

ungen ist nach wie vor sehr gering
aum über das Polizeiwesen oder
Stufen der Verwaltung hinaus.

it über neunzig Prozent der Ein-
ind *Analphabeten*, und die Zahl
arzen, die geläufig Portugiesisch
irfte nur knapp über jenem Zehn-
amtbevölkerung liegen, der ohne-
portugiesische Lebensweise optiert
s der größte Teil der Landbevöl-
er auch die meisten Eingeborenen
den, können denn auch nur als
auf einer Plantage oder als un-
beiter in Industrie-, Handels- oder
nternehmen einen relativ beschei-
ßenst finden.

immer wieder darauf aufmerksam
B höhere Löhne für die Schwarzen
in Ansporn zu vermehrter oder
Arbeit darstellen; denn die Mehr-
geborenen hat konstante, traditi-
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Portugal to recruit disabled men
Lisbon, Tuesda
national military
recruit disabled
auxiliary services
war effort in the
African territories
die auf eine Ueberbrückung der
erschiede zwischen Schwarz und
den, stehen der stark beschlagnah-
staatlischen Schulwesens sowie die
m in der Arbeitsgesetzgebung;
in Angola noch 1960 nur rund
nder, das heißt weniger als ein
r Bevölkerung im schulpflichtigen
staatlichen Primarunterricht ge-
unten bereits 1962 insgesamt 2900
r 300 000 Schüler aufnehmen. Im
Jahr sollen nach offiziellen Schät-

ringern Ausmaße, erweitert worden, und
1964 haben in Lourenço Marques und in
Luanda die beiden ersten portugiesischen
«Universitäten» auf afrikanischem Boden ihre
Tore geöffnet. Den Bedürfnissen der Ueber-
seeterritorien entsprechend, stehen den je
rund 300 Studenten, die sich bereits immatri-
kuliert haben, vorläufig nur die medizinische
und veterinar-medizinische sowie die agrar-
wirtschaftliche und technische Fakultät offen,
wobei der Abschluß des Studiums, der heute
noch in einer Universität des Mutterlandes
vorgenommen werden muß, ebenfalls nach
Luanda oder verlegt werden soll.

Wandlungen

Bei-
sind
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ung
n Jah-
etzgeb-
entgefunde-
vention über
arbeit hatte zwar
scharfen Angriffen
seiner Politik ein
anfangs 1961 reichte je-
internationalen Arbeitsamt
gegen Portugal ein, die
daß die Regierung Salazar die
dieser Konvention nicht ein-
neutrale Kommission, die
Arbeitsamt
tsandt nach

Violents combats dans le nord du Mozambique

BEIRA (ATS-Reuter). — Un communiqué de l'armée portugaise admet que de violents combats se sont déroulés dans la partie nord du Mozambique, près de la frontière de la Tanzanie, en l'espace de quelques jours. Le communiqué mentionne également l'existence de guérilleros et des troupes portugaises. Le communiqué mentionne également l'existence de guérilleros et des troupes portugaises. Le communiqué mentionne également l'existence de guérilleros et des troupes portugaises.

THE MOZAMBIQUE WAR, the war against the Red-armed terrorists in the north, has been grinding on now, month after bloody month, for 40 months. Yet many still believe there's not much going on up here.

They should visit Nampula, GHQ, Northern Army Command. In particular, they should visit Nampula Military Hospital. A few comprises a series of low, white-walled, single-storey blocks. The first was built in 1962. It is a lasting monument to the Portuguese military effort in the African territories. It is a lasting monument to the Portuguese military effort in the African territories.

