

DOC UNITA
CAIRO

NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE
OF ANGOLA. - (U.N.I.T.A.)
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From the Press : Translated from the "Tages-Anzeiger" of 5/10/71.

WITH THE "BLACK CHINESE" IN ANGOLA

No TV-team and no reporter has until now succeeded in visiting the liberated areas of Angola. Fritz Sitte, an Austrian journalist and TV-reporter, going alone as a "one-man team" on his 2,000 kms walk through the jungle, swamps and jungle rivers was successful : He searched and visited as the first journalist the puzzling and mysterious Unita Guerrilla Republic of the "Black Chinese" in the heart of Angola, that is headed by Dr Jonas Savimbi, educated in Lausanne and supported by the World Council of Churches and Peking.

It is extremely difficult to reach this mysterious and puzzling "Black Chinese" Guerrilla Republic, completely cut off, both politically and geographically, which exists in the heart of Angola : behind a deserted and depopulated 250 kms boundary area and several portuguese military patrols. There is no means of transportation, the only way to get in is on foot. The guerrillas are able to do a quick march at a speed of 8 to 10 kms per hour. They walk with extremely short breaks from 3 o'clock in the morning until late into the night. From time to time they have also to accept night marches when they are in dangerous open zones. But after several days in the midst of these endless jungles you get to a regular turnpike: a frontier-station of the Unita-Guerrillas with a camp lying in the background. If you are not able to show a Unita-special-passport - with stamp and regular visa - your "voyage" comes to an end there. Also the luggage is thoroughly examined. The film equipment and the number of films are written into the passport. Only then the march can be continued.

After a three-weeks march we finally reached the huge headquarters of Unita and the seat of Unita president Dr. Jonas Savimbi. This is an enormous clean town, set out in an orderly manner with grass-huts in the woods, the military camps strictly separated, huts with baths and toilettes besides. The 37-year-old Dr. Savimbi came to meet me in his tigered portuguese fighting-dress, a number of hand-grenades hanging from his belt and in his hand a modern Fn-Nato-gun. He is one of the most remarkable African leaders I ever met. The son of a pastor, he started studying medicine in Portugal but then got into political troubles with the state-police and went to Switzerland, where he got a church-scholarship and studied at the University of Lausanne. He took his doctorate at the faculty of law. Later on Dr. Savimbi worked with GRAE (UPA) - the Angolese Government in Exile of Roberto Holden - as foreign minister and general secretary but he did not agree with the political procedures and aims of Roberto Holden and, together with a number of other GRAE-leaders, left the movement. They founded a new liberation movement : UNITA. Twelve of these Unita leaders, only armed with bow and arrow, marched into six different places in the heart of Angola.

In three places six of these leaders failed, they had no success, were arrested by the Portuguese and are still today in the prison of Luanda. But in the three other places Unita was successful. This is the same way of revolution Fidel Castro used in Cuba, Mao in China or Grivas in Cyprus: start the "long march" with only a little number of Guerrilleros but together with the civil population in the remote heart of the country. The essential point with this method is - which makes also the difference between Unita and the other Angolese Groups - that the Guerrilla-leaders live together with their men in the fighting-area and fight themselves and not that they - just like Dr. Neto (MPLA) and Roberto Holden (GRAE) - act and command out of a secure place. Dr. Savimbi studied the chapter of "revolution" in an almost scientific way and tried to use one or another tactic or method for his Unita. His models are Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, Grivas and Mao tsé-Toung, but he also admires Moltke.

This parallel way to Mao's Chinese revolution gave Unita the name of the "Black Chinese" and not its political doctrine. Dr. Savimbi does not wish a communistic doctrine in his Unita, he pleads for radical leftist-socialistic tendency. He seeks for the total independence of Angola from Portugal but he appreciates every help he is offered as long as it is not combined with political or commercial conditions. He also knows very well that in the case of the liberation of Angola he would be dependent on help - especially in technical matters - from foreign countries. He does not have anything against the Portuguese themselves, but he is consequently against the Portuguese ruling Angola.

