



# ANGOLA in ARMS

information organ of the

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA



No. 3

August/September

1970

Vol. 1.

## PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

SPEECH DELIVERED ON BEHALF OF THE AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS AT THE 3rd CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES BY DR. AGOSTINHO NETO, PRESIDENT OF THE M.P.L.A.

Mr. Chairman,  
Your Imperial Majesty,  
Distinguished Heads of State and Government,  
Distinguished Delegates  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Comrades in struggle,

IT IS FOR me a very great pleasure to have the opportunity to address the distinguished Heads of State and Government at this Third Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, to fulfil the task entrusted to me by the Representatives of the authentic African national liberation movements — the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), the South West African People's Organisation of Namibia (SWAPO), the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), the National Liberation Front of the Somali Coast (FLCS) and the National Liberation Front of the Comores (MOLINACO).

The honour granted to the African liberation movements to state their opinions and describe the conditions in their respective countries before Your Excellencies we consider to be a tribute to the heroic struggle of our peoples for independence, democracy and peace. We also

consider it to be a just appreciation of our position in the world context on the part of the Non-Aligned countries, which are meeting this time in Lusaka, thanks essentially to the efforts of President Tito of Yugoslavia, whose action on behalf of the

African liberation movements is well known.

On behalf of the peoples each of our movements represents, we wish to express our satisfaction at the fact that this conference is being held in an African country whose militant attitude is beyond all doubt.

The fact that Dr. Kenneth Kaunda is presiding over this conference gives us the assurance that the non-aligned countries have in their thoughts and in their programme of work the problem of liberation of the peoples in Africa and the rest of the world who are fighting for the independence, for freedom against racism, colonialism and imperialism.

We militants of the national liberation movements look upon President Kaunda not only as a great leader and a great Patriot, but also a comrade in the struggle who is sparing no effort to show his concrete solidarity with those who are still oppressed in Africa. The builder of Zambia, he is also a pillar of the liberation of the rest of Africa. For this reason his election to the chairmanship of this conference takes on special significance for this occasion and his geographic region. Our national liberation movements express our most sincere satisfaction.

Mr. Chairman,  
Your Excellencies,

FROM the speeches we have heard at this august Assembly, it is clear that the major preoccupation of the distinguished delegates is the problem of decolonisation and the liquidation of racial oppression.

We believe that the characteristic of this historical period is the existence of irreconcilable forces confronting each other. On one side are the forces fighting in defence of the peace, independence and freedom of the peoples, and their political and social progress; and on the other side are the forces that want to neutralise this historic process leading to freedom and social progress, i.e. colonialism, imperialism and racism. This is why we note that problems of this nature are extremely acute, as much in Africa as in Asia and the other continents.

The situation in South East Asia, especially in Indochina, where the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people against US aggression stands out with vigour and beauty, as well as the struggle of the peoples of Cambodia and Laos and also Korea, the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab peoples against Israel's aggression, the struggle of the Latin American peoples against regimes submissive to American imperialism, and also the demands



Dr. Agostinho Neto, President of the M.P.L.A. 2nd from the front inside Angola.

of the Afro-American population, often drowned in blood, are all expressions of this confrontation which extends to other countries too.

In our continent we are openly resisting colonialism and racism.

The armed struggle of the peoples in the Portuguese colonies is constantly advancing and this particular problem must be seen objectively within the African context.

Facing the most anachronistic type of colonialism, the patriotic liberation forces are steadily extending their zones of influence, so that in Guinea Bissau more than two-thirds of the country is under the PAIGC's effective control, in Mozambique the districts of Nyassa and Cabo Delgado, more than a fifth of the territory, are under Frelimo's control, and in Angola the MPLA controls more than a third of the total area.

South Africa's racist forces have intervened in Zimbabwe to counter the joint liberation operations of ANC and ZAPU, while in Namibia Swapo is developing sustained action for the reconquest of the rights usurped from its people.

For obvious reasons, this very same South Africa is becoming more and more involved in the colonial war in Angola and Mozambique, providing the Lisbon government with economic, technical and military aid.

This has not prevented the building of an independent life in the liberated areas of the Portuguese colonies through the organisation of defence, production, education and medical care, despite the difficult war conditions. Moreover, at no time have the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia ceased to fight by all possible means for the liquidation of the violent racial and economic oppression of a minority which does not conceal its expansionist aims.

The non-aligned countries, which are represented at such a high level at this conference and which are perfectly aware of this situation, support our struggle and their statements have assured us that we are

working together in defence of justice.

However, the Portuguese colonialists have not disarmed. The racist minority regimes have not yet been defeated. Our action must therefore be sustained up to the end.

Since most countries in the world are on their side, the African liberation movements are also conscious that they are defending the common cause of humanity in their countries. Ours is a common fight.

On the Guinea, Angola and Mozambique fronts, in the struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, the Somali Coast and the Comore Islands, the stability and security of the other already independent African countries and people are also being defended. In Vietnam imperialism is being forced to put a brake on its aggressiveness.

This unity of being and fighting also requires joint action. The weaknesses of some are obstacles to the fight of others.

For this reason we feel solidarity with other peoples at the same time as being recipients of their solidarity.

This is why I should like to stress a few factors which might be of help in more effectively advancing this common struggle for the independence of the peoples, their freedom and progress.

Our material needs are well known and they relate essentially to funds, military equipment, transport facilities and requirements for reconstruction in the liberated areas.

There is a scandalous disproportion between the financial means of the enemy we are facing in Southern Africa (Portugal South Africa and Rhodesia) and those of the liberation movements.

As far as military equipment is concerned, our inferiority is flagrant. Despite this, the effective control of the liberated areas and the steady expansion of the combat fronts are clear proof of the determination and firmness with which we are fighting

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## EDITORIAL

THE AFRICAN peoples, like many others, are well aware of the price of freedom and peace. Because they have suffered and are still suffering the oppression of the colonialist and imperialist powers, they cannot rely for the reconquest of their basic liberties on the wisdom of all the bandits and thieves of the 'civilised' world, the propagandists of freedom.