Forderungen waren nicht erfüllt worden.

keiten zwischen der sogenannten *Volksunion Angolas* (UPA) Holden Robertos und der von Agostinho Neto gegründeten *Volksbewegung für die Befreiung Angolas* (MPLA) sowie die Entstehung zahlreicher dissidenter Gruppen, die eher für Gespräche mit den Portugiesen plädieren, daß der bisherige Mißerfolg des Guerillakrieges in Angola die ohnehin brüchige Einheit des schwarzen Nationalismus noch weiter untergraben hat. Mit ähnlichen Schwierigkeiten hat auch die von Dr. M. ... geleitete *Front für die Befreiung Moçambique* (FRELIMO) zu kämpfen, die in ihrem Hauptquartier die Unterstützung rotchinesischer ... genießt.

der meisten schwar-
kaum geeignete
Bestrebungen mit
Welt rechnen
en, hat ander-
Portugiesen den
dem roten Ter-
ratifizieren. Die rege
anda, die in allen
Moçambiques
hinzu-

up train
men blow
Frelimo

Portugal
steps up
military
budget

Beziehungen zwisch-
urch die Revolte
errüttet worden
n Angolas, wo
sind, unter-
ische Anstren-
ie 1961 in
r Rückkehr
orene, die
rt waren,
Lagerschein
Leute den Ein-
ernsthaft bestrebt
haltertschaft in dem
Begriff seit hundert Jahren
er weiß-schwarzen Partner-
unnachgiebige Hal-
er Entkolonialisi-
darauf, die poli-
Territorien auf-
lskutelabel zu be-
Aspekten der
t die portugie-
sien durchaus ent-
gegen, wobei auch neutrale Beobachter hervor-
heben, daß die Präsenz Portugals in
Afrika ein Verhältnis wechselseitigen Nutzens
für beide Partner schafft, dessen Vorteile vor-
läufig für die Schwarzen durch ein unabhängiges
Angola oder Moçambique kaum erreichbar,
geschweige denn übertroffen werden könnten.
Es liegt aber auf der Hand, daß die ein-

REVOLUTION

recruitment of persons previously believed physically disabled. Deputy Antonio Santos Cunha suggested that even the deaf and dumb could be trained. The provinces of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea where freedom fighters have fought the Portuguese have a long history of resistance. The welfare of the people is the main concern of the revolution. The revolution is a struggle for the liberation of the people from the yoke of colonialism. The revolution is a struggle for the liberation of the people from the yoke of colonialism.

Schwarzer Nationalismus

M O Z A M B I Q U E L I B E R A T I O N F R O N T
- FRELIMO -

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= MOZAMBIQUE REVOLUTION =
= Dec. 1967 - Jan. 1968 *No. 32* =
= Information Department =
= 201, Nkrumah street - P.O.Box 15274 =
= Dar Es Salaam, U.R. of Tanzania =
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C O N T E N T S

Editorial	2
New Year Message	6
Communique	10
Portuguese admit losses	11
Political Education	13
Message (to Vietnam)	14
Statement (solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people)	16
The OAU Liberation Committee	17

editorial

One year passed; a new one begun. What, in 1967 were the important developments in the struggle of the Mozambican people against Portuguese colonialism? What are the prospects for PRELIMO in 1968?

In 1966 the military situation was to some extent stabilised: the Portuguese army had lost the initiative and stayed inside fortified posts which they rarely left. Their supplies, in most cases, were brought by air. Our own shortage of heavy arms prevented us from attacking the Portuguese bases successfully so that, as a rule, our forces had to wait for the Portuguese to leave their posts before attacking them.

What had to be done as the next step was to increase the strength of the Liberation Forces, consolidate the liberated and semi-liberated regions and wipe out all traces of colonial occupation in these regions. This involved a general campaign to intensify popular mobilisation.

It was in this direction that we steered our activities in 1967. The principal ways we used were :-

- 1 - The restructuring of the provincial politico-military organ with which, through its branches, the political commissariat now directly engages the population. This commissariat has a wide range of responsibilities, from raising the morale of the fighting forces to organising production and forming militia groups and women's detachments.
- 2 - The creation of new artillery units: these have already brought about the destruction of various enemy fortified camps while such actions, in their turn have had an extremely important political effect in reinforcing the morale and increasing the enthusiasm of the population.