The school-system is perfectly developed on the basis of internal schools; the health system is in a lamentable condition as they have no doctor. Sanitary men amputate and operate the wounded - there is a lack of the necessary medical equipment and instruments. The agriculture is organized in form of cooperatives and supplies UNITA with the basic x food, i.e., manioc, Masanga and Maize (corn). Supplies and reserves lie in pile-huts amid the woods. The Portuguese bomb the rebellious area day by day with napalm, but Unita is growing and strongly beats back. Arms and ammunition the Unita-Gerrilleros get through sudden attacks on the Portuguese troops, or they ~~disarm~~ disarm the MPLA patrols that penetrate into their zones, because Zambia does not let any transport for Unita pass through to Angola. A special "dilemma" for Unita is the Benguela-Railway, as Katanga and Zambia transport their copper on this "colonial railway" to Lobito on the coast and the Portuguese use this "Achilles-heel" for military transports. The copper transports run for three hours through the Unita area and could be blown up anytime and anywhere but this sabotage would do more harm to the African brother-states of Zaïre and Zambia than to the Portuguese.

With the "Black Chinese" in Angola (Cont. & end)

Unita trains its Guerilleros itself in the fighting area without any outside "adviser" or instructors, and that by the strictest and sharpest Guerilla close-combat training you can imagine. No foreigner lives in the Unita area of Angola and Dr. Savimbi has no opportunity to have his officers trained outside the country, as it's the case with the two other movements (MPLA and GRAE). In his Guerilla army a strict discipline rules.

The "Capocola", a sort of militia, militarily trained and also armed, lives together with the civil population in the villages with the duty of protecting the civilians during water-transport or on the fields. If a Portuguese patrol approaches they take the population to secure hiding places in the woods. At the same time they are responsible for the news service.

The end

Picture-captions :

- No 1. - Dr. Jonas Savimbi, the President of Unita Rebel's Republic, studied at the University of Lausanne. The son of a pastor, he is one of the most fascinating leaders of Black Africa and a captivating speaker I ever met.
- No 2. - Women and girls are also trained as guerillas. The training with arms is preceded by a training with tapered wooden sticks. Unita claims an army totalling 3,000 well-equipped and trained fighters.
- No 3. - Unita schools in the woods of Angola. Pupils write on wooden boards. The rebel republic has established internal schools in different places, where the pupils live during the week. Only over the week-end they return to their parents in the villages.

REPORTAGEN
UND BERICHTEBei den »Schwarzen
Chinesen« in Angola

Fritz Sitte besuchte als erster Journalist die Unita-Guerilla-Republik

Was bisher noch keinem TV-Team und keinem Reporter gelang, das schaffte der österreichische Journalist und TV-Reporter Fritz Sitte im Abgang als »Ein-Mann-Team« mit seinem 2000-lm-Panoramach durch Dschungel, Sümpfe und Unwegsames: Er suchte und besuchte als erster Journalist die rätselhafte, mysteriöse Unita-Guerilla-Republik der »Schwarzen Chinesen« im fernen Angolens, die von dem in Luzerne ausgebildeten Dr. Jonas Savimbi geleitet und vom Weltkirchenrat und von Peking unterstützt wird.

Es ist äußerst schwierig, in diese typische und rätselhafte Guerilla-Republik der schwarzen Chinesen zu gelangen, die politisch und geographisch völlig isoliert im Landesinneren von Angola existiert: sie 250 km breiter und 100 km langer, unbesiedelter, unvollständig erschlossener, unvollständig erschlossener und stilles, portugiesische Militärpatrouillen sind zu passieren. Vor allem gibt es kein Verkehrsnetz, nur die eigenen Flüsse. Die Guerillas

besuchen Camp. Wenn man keinen Unita-Sonnenpass - der abgepasst und regelmäßig visiert wird - vorweisen hat, ist dies die einzige zu Ende. Auch das Gepäck wird genau kontrolliert, Namensaufzeichnung und Anzahl der Filme werden im Pass eingetragen. Erst dann geht der Marsch weiter.

Nach einem dreiwöchigen Marsch erreichen wir endlich das neue Hauptquartier der Unita, den Sitz des Unita-Präsidenten Dr. Jonas Savimbi. Eine gewaltige Grabstätte in der Wäldern, sauber und ordentlich angelegt, die Militär-Camps streng getrennt. Hütten für Bäder und Toilettenanlagen abseits. Der 37-jährige Dr. Savimbi kam mir in seinem gelbem portugiesischen Kampfsack entgegen, an seinem Gürtel hängen einige Handgranaten und in der Hand trug er ein modernes FN-Milieu-Gewehr. Er ist eine der markantesten afrikanischen Führerpersönlichkeiten, die mir jemals begegneten.