That is why they counter the words autonomy and community with struggle for national liberation and independence. Imperialism appears in every guise and creates puppets in its own image. Yet owing to the oppression it uses, it generates the rebellion of the masses, thereby digging its own grave. No one in Africa (save a few worms) still believe in the famous "liberty, equality and fraternity" which African traitors preach even more convincingly than "our brothers in the motherland". Up to now, freedom, equality, friendship and co-operation have meant only murders, arrests, robbery and humiliation.

Freedom! This word that sings more than it speaks is on the lips of every human being who has had the opportunity to express it, to experience it for a few years, a few months. In the name of freedom, they kill in Indo-China, Angola, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Palestine. They steal in the name of freedom. They are exploiting the Congo and all the other countries in the name of freedom. It is a fact that they actually exploit in the name of freedom.

How sadistically base! In the stormy atmosphere of the world today, which has its origin in the exploitation of man by man, common sense (which Descartes held to be the most evenly distributed thing in the world) clearly indicates that the word freedom only takes on genuine significance when it means fighting against robbery, slaughter, exploitation, colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism. Therefore, one can only recognise freedom in respect of those who are resisting oppression, rebelling against domination and fighting colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism. Our country is characterised by the upsurge in the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against the enemies of freedom — a struggle unfurling throughout the world like a whirlwind, which some call protest or revolution or also the East Wind. Everywhere in the world where there is oppression there is resistance, and no corner of land can escape this Marxist law. The pot-bellied Portuguese colonialists shored up by their tottering allies are trying to keep Angola in the chains of slavery. In the choice between wealth in servitude and struggle, the Angolan people have chosen a people's war for the correct solution to the problem of power.

# AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF OUR LEADERS

This interview by Lecas Atondhi-Honmondjo was first published in the Brazzaville paper *Etumba* on 27 June 1970.

**Question:** Can you give us a brief account of the development of the struggle being waged against Portuguese colonialism in Angola?

**Answer:** I must warn you in advance that in giving a brief account of the development of the struggle I may omit some of its most decisive aspects. We have already gone far beyond the period of international denunciation of Portuguese colonialism, when it successfully stifled our people's refusal to submit to oppression.

The time from the awakening of national consciousness in the fifties to the launching of the armed struggle by the MPLA in 1961, was a whole revolutionary process the originality of which was merely a reflection of the specific characteristics of Portuguese colonialism. By this I mean that of all the colonial systems, the Portuguese one, which was based on a ferocious dictatorship, did not even permit certain freedoms (trade union, of association, the press etc.) which were so decisive in hastening the independence struggle in other brother countries.

It is therefore understandable that from the very outset, and despite the apparent fact that our struggle was led by urban elements, the armed struggle was enthusiastically welcomed by the broad masses of the people, who are predominantly peasants.

## THE STRUGGLE SPREADS

Today, apart from a few inevitable traitors, the Angolan population is engaged in extending the combat fronts which, as you know, now involve ten of the fifteen districts of Angola. In the liberated areas, despite the bombing raids and dropping of helicoptered enemy troops, we are organising new detachments which are advancing ever deeper into the regions economically exploited by international capital, where the enemy have naturally concentrated their most powerful forces.

**Question:** The Angolan people have realised that the highest form of revolution is the winning of power by the force of arms. What difficulties did you have at the start of the struggle?

**Answer:** The barbarous nature of Portuguese colonialism, together with the inability of the settlers to see us as human beings and the Lisbon government's refusal to accept any kind of dialogue, made us see at a very early stage that the only language our enemy could understand was the language of violence, and that they themselves were using it by meeting our people's every demand with massacres. Although mobilising the people was easy, we

have tremendous difficulties at the start of our struggle.

## OUR DIFFICULTIES

We lacked organisation. Never having had the machinery of political or trade union activity and underground struggle being compulsory, it sometimes happened that the PIDE managed to discover some of our networks, with consequences you can well imagine. The isolation imposed on us required a considerable effort at explanation abroad. In the African context we were to a certain extent the younger brothers who were not taken seriously. Some even went so far as to advise us to wait, to be patient, because when the time came they would liberate us themselves.

Not only did we lack organisation and experience, but we did not have any way of publicising our watchwords or of moving from place to place. Under these conditions, the number of patriots was reduced and they were therefore much more easily discovered. So you can just imagine how difficult the first period of our armed struggle was. We were short of cadres and weapons. We suffered very heavy losses — some hundreds of thousands of dead in the first months — without this ever decreasing our people's determination.

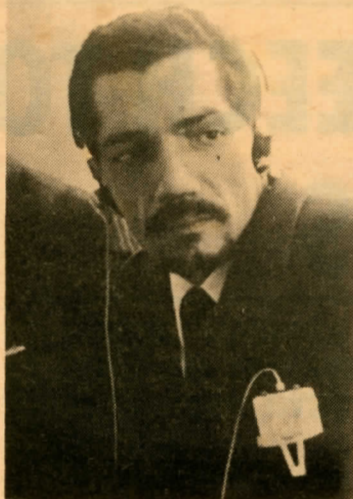
But from the very start there arose a difficulty with even more serious consequences: the obstructing of the MPLA by the Congo Kinshasa authorities which succeeded Lumumba. This obstruction, which is still continuing, has in fact considerably retarded our victory. Don't you find it paradoxical that this should happen in the Africa of today?

Samakina, Wiliamu, Zaire and Bomba Atomica: examples of popular participation

**Question:** The MPLA has brought together the vital forces of the Angolan nation. How do the masses actually take part in the liberation of your country?

**Answer:** Simply by carrying out the tasks entrusted to them in every sphere, whether military, political, economic or social. Would you like concrete examples? Look at one of these photos. I can give you the example of this old man. His war name is Samakina. He is vice-chairman of one of our action groups (leadership bodies at village level). Each morning he goes off with the women and men of the village to work in the fields. Once or twice a week he mo-

An interview with Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Executive Committee of the people's movement for the Liberation of Angola and of the Politico-Military Co-ordinating Committee coming direct from the anti-colonialist front.