- 3 - The creation of units equipped with anti-aircraft guns - which have had the same kind of political-military repercussions and also, on the practical level, by protecting the population against air-raids, has stimulated production. That is apart from guaranteeing a more effective defence for our bases.
- 4 - The creation of conditions of self-reliance for the fighting forces : each detachment cultivates its own shamba.
- 5 - The opening of new training camps in the liberated areas. Stimulated by the victories of our forces, young people from the villages (boys and girls) ask, in ever increasing numbers to be absorbed into our forces. In this way the number of FRELIMO troops increased remarkably in 1967. (In this field, however, we are up against a major difficulty in that the human element increases at a much greater rate than the material: we are not able to arm all the troops).

These and other measures enabled us to open up new zones of guerrilla warfare in 1967. Those which had already existed in previous years were consolidated. As a result of our increased offensive capacity, the enemy was forced to abandon many zones - and this allowed us to consolidate our positions, while the population remaining in enemy zones was able to move to liberated zones - more human material for the revolution.

One important element was the creation of large detachments of women: in 1967 the Mozambican woman emerged to play a very important part in the struggle: her mobilisation work among the population was truly remarkable. At the same time, participation in the struggle has emancipated her and given her new perspectives: for example, in Marrupa zone, Niassa Province, the women used to live

completely shut up in their tiny domestic world. It is usual in that society for women to marry extremely young (sometimes even at the age of 10) and to remain enclosed in their little narrow world with no chance to free themselves from it. Today they are the most active women in the revolution, offering to go and fight in other zones.

Not everything, however, is easy in the Revolution. Major difficulties confront us. For the most part these difficulties are intimately connected with the development of the struggle itself. The shortage of foods, medicine and clothing, for example: this results from the elimination of Portuguese occupation in the liberated areas. Commercial activity, which had been the monopoly of the settlers completely disappeared depriving the people of products essential to their livelihood. FRELIMO had to work out ways of resolving this problem. In one way these difficulties act as a stimulus to the continuance of the struggle since they are a proof of our progress.

There are other difficulties of a different nature arising from mistakes on our part. Thus, in the past our mobilisation work among the people has revealed a number of deficiencies. There is a case of a zone in Niassa where the people failed to realise the necessity for a prolonged war. When the difficulties grew these people were unable to face them and fled to neighbouring countries. In 1965 certain sectors of the population were failing to take the initiative and were waiting for all the problems - food, clothing, defence, - to be solved by FRELIMO. They waited passively and when the solution was slow to arrive reacted negatively.

All these weaknesses in our previous mobilisation campaigns have been corrected. In 1967, our people became fully conscious of the need for a prolonged war and are psychologically and materially prepared to face it. Many of those who fled, encouraged by the example of those who remained, and seeing that now living conditions in the

liberated areas are much better than in the refugee camps or in the barbed wire villages of the Portuguese, have returned and are taking part in the struggle. The people have gained new enthusiasm, they protect themselves with their own defences within the structure of FRELIMO and are increasing production, learning how to produce soap, exchanging agricultural products for salt, with the people on the coast. All our people now think of the struggle as their own and join in with enthusiasm.

Another important event of 1967 was the Meeting of Cadres from the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Tete, in August at the central Cabo Delgado base. At this meeting the whole course of the armed struggle in Mozambique was reviewed and self-criticism took place concerning all the past work.

Also in August, 1967, a Yugoslavian cameraman was in Mozambique in the liberated zones, on the invitation of FRELIMO and made a film about our activities. He was able to confirm that in the zones under our control, conditions of almost complete safety reign; the only danger, and even this is very remote, is from the air-raids.

To sum up, we can say that in 1967 our military strength grew, as the people's enthusiasm and will to fight. There is a state of perfect co-operation between the guerrillas and the people. The guerrillas are increasingly gaining the initiative, the masses are developing production, helping the fighting force, militias are being organised in new zones - in short, the people's war is following its course and in 1968 will be extended into new regions.

New Year Message

From the President of FRELIMO

To the FRELIMO Militants.

Fighters and Militants of FRELIMO,
Comrades.