Als Sohn eines Pastors studierte er zuerst in Portugal Medizin, bekam politische Schwierigkeiten mit der Staatspartei und ging in die Schweiz, wo er mit einem Kirchenstipendium die Universität Lausanne besuchte und an der juristischen Fakultät doktorierte. Dr. Savimbi war dann in der GRAE (LIPA) - der Angola-Exilregierung Roberto Holden - Aussemitisierer und Generaldirektor, aber er war mit den politischen Praktiken und Zielen Roberto Holdens nicht einverstanden und setzte sich mit anderen GRAE-Führern ab. Sie gründeten eine neue Angola-Befreiungsbewegung die Unita. Zehn dieser Unita-Hauptleute marschierten, nur mit Pfeil und Bogen bewaffnet, zu sechs verschiedenen Punkten im Landesinneren von Angola. Sechs dieser Hauptleute an drei Punkten versagten, sie konnten keinen Erfolg und wurden von den Portugiesen verhaftet und starb auch heute im Gefängnis von Luanda. Aber an den drei restlichen Punkten hatte die Unita Erfolg. Es ist dies derselbe Weg der Revolution, den Fidel Castro in Kuba, Mao in China oder Guevara auf Zypern gegangen ist: mit wenigen Guerilleros, aber zusammen mit der Zivilbevölkerung im engeren Landbesitz den langen Marsch begreifen.

Der wesentliche Punkt dabei ist - das ist auch die Unterscheid gegenüber den beiden anderen Angola-Gruppen - dass die Guerilla-Führer bei ihren Leuten im Kampfgebiet leben und kämpfen und sich - wie Dr. Neto (MPLA) und Roberto Holden (GRAE) - vom sicheren Ausland aus agieren und kommunizieren. Dr. Savimbi studierte das Kapitel der Revolution nahezu wissenschaftlich, und er versucht aus allen anderen Re-



Dr. Jonas Savimbi, der Präsident der Unita-Rebellen-Republik, hat an der Universität Lausanne studiert. Der Pastorensohn ist einer der faszinierendsten Führerpostalen Schwarzafrikaner und ein inreissender Redner. (Bilder: Sitte).

volutionen für eine oder andere Taktik oder Methode für seine Unita zu verwenden. Seine Vorbilder sind Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, Guevara und Mao, aber er verliert auch Mitleid.

Dieser paradoxe Weg zur chinesischen Revolution Mao trug der Unita die Bezeichnung schwarze Chinesen auf, nicht wegen der politischen Doktrin, Dr. Savimbi predigt keine kommunistische Doktrin in seiner Unita, er vertritt eine radikale sozialistische Tendenz. Er will die totale Unabhängigkeit Angolas von Portugal, aber er nimmt jede Hilfe an, die ihm angeboten wird, wenn damit keine Beziehungen politischer oder kommerzieller Art verbunden sind. Er ist auch sehr gut, dass er im Fall einer Befreiung Angolas auf die Hilfe und Unterstützung - speziell in technischer Hinsicht - fremder Länder angewiesen sein würde. Er hat sich gegen die Portugiesen als sol-

che nichts anzuwenden, aber er ist konsequent gegen die portugiesische Herrschaft in Angola.

Das Schulwissen ist auf dem Prinzip von Internatsschulen ausgiebig ausgebildet, das Gesundheitswesen befindet sich in einem beklagenswerten Zustand, weil kein städtischer Arzt vorhanden ist. Sanitätserkrankungen sind vornehmlich die Verdauungs- - es fehlt an den notwendigen medizinischen Einrichtungen und Instrumenten. Die Landwirtschaft ist hauptsächlich angelegt und macht die Unita mit den Grundnahrungsmitteln Maniok, Maniok und Mais autark. Vorräte und Reserven liegen in Pfahlhöhlen an den Wäldern. Die Portugiesen bombardieren das Rebellengebiet Tag für Tag mit Napalm, aber die Unita wächst und schlägt hart zurück. Waffen und Munition holen sich die Unita-Guerillas bei den portugiesischen Streitkräften durch Unter-