Comrade Lucio Lara

bilises those under his administration to cultivate the MPLA field. He usually returns to the village to rest in the afternoon, but if need be he goes on a political mission in the neighbouring villages. On Sundays he and other people's leaders discuss the problems of the struggle and other problems in their sector, and their conclusions, suggestions or criticisms are passed on to the Movement's leadership at sector level.

Look at this woman. Her war name is Wiliamu. She has a six-year-old daughter. Her husband died in combat. She went to one of our Centres of Revolutionary Instruction (CIR) where, in addition to be trained as an "activist", she learned how to read and handle weapons. She is now on a mission to mobilise the women in a sector we recently occupied. She is teaching them everything that our struggle expects of them.

## HE PREFERRED OUR SCHOOL

This child now; his war name is Angola de Hoji (Angola of Today). He came all by himself from a distance of five days away on foot and presented himself at one of our schools. We had to "twist" the regulations a little to take him, because we had not yet been able to set up a school in his village. Yet that village is only six hours from an enemy post where the Portuguese recently started a pseudo-school for propaganda purposes. Just think of the ability to choose shown by our young pioneer.

I could talk to you about this commander — Zaire — of his exploits and of his hunger for self-improvement, or of this recently promoted sector chief,

"Bomba Atomica", who you see here learning to use a 60 mortar. I could talk about Franyanga, this strapping fellow who is a political activist and is always prepared to join any ambush group or patrol, if meetings with the people leave him any time. I could tell you about the vicissitudes of this brave Fulai — defender of the people (people's militia) — who is valiantly trying to overcome his natural inability to handle the gun which was nevertheless given to him as a prize for his dogged determination.

**Question:** Your revolution is being carried out under different conditions than ours. Since you are fighting arms in hand and at the same time working to create the conditions for a new life, what problems do you encounter in the fields of literacy, agricultural production and so on?

**Answer:** As far as education is concerned, owing to the shortage of facilities and especially of teachers, we have not yet reached the stage of a real literacy campaign. We are trying to mobilise everyone who can teach to teach illiterates how to read. One of our major problems in this field is textbooks. Experience has taught us that literacy teaching gives better results when one uses the language of the region. This has led us to re-think our entire strategy on this subject; and now we are preparing textbooks in the principal languages of Angola.

We are already conducting crash training and improvement courses to overcome the shortage of teaching cadres.

## PRODUCTION AND OTHER PROBLEMS

As regards production, the problem is also very complex. The war has caused a drop in agricultural production and paralysed handicraft production. The overflying of the fields by enemy spotter aircraft — which are now using chemicals to destroy crops — as well as the lack of incentives to make the peasants exchange their agricultural surplus are the major factors confining production to immediate necessities.

The progress achieved militarily requires that production be restored to pre-war level.

The MPLA has therefore been working on the solution of this vital problem for some time. The "people's shops" have proved to be the most effective formula, because supplying the peasants with certain basic necessities (salt, cloth, soap etc.) in exchange for their produce makes it easier to convince them to intensify and diversify their crops and handicrafts.

Medical care is still precarious too. Our Medical Assistance Service (SAM) is trying to cover all the liberated areas by setting up nurses and first aid assistants wherever necessary, subject to our possibilities. There is a chronic shortage of medicines but despite it we are treating people who had never seen a nurse in their life!

Here too we are paying special attention to the training of medical and para-medical cadres.

**Question:** The policy of colonialism is to try to divide and rule. Apart from GRAE, which represents only Holden himself, are there any new little political groupings financed by Portuguese colonialism and its allies?

**Answer:** It is a fact that with each advance of the struggle led by the MPLA the colonialists and imperialists create their own

instruments for the twofold purpose of dividing the patriotic forces and protecting their future interests in our country. Yet a distinction must be made between imperialist creations outside our country and colonialist manipulations inside Angola, which would be a priori far more dangerous if the Portuguese colonialists had anything like the means of the imperialist powers which support the puppet groups abroad. The clamour raised by Holden and Savimbi abroad finds no echo inside Angola. Furthermore, colonialist lackeys of Tati's stripe soon become an embarrassment to their bosses because they are repudiated by all patriots. This explains the rumour we have heard that Tati has been arrested by the Portuguese themselves.

**Question:** Can you say something about the Eastern Front?

**Answer:** To talk about the Eastern Front is to talk about the confirmation of all the principles and methods laid down by the MPLA from the very onset. The opening of the Eastern Front was an imperative necessity imposed by the maturing of patriotic consciousness on the one hand, and the need to create new fronts in places where we could count on a reliable rear, on the other. It can never be repeated too often that the two thousand or so kilometres between our country and Congo Kinshasa are closed to the only movement which is leading a consistent fight for freedom and true independence. You must be aware that we have had to cover more than five thousand kilometres to put armed detachments in places from where they have to cover over a thousand kilometres more on foot to reach points in an area no more than one or two hundred kilometres from the Congo Kinshasa border.

The political mobilisation of the masses was our first concern and I can never forget that our deeply regretted comrade, Commander Henda, then still quite young, was in charge of the first reconnaissance mission carried out in the East in 1963.

## SOUTH AFRICA COMING TO PORTUGAL'S AID

The first clash with colonialist troops took place there in 1966, causing a tremendous hue and cry in colonialist circles. Their surprise during the first few months was followed by repression of extraordinary violence in which even helicopters and planes (including pilots) from South Africa and Rhodesia took part. A Rhodesian plane we shot down remains as evidence of the racists' gross interference. Incapable of coping with the consistent advance of our fronts in spite of the assistance in modern arms they get from the United States, France, West Germany and other imperialist circles the enemy are also appealing for the collaboration of the South African and Rhodesian racists with whose help this year they started to use chemicals sprayed by aircraft on our crops on the Eastern Front. This is a clear demonstration of the enemy's growing weakness.

On the other hand after consolidating vital strategic positions, our armed forces have thrown themselves into the opening up of new fronts. Once our control of the Third Region was complete, our columns established themselves in the Sixth Region in 1968 and the Fifth Region in 1969. In the Sixth Region intensive political work carried out by the armed detachments is the prelude to new combat fronts.

