. It was part of the Portuguese local air-force, which had been bombing the whole zone of Marrupa. Our fighters opened fire against these aircraft, three in all, shooting down one of them. Its identification number was T 6 - G, 52-8603, registration number, 1739. Our fighters captured the documents of the pilot - LIEUTENANT MANUEL MALAQUIAS DE OLIVEIRA - and his pistol, no. 113202. The pilot himself was dead. The equipment of the aircraft, which included 6 machine guns, was captured but in the crash it had been damaged beyond repair.

On the 12th of October FRELIMO guerrillas attacked the enemy camp of MACHOMANE. The Portuguese soldiers were on parade. They were attacked by surprise and suffered many casualties.

## a political hat

A group of FRELIMO guerrillas had attacked an enemy company which was trying to storm one of our bases. Afterwards the guerrillas found a berret which bore on the front, just where the emblem goes, the words:

### HE WILL GO

One of our comrades put the berret on his head. Some time later he was on a mobilisation mission among the people. There was one peasant there who had seen the soldier who used to wear the berret, at the time when, unwittingly he was living in the strategic hamlet of Namaele (Macomia) Expressing surprise he pointed to the man's head and asked:

"What happened to the owner of that hat?"

"Him! he's taking a permanent rest from butchering for Salazar"

"When did it happen?" demanded the peasant

"Wednesday last week"

"Then I'm very sorry"

"Why?" asked the guerrillas. "Have you something to tell us about him?"

"I certainly have"

"Go on, then" they urged "Tell us"

"That soldier" the peasant began "Was a man who hated the Salazar regime. Every day he used to press us to desert with him to the guerrillas. But we refused, for we never trusted the Portuguese - there are always PIDE agents among them trying to trick us.

"To show his good faith this soldier wrote those words on his berret. When off duty he used to go round the peoples' houses and ask us secretly 'Can you read?' When we answered 'No' he would ask 'Can you speak Portuguese?' When the answer was again 'No' he would say to us 'Are you afraid of me? It's not me you should be afraid of but Salazar:he's the one who makes us suffer. Anyone who could read Portuguese, and could see what was written on my hat, could tell that I am against Salazar's regime and that I am ready to leave this life and go to join FRELIMO in the bush, to help the people: FRELIMO are the only people who know how to deal with Salazar!'

"Once" the peasant went on with his explanation, "When on parade he was seriously threatened by his commanding officer who asked him: 'Hey! 5/67, explain the meaning of that motto on your berret' . 'Oh', replied the soldier, 'It means we will drive out the bandits.' - he lied -

"But what was the real meaning?" asked one of the comrades

"It meant that he would go off into the bush, that is, desert."

"But why did he write HE WILL GO instead of I WILL GO?"

"It was a cover, or so he told us"

"And why was he so keen to desert?"

"According to him" the peasant went on, "It's because now, as the Portuguese government doesn't have enough soldiers for its colonial wars, it gets hold of civilians by a trick, telling them they are going to Mozambique to work - then when they get there, they are split up among the armed forces and sent to fight in the North with no idea what they are fighting for. So when he did realise what the fighting was about and what we were trying to do he wanted to come and join us to help stop these endless massacres".

"Well, he's out of it" said one of the guerrillas. "He won't have to do any more massacrings for Salazar. And at least his hat has come to join us, even though its owner himself fell a victim to Salazar before he could carry out its motto: HE WILL GO."

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Translation of a report written by a FRELIMO guerrilla, ASSIKULAVA, and published in the FRELIMO internal bulletin, "25 DE SETEMBRO".

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