fälle, oder sie entwaffnen die MPLA-Patrouillen, die in ihre Zonen eindringen, denn Sambia lässt keine Transporte für die Unita nach Angola passieren. Ein besonderes Dilemma bildet die Benguela-Bahn für die Unita, denn mit dieser skolonialen Transporter Kanals und Sambia für Kupfer zum Meer nach Lobito, und die Portugiesen rufen diese Achillillesferse für Militärtransporte aus. Drei Stunden lang rollen die Kupfertransporte durch Unita-Gebiet und können jederzeit und überall gesprengt werden, aber diese Sabotage würde den afrikanischen Bruderstaaten Kongo und Sambia mehr schaden als den Portugiesen.

Die Unita bildet ihre Guerillas ohne fremde Berater oder Instruktoren selbst im Kampfgebiet aus, und zwar mit dem strengsten und schärfsten Guerilla-Nahkampftraining, das man

Fortsetzung nächste Seite

Es existieren drei verschiedene Angola-Befreiungsbewegungen, die nicht nur gegen die portugiesische Herrschaft, sondern auch sehr intensiv gegeneinander kämpfen:

● GRAE (LIPA), Governu Revolucionário de Angola no Exil, Präsident Roberto Holden; Sitz seiner Exilregierung ist Kinshasa (Kongo). Wird unterstützt von amerikanischen und westeuropäischen Kreisen und ganz besonders von der Demokratischen Republik Kongo.

● MPLA (Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola), Präsident Dr. Neto, dessen Hauptquartier in Brazzaville (Volksrepublik Kongo) liegt und der von Sambia aus agiert. Genießt eine sehr massive offizielle Hilfe von Moskau und ist als einzige Angola-Befreiungsbewegung von der DAU anerkannt. Militärisch tätig meist nur im unmittelbaren Grenzgebiet.

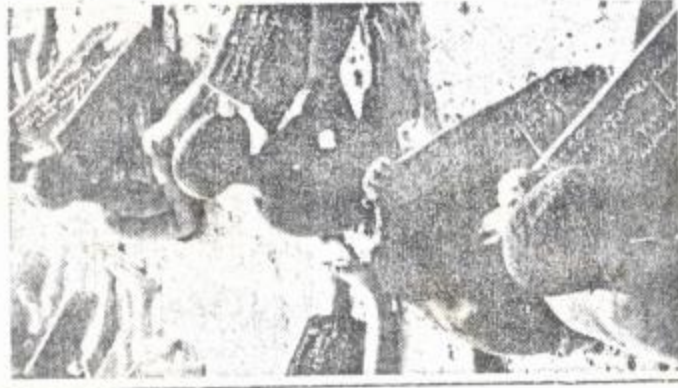
● UNITA (União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola), der Präsident Dr. Jonas Savimbi lebt mit seiner eigenen Führungscrew im Kampfgebiet von Angola. Unterstützung vom Weltkirchenrat und von der Volksrepublik China. Zahlenmäßig die kleinste Gruppe, geographisch und politisch völlig isoliert, aber die schlagkräftigste und gefährlichste Angola-Befreiungsbewegung, die auch die meisten Erfolge aufzuweisen hat.



Auch Frauen und Mädchen werden zu Guerillas ausgebildet. Der Waffenausbildung geht ein Training mit zugespitzten Holzstöcken voraus. Die UNITA behauptet, über eine Armee von 3000 gutausgebildeten Kämpfern zu verfügen, die größtenteils mit erbeuteten Nato-Waffen ausgerüstet sind.

sich vorstellen kann. Kein Ausländer befindet sich im Unita-Gebiet in Angola, und Dr. Savimbi hat auch keine Möglichkeit, seine Offiziere im Ausland auszubilden zu lassen, wie dies die beiden anderen Bewegungen (MPLA und GRAE) tun. In seiner Guerrilla-Armee herrscht eine strenge Disziplin.

Die »Capecolas, eine Art Miliz, militärisch ausgebildet und auch bewaffnet, lebt in den Dörfern mit der Zivilbevölkerung zusammen und hat die Aufgabe, die Zivilisten beim Wassertransport oder auf den Feldern zu beschützen. Wenn eine portugiesische Patrouille im Anmarsch ist, bringt sie die Bevölkerung in sichere Waldverstecke. Gleichzeitig besorgt sie den Nachrichtendienst.