## POPULAR POWER

We have divided the country into six politico-military regions and we are fighting in five of them, one of which is entirely under our control. By setting up schools there, helping the peasants to develop production and providing minimal medical



Supporting ambushed comrades.

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# WAR COMMUNIQUE

## THIRD REGION

(Districts of Moxico and Cuando Cubango)

OPERATIONS carried out in the three zones of this Region during the month of May and the first fortnight of June clearly reveal the more than evident truth that the Portuguese terrorists are vainly trying to conceal from public opinion the fact that their expeditionary forces are surrounded in their Barracks.

Furthermore, every supply convoy that is still able to get through does so only at the cost of heavy losses in both men and material.

Such losses are already beginning to make themselves felt in the methods of war employed by the enemy. This is yet another step forward on the road to our victory.

Colonialist losses during this period were as follows:

- 3 bridges destroyed
- 15 military vehicles destroyed

They also suffered extremely heavy loss of life through mine explosions and ambushes and other clashes.

1/5/70 — A military vehicle proceeding from the Lovua barracks to Kavungo hit a mine and was rendered unusable.

2/5/70 — A large convoy which set out to assist possible survivors of the above vehicle also hit a field of anti-personnel mines and suffered an unverified number of losses.

Two out of twelve vehicles in a supply column going from Massivi to Kavungo set off mines and their occupants were all annihilated.

A rescue vehicle setting off from Kaianda was similarly destroyed near its point of departure.

7/5/70 — A column of terrorists tried to attack one of our detachments, but our brave comrades used a tactical manoeuvre to divide the Portuguese terrorists into two groups which came face to face. They opened fire and inflicted heavy losses on each other. We suffered one wounded in this battle.

The Portuguese bandits made a number of attempts to attack one of our detachments in Alto Ninda. Twice violent ambushes forced them to retreat with their dead and wounded. On their third attempt, one of their vehicles blew up on a mine.

The Portuguese terrorists suffered more than two dozen casualties in these operations.

In the space of one week, our sappers destroyed two bridges on the road from Gago Countinho to Ninda and mined the road a number of times. Since they persisted in trying to get a supply convoy through the Ninda, the Portuguese terrorists suffered heavy losses and six vehicles completely destroyed.

A patrol from the Sete barracks was ambushed by our guerrillas and the Portuguese bandits suffered an unverified number of losses.

10/5/70 — a group of colonialist soldiers hit a minefield and suffered a number of dead and wounded.

Subsequent to this action, one of our patrols clashed with a group of traitors in the service of the colonialists. Our comrades opened fire immediately, killing two and wounding others, besides which they seized two rifles.

The terrorists left the Sete barracks five times to attempt to attack one of our detachments, but each time they were driven back with losses.

On our side we mourn the heroic death of a comrade and the wounding of two others.

Two vehicles hit mines laid by our sappers on the road from Ninda to Monteiro. Apart from the vehicles destroyed, the enemy suffered a great number of casualties.

Helicopted troops attempting a landing near Lake Liassa were taken by surprise by our comrades' fire as they came down and were forced to beat a hasty retreat.

Elsewhere, while the Portuguese terrorists were preparing to attack a village and abduct the population, they were seen by a group of the people's Self-Defence who, although alone, fulfilled their duty and opened fire on the oppressors, thus alerting the people.

This is yet another example of the courage and determination with which our people are fired in the struggle for the National Liberation of our country.

**VICTORY IS CERTAIN!**  
The Executive Committee of the MPLA

Angola, 7/8/70.



Children in the guerrilla area.



Women taking supplies to the guerrillas.

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## An interview with our leader

care for them, we are building a new life. We have a few Centres of Revolutionary Instruction where we train our politico-military cadres, command leaders, political activities, cadres for the implementation of people's power defenders of the people and, when the occasion arises, young pioneers.

The rallying of the people everywhere has been genuine and enthusiastic. One covers hundreds of kilometres and in each duly camouflaged village one always finds action groups, representatives of the women's movement and a completely dedicated population which overwhelms us with its warmth.

I have already spoken about the people's shops and we are trying to set up more of them. The Eastern Front which consists of the Third and Fourth Regions and part of the Fifth, is something one could talk about for hours without ever exhausting the subject. So I had better stop here.

### INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY

**Question:** Do you believe that with its present structure the MPLA, a mass party, can build an independent national economy?

**Answer.** Our present structure meets above all the needs of the liberation war including its economic aspects. It could certainly serve as the basis, and I mean the basis, of the future

construction of an independent economy.

**Question:** What is the role of the youth and women in the guerrilla areas?

**Answer.** What is the role of the youth and women in the guerrilla areas?

**Answer.** The MPLA is a movement of young people. 90% of the fighters are still far from their thirties and a good number are not even twenty yet. Our valiant youth is therefore playing a decisive role in our liberation.

The women are also enthusiastic, even the old mamas. It is they who prepare the fufu we eat. Our activists are making a great effort to arouse women from the passive role to which the men have relegated them, and we are very satisfied with the results. When they live in our camps, they take part in military tasks as well as agricultural work. In an attack on the Casage barracks a group of women were in the front ranks. That example had a tremendous mobilising effect.

**Question:** A lot of young people are not aware of the realities of guerrilla life. They think of it as a romantic escape. Can you say something about guerrilla life, its philosophy and so on?

**Answer.** There is no doubt that the life of the guerrilla always has its poetic side. Despite our efforts to occupy the time of each guerrilla as much as possible, they still have some hours

for reflection and even poetry. Some of our poets, like our comrade President Neto find inspiration in certain aspects of guerrilla life. Personally, I am very fond of the night in the guerrilla areas. I really feel like a companion of the stars. After all the worries of the day, when we are bedeviled with problems some which go to the very essence of things the night gives us the opportunity calmly to re-think the most delicate questions either with other comrades or else in the company of the fire one of the guerrilla's most faithful companions.

### THE PHILOSOPHY OF GUERRILLA LIFE

The philosophy of guerrilla life, if indeed there is one, arises out of the kind of human relations established in it. Guerrilla life is a school, because in it the virtues and shortcomings of everyone appear in their unvarnished state. Solidarity takes on true meaning. Acts of bravery, reactions in the face of real danger, joint work, shared privations and joys — these are the factors which could go to make up a philosophy of guerrilla life, one of the most unalterable principles of which still remains the infinite confidence of the masses of the people.