This is the time when, every year we traditionally wish each other HAPPY NEW YEAR and, like the members of a united family congratulate each other on our successes, analyse our mistakes and resolve to do more and better in the coming new year.

Sometimes, and this is almost always how it is, we look forward to the new year as something mysterious and full of promise. But we must be realistic because we are revolutionaries.

When millet sprouts up in our shambas it is because we had previously prepared the ground and watered the seed with the sweat of our own work. It is always the result of our own work; the future is always built on the every day work of our hands and minds.

Comrades!

Last year our struggle brought important successes: we consolidated our politico-military position by moving into attack and destroying the enemy in his own bases, by taking the initiative in battle, by putting him on the defensive. Further more, the economic and social situation in the zones under our control, although still leaving much to be done, shows noticeable improvements.

We must say, because this is the truth, that it is thanks to our armed struggle, that it is thanks to our battles, that the people are living better.

There are some people who hypocritically pretend to bewail the peoples sufferings caused by the war. The colonialists do this, and they do it in order to convince the people that they should not fight. Now this is a lie.

Why? Let us see why: since when in our land, was forced labour which made our many people suffer so, been brought to an end? Since when, in our land, were schools started, open to the children of Africans? Since when, in our land have people been vaccinated against disease? Since when, in our land has the power of companies like SAGAL which used to rob the people, been ended? Since when, in our land, the palmatorias, "Chefes de posto" and all those things which served to oppress, imprison and torture the people, since when has an end been put to all these? Since when in our land have peasants been helped to form co-operatives where they work freely, without being exploited, where they are helped to produce more and better crops for the people's own benefit? Since when has there been any commerce in our land which did not serve to rob and deceive people?

All this happened and much more will follow, because we are fighting, because we are defeating the colonial army, because we are destroying the machinery of oppression, which is the Colonialist State, because we are crushing the power of the big companies, of the rich, of all those who lived off the work of the people. All this has come about because we are fighting, because we are creating a people's power.

We still have difficulties to face, colonialist planes come to bomb our shambas, our townships, our schools, our hospitals. The Colonialists want to sabotage our economy and to do this try to destroy commerce. This is why we are often without soap, without matches, without clothes and many other things.

But, comrades, we must always remember that these difficulties are slight in comparison with what we were suffering before. We must remember that our brothers who are living in the zones still ruled by the colonialists, are suffering the exploitation of the big companies, are humiliated by the settlers, are imprisoned, sold and tortured. This is the truth. If a man who has no house and sleeps out in the rain later starts to build a house and one day, when the walls are beginning to go up, a stranger passes by he will say: look, that man doesn't have a house. But the truth is that, although that man now doesn't have a house, he will have one, because he is building it and the house is half finished. The house we are building is the INDEPENDENCE of our country. This house is not yet finished; it is incomplete because only a part of Mozambique has been

liberated. The house will only be finished when all Mozambique is free and independent. We must therefore go on building and that means we must go on fighting. If we don't build the house, or if we don't finish it, we will always have to sleep out in the rain, we will never gain our independence, never be free.

Comrades,
Fighters and militants of FRELIMO!

The Central Committee of FRELIMO congratulates you on great successes you have achieved and urges you to go on reinforcing the political work by intensifying the fighting and continuing to liberate the country.

And, at this time let us think of our comrades and brothers who, in Angola, in Guinea-Bissao, in Vietnam, in Bolivia, in Venezuela, in Palestine, our brothers and comrades, who wherever there is oppression, are fighting like we are, and who, because they are fighting help us, just as we, by fighting, help them. Let us wish them many victories.

Let us also wish many victories to the African countries who are fighting imperialism and support our struggle. Let us wish many victories to our comrades and brothers in Tanzania, Algeria, the U.A.R. and Zambia, who are foremost in their support of our struggle and who are consolidating their own national independence.

Let us wish great victories to our comrades and brothers who, in the socialist countries are building up the hope of mankind and who give us so much help because they are our natural allies.