UNITA-Schule in den Wäldern Angolas: Geschrieben wird auf Holzbretter. Die Rebellien-Republik hat an verschiedenen Orten Internatschulen errichtet, wo die Schüler wochentags leben. Nur an den Wochenenden kehren sie zu ihren Eltern in die Dörfer zurück.

Zaire

GUERRILLA GROUP COUNTS ITS PORTUGUESE VICTIMS

By Times Reporter

AT LEAST 197 Portuguese soldiers have been killed by UNITA guerrillas during a three-month period this year in Angola.

A UNITA "war communique" also revealed that eight guerrillas and civilians of UNITA were killed and 17 wounded in encounters with the Portuguese forces.

One of the guerrillas killed was Fernando Chahuma who held the rank of lieutenant. He left four children and a widow.

Counting their success, the UNITA guerrillas claimed that they captured prisoners, 114 guns, 1,340 rounds of ammunition and a radio transmitter from dead and fleeing members of the Portuguese forces.

The communique, put out by "Major" N'jamba Kayombo, covers the period between June and August. It took several weeks to bring the communique to Lusaka via a courier.

Mr Kayombo claimed that the Portuguese were being aided by mercenaries drawn from the former Katangese gendarmerie of the late former secessionist Moïse Tshombe of Zaire (formerly the Congo). Fifteen of these were killed in one skirmish with guerrillas, he claimed.

Mr Kayombo, who is operational commander of UNITA, stated that the organisation has consolidated the liberated areas and was set for expansion into areas still under colonial influence.

New columns had been formed and the enemy had been engaged with constant attacks on its rear.

A UNITA official killed was a Mr Kalyata, who was described as "branch secretary".

Leaders in exile 'won't succeed'

By Times Reporter

AN AUSTRIAN journalist yesterday criticised African liberation leaders who launch their revolutions in exile.

But Mr Fritz Sittl, at a Lusaka Press conference on his return from Angola, had nothing but praise for the leader of Angola's "Frelimo" organisation — Dr Jonas Savimbi, of the Union for Total Independence of Angola — whom he said was the only leader directing liberation from inside his own country.

"A revolution must start inside the country and should be spearheaded by leaders inside the country. You cannot have a successful revolution with leaders in Kinshasa, Lusaka and Dar es Salaam," he said.

"Dr Savimbi dresses and works like a soldier. He is always in a captured Portuguese uniform, and carries a pistol and grenades around his belt."

Mr Sittl, who films for BBC, America's NBC and West Germany's SARD Television, and writes for European and Scandinavian magazines, said UNITA had a strong administration and tough discipline among its freedom fighters.

"There exists only one strong guerrilla republic in Angola — that is UNITA's liberated areas," he said.

He saw no signs of the MPLA in his month's stay in Angola, during which he travelled more than 2,000 kilometres.

Although UNITA suffered from lack of clothes and ammunition, he said they had enough food. They used arms captured from the MPLA and the Portuguese.

He added that he had seen Russian rifles and American napalm bombs being used by the Portuguese against the freedom fighters.

He said he had been to Angola twice before — first with the Portuguese and then three years ago with guerrilla units of Holden Roberto's government-in-exile. He had been "disappointed" on both occasions.

"TIMES OF ZAMBIA"
7 Aug. 1971

MAIL INSIGHT

Eye witness report**I march
freedom**

BY FRITZ SITTE

THE
PASSPORT
THE
FREEDOM
FIGHTERS
GAVE HIM



AUSTRIAN journalist, Fritz Sitte, knows the Angolan war well. He went there three years ago as a guest of the Portuguese government. He went back a year later, as a guest of freedom leader Holden Roberto and visited the liberated areas in the north of the country. He has just returned from a third visit, this time to the areas freed from colonial rule by UNITA freedom fighters. Here is his first hand report on the little known guerrilla republic in the heart of Portugal's vast African domain.

DEEP in the heart of colonial Angola, freedom fighters have set up their own republic, complete with administration, border posts and customs – and of course its own army, a tough, disciplined corps of dedicated men. They also have a president.