## WAR COMMUNIQUE

# MPLA CALL FOR ACTION

THE PERIOD covered by the months of March and April this year was characterised by the continuation of the activity initiated in January in fulfilment of the MPLA's call for action and ever more action and initiative and ever greater initiative, as advocated by Dr. Agostinho Neto President of our Movement, in his New

Summary of military activity in March and April, 1970.

### THIRD POLITICO-MILITARY REGION (districts of Moxico and Cuando Cubango)

Colonialist barracks attacked	4
Vehicles destroyed	27
Ambushes and clashes	16
Bridges destroyed	3
Portuguese terrorists killed	269
Puppets liquidated	55
Traitors shot	2
African mercenaries from neighbouring countries put out of action	17
People liberated from strategic hamlets	157

Year Message to our guerrillas and militants.

The enemy are being besieged inside their barracks. Our mines spare none of the enemy's vehicles and they always travel fearfully in convoys, at great speed and in the dead of night. The number of ambushes — greater than in the preceding period — corresponds exactly to the number of times the enemy have had to venture outside their barracks to replenish their water supply. The heavy losses suffered by the enemy are our guerrillas' crushing response in the area under our effective control.

During this period, the enemy have continued to make ridiculous announcements claiming a weekly average of forty dead among our forces. Together with their base crimes and

their use of insulting and vulgar language in the pamphlets dropped by planes, this recourse to lies and low slander is typical of the predominant features of Portuguese terrorist mentality.

The Portuguese terrorists sprayed vast cultivated areas and population concentrations with toxic chemicals and defoliants at the same time trying to distribute poisoned fish and meal to the people living near the barracks.

During this same period, the MPLA mourned the loss of nine of our heroic and noble comrades.

By generalising the armed struggle ever more and striking ever surer and harder blows against the Portuguese terrorists, the MPLA is paying its deepest and more heartfelt tribute to those brave comrades.

**VICTORY IS CERTAIN!**  
The Executive Committee of the MPLA

Angola, 17/6/70

# WAR COMMUNIQUE

SECOND REGION  
(District of Cabinda)

On 17 July, at about 10.30 a group of MPLA guerrillas made an incursion into the lumber mill of colonialist Anibal Afonso, near the River Lombe in the district of Cabinda.

Our guerrillas fraternised with the mill workers.

Our group destroyed a Caterpillar tractor and seized a mechanical saw.

This operation in a lumber mill aimed at the economic interests of a colonialist should serve as a lesson to all colonialists who are not only exploiting our people's labour, but also collaborating with the Portuguese forces of repression.

A few days later, the enemy hit a field of anti-personnel mines laid by our guerrillas, leaving behind a number of dead and wounded.

On 28 July 1970, at 6.45 an enemy column consisting of two platoons fell into an ambush laid by our valiant guerrillas on the Buco Zao-Tchimbete road, two kilometres from Buco Zao.

The enemy of the people left behind 30 dead and dozens of wounded.

In pursuit of our plan of destroying the colonialist economy, a group of guerrillas on a patrol mission in the Sanga Planacie region destroyed a D 50 A Caterpillar tractor of Japanese make on 9 August.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN  
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE MPLA  
Angola, 15/9/70.



Dr. Americo Boavida

## KIMBANDA

OUR NATIONAL liberation struggle has cost the Angolan people many lives. The finest sons and daughters of our land have selflessly shed their blood on the martyred soil of Angola in order that our country may be free.

On 25 September 1968, two years ago, our sorely missed Kimbanda, Dr. Americo Boavida, a specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology, Head of the MPLA's Medical Assistance Service in the Third Military Region, was killed during an attack by helicoptered enemy troops.

The first doctor to respond to the MPLA's call "everyone inside the country", he died as he lived, fighting for the freedom of Angola. He shared the same fate as those to whom he dedicated his book *Angola, Five Centuries of Portuguese Exploitation*: "To those who have fallen under the bullets of Portuguese colonialism."

In a letter to a friend written shortly before his death, he wrote: "The politico-military effort developed by the leaders of our national liberation struggle represents all that is most noble, lofty, elevated and grandiose that has ever been done in Angola by Angolans. In the field in which I am working in this great epic — public health — I feel for the first time identified with that which has to be the purpose of my entire life .... Whatever the blustering of the Portuguese fascists, the truth is that we are cementing irreversible victories."

ADVANCE, ANGOLAN PEOPLE!  
VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

# WAR COMMUNIQUE

# GUINEA AND CAPE VERDE (PAIGC)

## WAR COMMUNIQUE OF THE AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF GUINEA AND CAPE VERDE (PAIGC)

The second fortnight in April and the month of May

Attacks on fortified camps and other fortified positions  
Ambushes and clashes  
Vehicles (particularly trucks) destroyed  
Boats sunk or damaged  
Enemy troops put out of action (not counting losses in the fortified camps)  
Deserters  
Enemy attempts at terrorist assaults

78 (45 of them in May)  
25  
12  
7  
97 killed (among them 4 officers and 2 sergeants)  
A great number of wounded  
4  
5

These attempts at terrorist assaults made by the colonialists with helicoptered troops took place especially in the liberated regions of Campara and Bubure (in the south) and Brufa and Biambi (in the north). Although the colonialist troops were able to burn some crops and kill some cattle, yet they suffered heavy losses owing to the arrival on the spot of our fighters supported by the armed people.

Among the positions attacked by our artillery in combined artillery-infantry operations or by commandos armed with bazookas and other light arms we cite in order of importance: Kebo and Guledje (6 times), the towns of Catio and Farim (3 times), Cabuca (4 times), Empada (twice) Buba, Cacine, Nhacra, S. Domingos, Bula and the important port of Bambadinca, vital for supplying enemy troops stationed in the East (once).

The material damage caused during these attacks ranged from 15 to 80 per cent of the installations. Certain camps, notably at Gabu, were totally destroyed.

