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ANGOLA

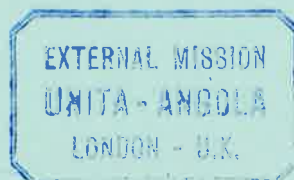
DOCUMENT 2

1...SPECIAL WAR COMMUNIQUÉ 1971-FALA

2...BASIL DAVIDSON IN THE SERVICE OF
MODERN REVISIONISM

JULY 1971

Published:.. **UNITA**



SPECIAL GUERRILLA COMMUNIQUE



FROM THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA

Period: March, April and May 1971.

In solidarity with the working class, and all the oppressed people in the world over, the High Command of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, together with the officers, and troopmen of FALA (Forças Armadas de Libertação de Angola) launched consecutive attacks against the Portuguese colonial troops. Meanwhile, the armed struggle for national liberation of Angola continues unabated.

On March 10th 1971, a column of 120 Portuguese colonial troops was ambushed as it was crossing Kassai river near the road which heads to Saurimo from Luso. The colonialist troops ran for their lives without returning fire. From the attack the enemy suffered 6 soldiers killed, several wounded, and left on the ground, 3 G3, and 550 rounds of ammunition of various calibers. Also documents and other supplies were captured.

On March 15th 1971, UNITA column number 7 was ambushed by Portuguese colonial troops south of Alto-Cuito. Our men had lured the enemy by appearing to retreat. Colonial troops ran amuck towards our men only to find that they were completely encircled. Our men opened fire with their automatics killing 12 soldiers, wounding several others and capturing one puppet agent. 5 guns were seized, 8 hand grenades captured and several hundred rounds of ammunition were captured from the enemy.

On March 28th 1971, UNITA column number 2 which was patrolling the road from Cuanza to General-Machado, came across a small Portuguese patrol of 25 men. From this clash, the enemy left 4 dead on the ground, taking with them several wounded. UNITA patriots captured 5 mauzer rifles, 4 hand grenades and 100 rounds of ammunition.

During April 1971 there were only two encounters with the Portuguese colonial troops as they have adopted the method of not going outside their barracks. The first action took place in Mpulu eastern side of Cuanza River. A group of 40 puppet troops led by a traitor was moving towards one of our branches of abduct the local population. They were ambushed immediately. None of these traitors was able to fire a single shot. 10 of them were found lying dead on the ground. 5 others were made prisoners. A considerable amount of ammunition and FN's weapons were captured. The traitor who led the group was captured and has given us incalculable information about the enemy's intentions. The second action of April took place in the vicinity of Luso. 2 trucks full of police men were moving from Luso to Luanguirico. This was the same road on which UNITA in 1970 captured 2 women who were repatriated through International Red Cross in Geneva. The 2 trucks got into cross fire from UNITA patriots. All but 3 police men succeeded in running away. The booty was so rich that it could be considered our best action for the

year of 1971. In this encounter 2 boxes of 1,000 rounds of ammunition each were found in the burning trucks. A woman released earlier was found dead in one of the trucks.

On May Day, the day of world solidarity with the working class, our columns were ready to strike at any enemy that dared to come out from the barracks. Four actions took place in several areas, from Cuanza to Luanginga, and from Catota to Alto-Chikapa. The enemy acknowledged the fist. The enemy had 100 killed, several wounded and a lot of war material captured. The most significant was the one which took place near General-Machado at a place called Chiteque. A group including the commander were wiped out. In this communique we adhered the Identity Card of the Furriel Jose Das Nevea Domingos Lemos who was the leader of the group. He was born in Pampilhosa (Portugal) and he bore the matriculation number 698/70. UNITA patriots captured 13 guns, 1291 rounds of ammunition, one camera Rolleidord no. 1929852, one tape recorder model MR-425 Snyo made in Japan 7004; also our forces captured 10 hand grenades, 115,000\$00 (escudos) equivalent to £1,150 (pounds), and valuable documents and equipment.

FreeLand of Angola,
Central Base of Military Region 2,
Angola, May 10th 1971
(signed) by Commander-in-Chief of
the Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola
(FALA)



Portuguese colonial soldiers put out of
Action in Angola - 1971.

BASIL DAVIDSON IN THE SERVICE OF SOCIAL IMPERIALISM

Social imperialists (modern revisionists) betrayed long ago the struggle of the oppressed people of the World. They do not believe at all in the armed struggle, in self-reliance and people's war. This has been the consistent line of "foreign experts" on African Affairs, like Basil Davidson and other experts like him. Basil Davidson has been indulging in an orgy of attacking UNITA, and its correct political line. This is self-evident in all "expert" writings of Basil Davidson about Angola.

Inside Angola, the leaders of UNITA, the people, and the troopmen have had a good laugh when they read in the Africa Report, March 19th 1971 one of those remarkable pieces of Mr. Basil Davidson, the self-proclaimed adviser on guerrilla warfare. In the Africa Report, Basil Davidson writing about outside supplies ridiculed the correct policy of self-reliance which has been the key to UNITA success inside Angola. Davidson wrote:

"As to UNITA not receiving "supplies" from outside, the notion that any guerrilla movement anywhere can expand, in any significant military sense without outside supplies of middle-caliber small-arms, mortars, and ammunition, betrays a more or less total ignorance of the whole-subject".