I spent two months with the freedom fighters, walking 2000 kilometres through the jungle, bush and swamp of the colony's Mexico and Bei provinces. I travelled through the heart of Angola and joined guerrilla patrols along the famous Benguela railway which carries Zambian goods to the Atlantic port of Lobito Bay.

There I found villages with large populations completely under UNITA's control. They even had their own hospital.

And it was there that I met the freedom fighters' president Dr Jonas Savimbi his general-secretary Miguel Nzau Puna and general commander Samuel Chiwali. The president wore battle dress and was armed...well armed like his followers.

Within the borders of their republic, these leaders are virtually deified. After all, unlike some freedom fighters, they actually live with the victims of colonialism, share their privations, eat the same food and live the same dangerous life.

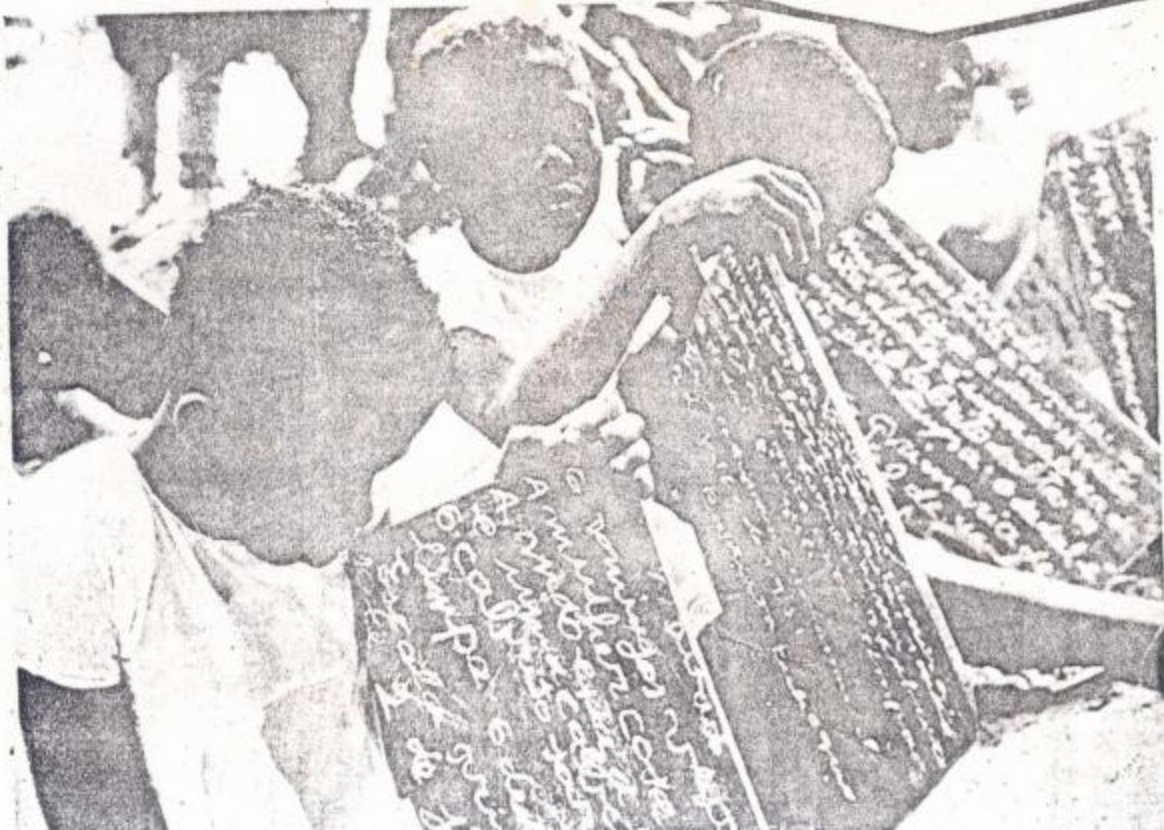
And, like Castro's Cuban revolutionaries they fight their battle where it hurts the enemy...on the front line.

I spent two weeks in the company of Dr Savimbi discussing the freedom fighters' aims and problems. Nothing was hidden from me and I was allowed to visit the republic's own schools in the forest and see the poor, struggling hospitals which have to treat badly wounded and burned soldiers with the minimum of modern equipment and medicines.