## JUNE

Enthusiastically carrying out the watchword of the Party leadership, our glorious armed forces transformed Portugal's national day into a day of mourning for the criminal colonial army.

Attacked in their most important fortified camps, on 10 June the colonialist troops suffered heavy losses.

Among the garrisons most severely hit by these attacks were Mansamba, Cuntima and Morecunda (Northern Front) Quebo Buba Guledje, Ganture, Cameconde and Cacine (Southern Front) and Xitole, Xime and Mansambo (Eastern Front).

Apart from these attacks, in the month of June our armed forces carried out a great number of artillery and infantry operations against some of the main urban centres, notably Mansaba, Catio, Bambadinca and Bissorã. The enemy also suffered a great number of dead and wounded in three important ambushes

(CONTINUED FROM P. 1)

# President's speech to non-aligned countries

ing to win or die for our countries, our peoples, our Independence and our Dignity.

For our common cause, for our freedom, we appeal to the countries present here for concrete aid in arms and funds to meet our most pressing material needs.

I avail myself on this opportunity to express our great satisfaction at the practical way in which his Excellency the Prime Minister of Guyana approached this problem yesterday.

We thank his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Somalia for his kind words about our speech to the Assembly of African Heads of State in Addis Ababa.

We extend particular thanks to our friends, a great African militant, His Excellency the President of the People's Republic of the Congo for his objectivity and commitment to the national liberation struggle.

The armed struggle we are waging does not allow us constantly to go from conference to conference, from country to country, without precise objectives. War is not compatible with the oratorical slowness of eloquent speeches or with time bureaucratically intervening between intention and decision, between decision and implementation.

War is something immediate. Its needs are immediate and practical. Therefore, immediate action is required.

We therefore repeat our appeal for immediate action from the Non-Aligned Countries. Our main needs are funds, arms and transport facilities.

We think it appropriate at this Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to recall the wish expressed by the eminent Heads of State and Government that one should not confine oneself to resolutions. We expect from Your Excellencies concrete solidarity

to the extent of the actual possibilities of each country.

We are of the opinion, Your Excellencies, that the time has come to go beyond pious condemnations and recommendations.

We hail the conference's decision to receive in this hall and hear the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. The PRG of South Vietnam is the true, real and total expression of the people of South Vietnam and that its voice should be heard here, in full, is for us all both a requirement and an honour.

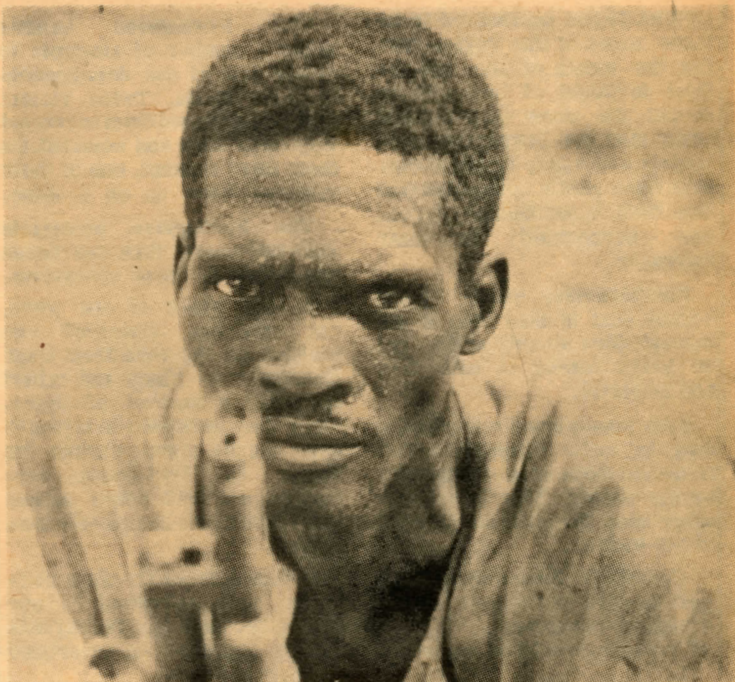
We hail the Cambodian Government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which is the Government of the Cambodian people and which adheres to the principles and political positions in defence of which we are assembled here.

We hail the people of Palestine and we would like to see their organisation represented here, in the same place as ourselves.

As regards the African national liberation movements which are acting consistently for our liberation, which control part of our territories and which have popular support in each of our countries, they are entitled to recognition of their legal personality in the community of nations.

This is the meaning of the recommendations of the Rome Conference in Solidarity with the struggle led by FRELIMO in Mozambique, the MPLA in Angola and the PAIGC in Guinea Bissau, recognised by 177 delegations from 64 countries as the true representatives of the peoples they are leading in their armed struggle for independence and national reconstruction.

By receiving the leaders of the liberation movements of the three continents to express to them the Catholic Church's support for the peoples still suffering colonial domination and racial op-



PAIGC fighter

on the Enxale-Ilia, Demba Taco-Taibata and Fola-Enxude roads. On 21 June, a boat was sunk on the Farim River.

## DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE LED BY FRELIMO.

On 25 September the fighters in Mozambique and Africa celebrated the 6th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle led by FRELIMO, the people's war of liberation against Portuguese colonialists.

This is not only a day dedicated to the heroic struggle of the Mozambican people but it is also a day on which all the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist forces once again demonstrate their solidarity by continuing to give practical support to the liberation forces in Africa as a whole, and the FRELIMO fighters in particular.

We pay tribute to the heroic FRELIMO fighters our brothers in arms in the common struggle against Portuguese colonialism, and wish them continued successes in their valiant struggle.

pression, his Holiness Pope Paul VI made the conclusions of the Rome Conference more universal.

The recognition of the authentic liberation movements by each of the Non-Aligned Countries as the true and legitimate representatives of their peoples, with all the consequences that this implies, notably that of being listened to on affairs which concerned their own countries, would then be a simple act of justice.

This attitude could then be taken at the United Nations where, as at this Conference, the illegality of the Portuguese presence in our countries should be declared and the Security Council forced to implement to the letter articles 41 and 42 of the UN Charter. Since the colonialist and fascist Portuguese regime is persisting in its refusal to comply with the General Assembly's decisions, it should be expelled from all UN bodies and specialised agencies. Such measures should also be taken against the racist minority regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia.