Let us wish victories also to the Portuguese people in their battle against Salazar and the colonial war, let us wish victories to all the progressive forces in the capitalist countries who, although they are struggling against many difficulties, demonstrate their solidarity with us.

May the year 1968 bear witness to our great work and through this, to many victories! May the year 1968 be a year of great victories for the Mozambican people and FRELIMO, for the people of Angola and MPLA, for the people of Guinea and Cabo Verde and the PAIGC, for the Vietnamese people in

the North and in the South, for the FLN, for all the fighting forces in the world, all the progressive forces in the world.

LONG LIVE THE UNITED MOZAMBICAN PEOPLE

LONG LIVE THE MOZAMBICAN REVOLUTION

LONG LIVE FRELIMO

INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH - WE SHALL WIN.



FRELIMO

MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT

Communiqué

Bases, military vehicles, naval boats, a railway: these have been the strategic targets of FRELIMO's campaign during the last months of 1967. The offensive is having its results. The Portuguese are finding it increasingly difficult to man their isolated bases in the semi-liberated areas. Meanwhile the fighting is spreading steadily into new regions.

CABO DELGADO

Between the 3rd and the 17th October, five operations took place in which 50 Portuguese soldiers were killed, 3 lorries were destroyed in ambushes and several more when parked in their own base, 2 bases were attacked.

On the 7th October a FRELIMO artillery unit attacked the enemy post of MUTAMBA DOS MACONDES. The houses where the privates and the officers slept were destroyed.

On the 17th October, FRELIMO artillery forces attacked the post of NANGADE, destroying the military headquarters and army of the vehicles which were stationed there. In this attack, 18 enemy soldiers were killed and 14 were wounded.

NIASSA PROVINCE (EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN MILITARY REGIONS)

Between the 10th November and the 21st December 91 Portuguese soldiers were killed, 10 lorries and 2 naval boats were destroyed, a train was blown up destroying a section of the track and 2 bases were attacked.

On the 23rd November artillery and infantry forces of FRELIMO attacked the enemy camp of LUNHO, 12 kms. from NOVO COIMBRA. The camp consisted of 17 houses of the mobile engineering unit, protected by a big wall. As a result of

our attack, launched with mortars, bazookas, grenades and machine guns, 15 houses were destroyed and more than 25 enemy soldiers put out of action. Before the attack our forces had mined the road leading to Nova Coimbra, foreseeing that reinforcements would be sent by the Portuguese. Some time after the attack, in fact, 2 lorries carrying enemy troops and coming from Nova Coimbra touched off the mines and were destroyed. The enemy abandoned the camp.

On the 12th December, 1967, our artillery forces bombarded the post of COBUE near LAKE NIASSA. Five houses were destroyed and also 2 small boats belonging to the Portuguese navy, which were at anchor there. At least 20 enemy soldiers were wiped out.

In the execution of FRELIMO's programme for cutting Portuguese strategic lines of communication and disrupting their economy, our guerrillas mined the Catur railway line.

On the 21st December a train carrying Portuguese troops from NOVA FREIXO to CATUR touched off the mines, near Catur station. The engine was completely destroyed and also a considerable length of track. Twenty-two wagons were derailed and badly damaged. Dozens of enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

PORTUGUESE ADMIT

LOSSES

The development of our struggle, the success of our combats are confirmed by the colonialist authorities themselves. In January, 1968, the information services of the Portuguese armed forces announced a total of 28 troops killed in combat, in the North of Mozambique. Their ranks and names are:

Obviously, when the Portuguese who deny that state of war in Mozambique, are forced to declare that 28 of their soldiers were killed in action, that means that their real losses are much higher.

Their announcement is in accordance with FRELIMO's order of the day to its militants: to intensify yet again the struggle for liberation in the year 1968.