• That's our West Coast rail outlet they are patrolling, the Benguela railway which passes through rebel territory to the Atlantic port of Lobito Bay.



• It's not the last word in education, but the UNITA schools are proud, hard working places. And the children are well fed.



The Angola liberation struggle so far

THE TRUE FACE OF PORTUGUESE ANGOLA

FIVE continents away from Nigeria, African freedom fighters in Angola are dying everyday in order to win what Nigerians acquired on a silver platter—Freedom.

Freedom from the political domination of Portuguese colonialism which claim that Angola is an integral part of Portugal.

So with ruthless impunity, Portuguese soldiers kill Africans everyday in their homeland in order to perpetuate their rule, yet the freedom fighters remain undaunted.

To the freedom fighters the issue is not merely life or death; rather though it is that the freedom fighters are fighting their common enemy from a divided front.

This fact has caused considerable concern within the OAU which is committed to aiding the liberation struggle in colonial countries in Africa.

There are three main liberation movements presently operating within Angola, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA),

a appraisal of the progress of the various liberation movements in Angola, Angola would soon be transformed into another Rhodesia by the Portuguese colonialists, and the movements would be rendered ineffective. Until the OAU accept the reality that there are now three liberation movements operating in Angola, there can be no realistic aid which can be given to the movements. Instead aid will go to the OAU to individual movements would only perpetuate divisions among the liberation movements.

TIMES: What are the basic differences which divide the three liberation movements now operating in Angola?

MR. SANGUMBA: There is basically no difference between the MPLA and the other liberation movements. All share the same aspirations, that is, total independence for Angola. The only difference

is in the methods of the struggle. The MPLA is engaged in guerrilla warfare, while the other movements are engaged in conventional warfare.

TIMES: What efforts has the UNITA made to unite with its rival movements?

MR. SANGUMBA: We have made several efforts and we shall continue to make more efforts, but you make a mistake when you say rivals, there is no rivalry. All the UNITA is asking the leaders of the MPLA and GRAE is that if they want to lead the Angola people in their revolution they must go into Angola to lead them, not lead them from the outside. Several times we have sent several letters directly to these leaders, and through the OAU and member countries asking for the formation of a united front. Inside Angola—none of our invitations has yet been heeded. Despite this we shall continue making efforts.

TIMES: What is the strength of your movement and what has been the source of your military supplies and other aid?

MR. SANGUMBA: Our fighting force now is around four thousand. Half of this force is armed with small arms or long arms and the other half are unarmed. We have acquired from the Portuguese soldiers as a result of successful raids and ambushes on the Portuguese. We receive little aid from outside and none from the OAU. The little medical supplies and other aid we had have been from international organisations.

TIMES: How safe would you say your liberated areas are from Portuguese attacks?

MR. SANGUMBA: We are safe. Very safe. The Portuguese can attack and they do attack, but it is always impossible for them to live in the areas for long. Invariably we always make it unpleasant for them to the extent that they always retreat.

TIMES: What is the position of the UNITA with countries bordering around Angola?

Strategic importance

MR. SANGUMBA: Here again the contradiction of African support for the liberation of Angola comes in. The GRAE is based in Zaire republic and the MPLA in Congo-Brazzaville. The UNITA recognises the strategic importance of these two countries in relation to the success of the struggle. With regard to Zaire it is vital to the struggle yet because the MPLA and GRAE are based in these regions the governments there tend to be justifiably sensitive to the UNITA. How can a country claiming to support the liberation of a country encourage disunity among the ranks of those who are fighting the liberation war? This is a clear example of how far some African countries can go in creating divisions among the ranks of freedom fighters. As for the relation with Zambia it is neither very bad nor very good, but we understand the problem of Zambia. It still uses the Beira railway in Angola.

This line is very important to the economy of Zambia, since it is the route used to transport copper (Zambia's main foreign exchange earner), and will remain so until the completion of the Lusaka-Dar-es-Salaam railway. Even then, apart from offering as a route to the outside, Zambia is of very little strategic importance to the struggle because it has a flat terrain. It would be advisable, because you would be open to air attacks.



A UNIT of newly recruited freedom fighters in Angola

led by Agostinho Neto, the Angolan revolutionary government in exile (GRAE) led by Holden Roberto and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) led by Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

Since the intensification of guerrilla activities in Angola from 1960 there has been various claims by all the movements in regard to their activities and their areas of control in liberated areas.