We also think that the liberation movements which are leading the struggle in each country should be present in the UN's specialised agencies. The vast areas under the control of our liberation movements should enjoy a status which would permit it bilateral contact with independent countries and co-operation with them, in the same way as exists for the developing countries of our continent. Indeed, the Portuguese colonies are today countries partially occupied by foreigners where there is already a new national authority.

We should like also to propose to Your Excellencies, in connection with the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the UN and of the 10th anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries

and Peoples, that a special session of the General Assembly be devoted to the national liberation movements, in order that their legitimate representatives may address the representatives of all the peoples in the world. And the UN, which has already recognised our right to independence, should now be able to grant us material aid, setting up the appropriate body.

Furthermore, we consider that this Conference of Non-Aligned Countries — because they feel concerned about the fate of our peoples — could also envisage taking a positive stand against the imperialist powers which are giving massive aid to the colonialist regimes of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, like the United States of America, Federal Germany, Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan and many others.

The Non-Aligned Countries must make these countries feel that it is thanks to their complicity that colonial domination is being maintained in Southern Africa and persuade them completely to change their attitude, already unanimously condemned by world opinion.

We should, therefore, like to suggest that this Conference of Non-Aligned Countries support and accept on its own account the decision taken by the OAU to send delegations to countries which are giving their support to the colonialist and racist regimes of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, in order to dissuade them from collaborating in the slaughter of our peoples.

Mr. Chairman,  
Your Imperial Majesty,  
Your Excellencies,

On behalf of the African Liberation Movements, of which I have the honour to be the spokesman at this Conference, I express our heartfelt thanks.  
Thank you, Mr. Chairman!

# Situation in our five Politico Military Regions

## FIRST REGION

GIVEN the systematic refusal of the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to grant the MPLA transit rights through its territory, contact with this Region is very difficult.

Nevertheless, there is continued activity although it is seriously affected by the lack of arms, ammunition and medical supplies.

A large part of the population lives in the areas under MPLA control and there is constant contact with the population living in the regions under Portuguese control which is what makes it possible to pursue the struggle there.

There is intensive clandestine political activity in the towns and especially in Luanda, the capital. The DGS (new name of the PIDE) has made numerous arrests recently.

The Reverend Joaquim Pintode Andrade, Honorary President of the MPLA, has been imprisoned in Lisbon for the fourth time and is to be tried in October. We trust that vigorous action from the OAU will prevent him from being sentenced for his defence of the Angolan people's most sacred rights.

The most common kinds of military operations in this Region are still attacks on Portuguese economic centres — coffee plantations, commercial centres etc. — and sabotaging communication lines.

A number of ambushes have been mounted against the Portuguese forces. Lack of supplies prevents us from launching large-scale operations.

During this period, the Portuguese that there is fighting going on close to Luanda.

GRANTING THE MPLA TRANSIT RIGHTS OVER THE TERRITORY

OF THE DRC IS AN IMPERATIVE NECESSITY FOR THE ADVANCE OF THE STRUGGLE IN ANGOLA.

## SECOND REGION

The main characteristics of our activity on this front have been the mortar shelling of a number of Portuguese barracks (Sangamongo, Tchimongo and Tchimbete) and the mining of roads.

A number of ambushes were laid for Portuguese troops moving from one place to another although they avoid using the roads as much as they can.

The presence of bands led by Alexandre Taty former army minister in the so-called GRAE, still evident, especially in operations against the population and violations of the frontier with Congo Brazzaville.

## THIRD REGION

This Region consists of the districts of Moxico and Cuadno Cubango which have been under MPLA control since 1967. The first was visited by an OAU Military Commission in 1969.

Here the enemy tactic is to launch attacks during the dry season supported by bombing raids and parachuted commandos who try to destroy our bases and capture fighters and the local population in order to shut them up in sanzalas da paz (villages of peace), the Portuguese version of strategic hamlets.

Any Portuguese initiative is dependent on the air force. Without it the Portuguese army would be like a bird with clipped wings.

The military posts "swallowed up" in the liberated regions are supplied by air.

Those killed and wounded as a result of our forces' mortar shelling of these posts are evacuated by air, especially by

French-made Alouettes 2 and 3. The liberated regions are subjected to intensive bombing by the Portuguese air force, their main targets being the population and the crops. A number of toxic agents are being used, among them various defoliants.

Napalm bombing is continuing.

The MPLA's armed forces kept the initiative throughout this period. A number of barracks were attacked, throwing the colonial troops into disarray. They only dare venture out of their underground shelters under cover of night. Among the barracks attacked were Caripande, Muie, Cazombo, Lumbala and Cayanda. Portuguese attempts to regain control of the frontier were not successful, so that we prevented a line of defence from being established along the Angolan frontier. The resistance of our forces did not allow this strategic line of defence to become operational.

The major Portuguese line of defence therefore remains in the centre of the country (district of Bie), which clearly shows the colonial army's steady loss of ground.

## FOURTH REGION

It is in this Region (as well as the Fifth) that the most outstanding progress has been registered.

The MPLA has formed new units there and the process of mobilisation is proceeding very well indeed.

This Region (consisting of the districts of Lunda and Malanje) is of great strategic importance to both the enemy and ourselves. Furthermore, it is in the district of Lunda that are to be found the diamond deposits exploited by DIAMANG, the Anglo-American-South African trust. Our position in this district is now very sound.

Despite regular Portuguese offensives (using especially elite troops — the para-commandos — transported by Alouette helicopters) our forces have stood fast.

The combat front is expanding all the time and the barracks in the Region are being subjected to attacks by our forces. This has been the case with the Cazage and Samayna barracks, which were shelled by our armed forces' mortars.

## FIFTH REGION

The district of Bie is in the centre of the country. Its strategic importance arises from the fact that it is very populated in comparison with other regions (453,106 people in an area of 62,000 square kilometres), and that it also serves as a springboard for attacks on other regions.