Political Education

By: Samwili Chabwela

When I was in Mozambique under the domination of the Portuguese colonialists, I did not understand anything about politics. The Portuguese fascist tell our people that we are "Portuguese", and due to the lack of political education, some of us are deceived by the colonialist manoeuvres and try to behave like "Portuguese"; to become "civilised", which which means, in Portuguese propoganda, to eat with the knife and fork, to have the same kind of furniture in our houses, to wear ties, polished shoes, etc. Some of us are caught by these manoeuvres and even dispise our traditional culture.

The lack of political education is responsible also for the passiveness of our people in the face of colonialist exploitation and oppression. I remember when I was working in a certain Public Office, I was entrusted with writing down the salary sheets for every worker. My boss, (a Portuguese, of course,) told me to write down 300\$ (60/-) as the salary of each worker. However, after receiving the money from the Treasury, he paid us only 150\$ (30/-). Every six months he would buy each of us a pair of shorts and a shirt in cheap material to account for the balance of our wages.

One day I asked him why he did not pay us the the full amount we were entitled to, and what was done with the difference? My boss looked at me angrily and said: "Why do you ask that? What does it have to do with you? Do you

want the workers to revolt as is happening in Rhodesia ? Be careful, if you go on asking such questions, I'll denounce you as a subversive and I'll have you arrested."

And me, this poor black boy, from fear of being arrested, from fear of losing the miserable salary I was receiving, I shut my mouth.

But that was before the Revolution. Today I don't fear anything. Today my eyes are open. Thanks to the political education I received, I am able to define and characterise exactly the exploitation I was subjected to and to fight for its end.

Today I am ready to sacrifice myself until the last drop of my blood to save my people from the slavery to which we have been subjected for centuries.

LONG LIVE FRELIMO
LONG LIVE THE MOZAMBICAN PEOPLE

INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH
WE SHALL WIN!

Message

Nguyen Huu Tho
President of the National Liberation
Front of South Vietnam.

Dear Comrade,

On this day, the anniversary of the foundation of the National Liberation Front, we, the Mozambican People, we FRELIMO, wish to convey to the South Vietnamese people and to all their fighters, our fraternal and heartfelt greetings.

The victories won by your people in the struggle against American imperialist aggression constitute, we are certain,

the most important development in the general struggle of the people against imperialism, in this year 1967. They show the revolutionary level reached by the people's war in your country and constitute an immense contribution to the general struggle for the liberation of mankind.

The advanced level of the armed struggle which you are leading and the different forms it takes, according to the place, the circumstances and the time, your activities in the liberated zones where the peoples' initiative is widely gaining ground, the total participation of the Vietnamese people wherever they are, in the liberation struggle: all this is an expression of the advanced level of your struggle for liberation, and constitutes a rich experience and a source of inspiration for those, who, like ourselves, are fighting with guns in their hands, against the colonialist and imperialist enemy.

The fact that we are also engaged in a popular armed struggle allows us to evaluate the real historic dimension of your struggle. We are fighting against Portuguese colonialism but the Portuguese are not alone: they are supported by the imperialist powers of NATO and particularly by the U.S.A., West Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy...

The struggles we are engaged in, you and us, are therefore different aspects of the same combat, that of the mass of the people, and particularly the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, against the same enemy - colonialism and imperialism.

Together, united in this struggle, our people and our organisations will, we are certain, win.

Dear Comrade,

It is with great joy that, on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the foundation of the NLF, we salute your new political programme, which the last Extraordinary Congress of the NLF has approved, and which is a powerful revolutionary document of great historical importance.

We are certain that you, the NLF, the organiser and leader of the people of South Vietnam will continue to achieve outstanding victories and that finally, the whole people of Vietnam, from the South to the North, will definitely crush American imperialism and will live free on the soil of your country.

May our people and our organisation, united in this combat against colonialism and imperialism, follow to the end together with the people of the whole world, this march towards the final liberation of man.

LONG LIVE THE NLF
LONG LIVE THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY
BETWEEN OUR PEOPLE AND OUR ORGANISATIONS.

20 Dec. 1967

Statement

In accordance with the decisions of the Conference of New Delhi we observe today a "Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Arab People".