With little or no assessment of their claim the OAU has continually supported by a matter of policy the MPLA and the GRAE based in Congo (Brazzaville) and Zaire republic, respectively.

Since 1966 when the UNITA broke off from the GRAE under the leadership of Dr. Jonas Savimbi, the movement has consistently made claims of progress in expansion of its areas of control yet the OAU has given little attention to their claim.

Between 1960 and 1970 however, three major liberation movements, the MPLA, the GRAE and the UNITA, have claimed the areas of control of the UNITA and other reports seem to give some credence to the claims of the UNITA, that they control a large portion of Angola.

One fact though is certain, the movement has survived for six years and has done so largely with captured Portuguese arms, mostly from MAFS. This has been confirmed by past Portuguese reports that they had contained MAFS to the government.

The Dr. Jonas Savimbi, the Foreign Secretary of the UNITA, Mr. Jorge Sampaio who is currently leading the all-African youth and student conference in Luanda as a delegate.

TIMES: What is the stage of your struggle and how best do you think the OAU and Nigeria can best help the liberation movements in your country?

MR. SANGUMBA: The Angola war of liberation has resumed such a momentum since that since the OAU and member states undertake without delay

to us a matter of policy. As you know the UNITA broke away from Holden Roberto's (GRAE) when it became increasingly clear that the movement was losing momentum. The question arose whether it was any more necessary to operate a separate war line from within Angola with the view of the people we claim to be liberating. The leadership of the UNITA felt that it was more effective operating from within Angola itself with the support of the masses instead of having to spend large sums of money maintaining secretaries outside Angola. The UNITA felt that this money could best be used inside Angola for the benefit of the people and to support our own movement. A revolutionary leadership cannot claim real leadership if they live outside the suffering of the people they claim to lead. Aside from this purely tactical and strategic policy there is a difference between the movements. The UNITA cannot reconcile itself with having to lead a liberation war from within. It is not claim that we have liberated an area and are in effective control of it, but we are in the liberated area.

TIMES: How do you see the effectiveness of your movement since it started operations across in Angola?

MR. SANGUMBA: Apart from Luanda and other cities the UNITA controls the central and southern areas of Angola. The population of more than a million Africans. This area is very strategic because of its vital importance to the economy of Angola. There is in this area the Krivosoy mines and Kuanza dam which is the Angolan counterpart of Caserta Dam in the Mozambique.

Besides the fact that the UNITA is deeply entrenched in this area the UNITA has succeeded in establishing normal services for the people, such as co-operative farms, in order to ensure a steady, sound source of food supply for the soldiers. Medi-



PICTURE above shows the identity card of a captured Portuguese soldier still with the UNITA.

TIMES: What is the extent of your support among the people within your liberated areas?

MR. SANGUMBA: The people in our liberated areas are our strength. Without them we are not. They live with us, suffer with us, fight with us, and die with us. That is the extent of their support.

TIMES: What of the people in the cities, under the control of the Portuguese?

MR. SANGUMBA: They live in near slavery and work under forced labour, though this is not legalised. Each morning they are recruited to go to work on plantations for fourteen hours to be paid a monthly wage of £3 excluding taxes. They would rather be with us but for fear, nonetheless the few that dare, usually defect to our side.

Distorted reports

TIMES: Now that you feel fairly secured in your areas what are your plans for the future?

MR. SANGUMBA: I said before that we occupy a very strategic area because of the economic importance of the South and Central areas there are a large concentration of Portuguese troops in that area. We are therefore now poised to launch major attacks on Portuguese fortresses. A phase which can be very decisive to the future of Angola, but in order to carry out this offensive we need heavy weapons like tanks, missile launchers, mortars and long range weapons. That is why we call on the OAU to send a fact-finding mission to ascertain the truth of our claims and judge which of the movements deserves the most support.

We believe that Nigeria with her vast influence and commitment to the cause of liberation can help a great deal in bringing about such a proposal. We also extend invitation to African journalists to inspect our areas. It is rather shameful that till now only white journalists have so far dared to visit Angola, and most of the assessment of the OAU are based on the distorted reports they bring out.



MR. Jorge Sampaio pictured at Luanda last week.