Basil Davidson, as a Colonel of the British Intelligence Service and Army participated in the Yugoslavia "partisan struggle". He was assured a supply of arms and ammunition from an imperialist source against another no less imperialist power, Germany, under the Nazis. Naturally, this type of struggle is of no interest to UNITA.

This old fashioned colonel with his reactionary background, has no talent or competence whatsoever to indulge in the guerrilla strategies of our times, let alone the Angolan liberation struggle. The epoch of American helicopters picking up partisan leaders in order to escape enemy campaigns of encirclement and annihilation has passed. Today, new revolutionary tactics must be applied, and a more progressive strategy must be engineered.

It is certain that we do not need lessons from such old fashioned colonels who are retiring and working for their pensions, and speaking on behalf of their imperialist and revisionist masters. Davidson's present writings are full of contradictions that one does not need to waste time following up. He is being paid by somebody and we know now who that somebody. In the Newstatement of October 30, 1971 we read one of his most vicious attacks and accusations against the People's Republic of China.

Basil Davidson must know that the war of national liberation in Angola will be fought by Angolans on the Angolan soil. No matter how committed these colonels are to the side

of their "boys"; one thing is certain these "boys" will never be able to join the struggle inside Angola with a gun in their hands. It is, then, that inconsistencies would be evident.

As oppressed people, it is our revolutionary duty to help and recommend other people to get informed. We recommend to this old colonel of the British Army to read the works of one of the most brilliant thinkers of our times, Chairman Mao Tse-Tung. On the question of supplies, Mao said: "... as for supplies and troopmen, the most stable source of getting them is the battle Front itself..." (Military works)

If the old colonel is not familiar with Chairman Mao's Works, he may be more acquainted with some of Comandante Che Guevara's writings, who on the question of supplies said: "... the arms of the enemy, his ammunition, his habits must be considered, because the principle source of provision for the guerrilla force is precisely in enemy armaments." (Guerrilla Warfare, On Strategy, pg.21)

For those who have abusevely taken the herculean task of directing an armed struggle in Southern Africa, and are getting their inspirations and their advice from such old fashioned colonels, as Basil Davidson, it is no wonder that some of them are not scoring victories on the battlefield even after so many years of existence, struggle and with so much outside assistance.

For UNITA, an armed struggle to become revolutionary it has to follow scientific methods and revolutionary principles. All the bluff and mystifications from other quaters are nothing but "paper tigers". Time will prove that they were merely a smoke screen.

Despite the chorus of false and hostile propaganda from these "foreign experts" on African affairs, like Basil Davidson, and his followers, aiming at preventing world public opinion from knowing the reality inside Angola, UNITA and the Angolan people in arms forge ahead day after day.

To end this War guerrilla communique in solidarity with the working class and the oppressed people in the world over, we would like to call attention of our militants to the following words of Chairman Mae Tse Tung who said: "... "It is not always that the winds are favourable to the Revolution. But by increasing their vigilance, forging their unity and persisting in people's protracted war, revolutionaries are bound to win..."

Freeland Of Angola
Central Base of Military Region 2,
Angola, May 10th 1971.

(signed) Commander-in-Chief of FALA)

TIMES OF ZAMBIA

FORWARD WITH THE NATIONAL

SATURDAY, July 10, 1971

BIA

'We're winning fight...'

SAY FREEDOM MEN

Angolan liberation movement, UNITA, claimed in Lusaka yesterday to have killed more than 160 Portuguese soldiers between March and May this year.

A communique released by the organisation's military wing, UNITA, claimed that it had ambushed and killed out a group of "fascist" police in two attacks. They were attacked near Luso on the way to Luangirico.

The communique says that this has been the most significant victory the or-

ganisation achieved this year.

Two thousand rounds of ammunition, 12 rifles and 24 grenades were seized from the burning trucks.

During the same month, says the communique, 10 Portuguese soldiers were killed when 40 troops were ambushed by the freedom fighters in Mpulu on the eastern side of Cuna river.

On May Day, 100 Portuguese soldiers were killed in four different encounters with UNITA freedom fighters.

The fighting took place between Cuanze and Luangirico

and between Catota and Alto-Chikopa.

At Chiteque, a large group of Portuguese soldiers, including their commander, Furiel Jose Das Neves Domingos Lemons, were killed on the same day.

In March, says the communique, 22 soldiers were killed in three separate fights.

Six soldiers were also killed when their company was ambushed across Kasal River on March 10.

Three rifles and 550 rounds of ammunition were seized during the fighting. On March 15, 12 Portuguese

soldiers were killed south of Alto-Cuito and a further four soldiers were killed on March 28.

As proof of their victories, a UNITA official displayed pictures, a camera, and company emblems he said were found on the dead bodies of the Portuguese soldiers.

Portuguese forces claim to have killed or seriously wounded 305 guerrillas and captured another 292 during fighting in Northern Mocimboa in the first six months of this year, according to a military communique issued in Lourenco Marques.

— Times Reporter, Reuter.

SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA, July 11, 1971 3



CAPTURED! THE SPOILS OF WAR

TO back up their claim that they are winning the fight for Angola, freedom fighters yesterday released these pictures taken from the dead bodies of Portuguese soldiers.

The liberation movement, UNITA, said the pictures were found on soldiers killed between March and May. More than 160 had been wiped out, they said.

In one attack in April they claimed to have destroyed a group of "fascist" police near Luso on the way to Luangirico — and this was their most significant victory this year.