The Arab Peoples, struggling against imperialism, reactionism and Zionism, are the natural and necessary allies of the Mozambican People as they struggle against Portuguese colonialism and imperialism. We are aware that the same forces in which the aggression of the Fifth of June originate are also to be found behind Portuguese aggression against our country. The progressive forces of the Arab states, in particular the Governments and parties of the United Arab Republic, Syria and Algeria have all along firmly supported our struggle, our Party; and have many times expressed in concrete terms their solidarity with us.

It is not by chance that the reactionary forces of Israel are determined to destroy the progressive regimes of Syria and the UAR, for these regimes which sink their roots in the Popular forces effectively threaten the sordid interests of imperialism and reactionism represented by Israel. The developments in the situation of the Yemen, where feudal forces are resuming their assault on the Republic, confirm our analysis. The Mozambican People, FRELIMO, harbour no hatred against any religious or ethnic persuasion. We even proclaim our solidarity with the Jewish victims of Nazism and racial hatred. We proclaim our admiration for the heroic resisters of the Warsaw Ghetto. This, however, does not allow us to compare the usurpation of Palestine with the ovens of Auschwitz; in the same way as our solidarity with the Portuguese People struggling against fascism does not prevent us from fighting Portuguese colonialism.

On the occasion of the "25th January" the Central Committee of FRELIMO reaffirms the complete solidarity of the Mozambican

SELF PITY . . . Who is to blame ?

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, DECEMBER 31, 1967

'Lucky' Manuel... He came out alive

NAMPULA is the receiving hospital for all the northern front. Here come the sick, the fevered, the shocked, the gravely wounded. And many of the wounds are grave indeed.

The terrorists — and, more especially, their Red masters in Peking — would be well pleased with their bloody handiwork, if they could visit here.

Take, for instance, the story of combat soldier Manuel Carvalho Moura, an astonishingly handsome boy, a boy with a face such as the medieval painters delighted to give the young Christ.

Manuel is, in some respects, lucky. He is, at least, alive. But luck, of course, is a relative thing. Many would consider him very unlucky indeed.

Three weeks ago he was partially disembowelled by a well-placed booby trap.

He will recover. But life will never be quite the same for Manuel.

HOME

There was nothing in Manuel's early life to indicate that he would end up, fighting in this strange, faraway war in Africa.

Fourteen months ago, Manuel was called up for National Service. And so began his long journey to the Rovuma River, to the long, wavering battle line where the Portuguese, for all practical purposes, are fighting Peking in Africa . . . to a war where the Portuguese seldom see their enemy, but are in ceaseless danger from their ugly, hidden weapons.

It was three weeks ago that Manuel's world exploded about him. Out on forest patrol, his unit, two officers, three men,

came upon a small, deserted village. All was silent. But it was clear that it was not long since people had been there. So they went in, seeking terrorists.

It was Manuel who opened the door that triggered off the booby trap. One officer died, instantly.

They were so far advanced, so far from their headquarters in Mueda, that it took the other scout patrols 52 hours to get to them.

All that time they lay there, in their bloody agony, in that terrible sun, lips swollen, flies hanging thick in the air about them, wondering, as night fol-

lowed day, and day night, who would reach them first: the terrorists . . . or their own people.

And all through that time Manuel, with his terrible wounds, was fully conscious. He was still conscious when the first-aid team got to him, to tell him, "You're all right now. We're here. We're taking you back . . ."

This sort of story will be very familiar indeed to thousands of South Africans who fought in the 1939-45 war. But it is not a story of 1939-45. It is a story of December, 1967. It is the story of the Unknown War, the story of the war that is being fought out in Northern Mozambique.

This is the kind of articles which now frequently appear in the South African newspapers. Through them, South Africa intends to raise support from its white settlers for the Portuguese soldiers fighting against FRELIMO in Mozambique.

However, on the other hand, those articles show how deeply our struggle is affecting the morale of the racist minorities in Southern Africa. They are worried with our victories. They have resorted to self-pity.