Although this is a new Region (6 June 1969), it has already become a strong base for the MPLA, seriously threatening the strategic line of defence the Portuguese have established there.

The enemy are not concealing their concern, because they know that our steady advance is endangering the neighbouring district of Huambo, which is also densely populated.

The argument about attacks launched from external bases is no longer being used. This front is more than 500 kilometres from the Zambian border.

Ambushes against the colonial "forces of order" have been laid in this Region and roads have been mined. A large number of bridges have also been sabotaged, rendering troops movements most difficult.

This has been a period of progress on this front. Continued progress now depends on arms

supplies. It is important that we keep the initiative in our hands.

## CONCLUSION

Progress has been made in the north-east (Fourth Region) and in the centre (Fifth Region). Despite the powerful means they have used, the Portuguese have not been able to break the resistance in the regions under our control. We are continuing to organise an independent life there.

During this period we could have made greater progress with more abundant arms and ammunition supplies.

Below is a summary of activities for the period from October 1969 to April 1970:

Barracks attacked	19
Vehicles destroyed	48
Bridges sabotaged (destroyed)	5
Portuguese terrorists killed	534
Puppet troops liquidated	103
Boats sunk	2
People liberated from Sanzalas da Paz	998

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

## War Communique No. 12/70

### THIRD REGION

#### (District of Moxico and Kuando Kubango)

DESPITE the murderous fury of the Portuguese colonial army, directed mainly against the defenceless population, the MPLA guerrillas are continuing to develop intensive offensives against the enemy expeditionary corps, thereby carrying out our Movement's call to generalise the armed struggle throughout our national territory.

This Communique will describe some of the operations which have taken place in a sector of one of the zones in the Third Politico-Military Region in which the Portuguese terrorists suffered heavy losses.

15/6/70 — Two colonial army Unimogs entered a minefield laid by MPLA guerrillas in the region of the River Lamba. The leading vehicle was completely destroyed. Most of its occupants were killed or wounded.

That same day, an enemy helicopter left the Waseka post and proceeded towards the woods by the River Luandkundu, where they spotted a village. A woman, two children and a man were barbarously murdered by the butchers of the Angolan people. Later on, the same helicopter killed four head of cattle belonging to the people.

20/6/70 — An MPLA patrol came across tracks left by the enemy. They set off in pursuit and spotted the enemy near the River Lomba, where the enemy patrol was ambushed. The Portuguese terrorist group suffered 22 casualties in this operation, among them 6 killed.

That same day, an enemy group of 35 men proceeding from the Dima post in 6 vehicles vented their murderous rage on the population of a village in the region. One person was murdered in cold blood by the colonialist troops.

26/6/70 — Unable to exercise any control over the population the colonial army has launched action after action against them with a view to regrouping them in concentration camps (ironically known as 'villages of peace'). A group of 35 soldiers from the Lupire post attacked a village and kidnapped 9 people.

1/7/70 — A group of MPLA guerrillas attacked a Portuguese terrorist detachment which had captured 30 people in the River Kutupu region.

Taken by surprise just when

Desperate and unable to stem the advance of the guerrilla war, the Portuguese colonialists are resorting to all possible means to crush our people's resistance. As from May, chemicals, herbicides and defoliants have been sprayed on crops, thereby destroying our people's means of subsistence. These chemicals also affect people and animals. This is yet another crime which must be vigorously denounced before public opinion and which merits the attention of the OAU, not only in order to condemn the Portuguese colonialists but also to consider aid for the people who are the victims of this criminal act.

We do not conceal our difficulties in the liberated areas as regards facilities for setting up new schools and dispensaries and even for clothing the people. However, institutions like the Medical Assistance Service, the Education Service and the people's Administration Service under the Action Committees are all in operation.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

## URGENT APPEAL

Unable to halt the expansion of the MPLA's liberated areas in Angola, the Portuguese war criminals have once again begun to spray herbicides and defoliants on our people's crops.

From the effect of these chemicals, they can be identified as:

- 2, 4 D (2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
- 2,4,5, T (2,4,5, trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
- cacodylic acid
- picloram (made by the Dow Chemical Company under the commercial name of Tordon).

Considerable acres of cassava, maize, sweet potatoes and fruit trees have already been destroyed. Furthermore, cattle and wild life in these areas show signs of poisoning. Fish in the rivers and lakes die in the first few days after the chemicals are sprayed.

These chemicals also have very harmful effects on human beings, causing pulmonary constriction, digestive disorders and mouth bleeding. 2,4,5 T caused congenital malformations in children born of affected pregnant women. Cacodylic acid is particularly poisoning since it contains arsenic, the lethal subcutaneous dose of which is one gramme per kilo of body weight. As for picloram, not only does it destroy vegetation, but it completely stops all growth in the soil for a period of about two years.

As a result of these new crimes, thousands of Angolans in the liberated areas are now in an alarming state of hunger and none of the measures taken to counter this situation can have any immediate effect.

Without urgent assistance, thousands of human beings — men, women and children — will remain in a state of terrible distress while the colonialist criminals intensify their continuous bombing raids.

The MPLA Medical Assistance Service (SAM) urgently appeals to all support committees, organisations and people of goodwill to help mount an immediate and massive campaign for food and seeds for the victims.

SAM also calls upon international organisations, particularly the UN and the OAU strongly to denounce and condemn this new crime perpetrated by Portugal and to seek ways and means of preventing the continued use of such methods.

Food, clothing, blankets and medicines should be sent to the following address.

MPLA Medical Assistance Service  
P.O. Box 20793  
Dar es Salaam,  
Tanzania.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!  
The Executive Committee of the MPLA.

Angola, 23/9/70.

# CAETANO DOES IT AGAIN!

PORTUGUESE Prime Minister Marcelo Caetano has made yet another speech typical of his characteristic demagoguery and contempt for the truth he owes to his people. The four main features of this speech were as follows:

(a) All-out defence of colonialism in Africa.

(b) Attributing excessive powers to himself by claiming to represent the people in the colonies.

(c) Ridiculous lies about Portugal's economic and military independence.

(d) False promises about ideological openings in Portugal.

On behalf of the Angolan people in arms and of all those who are victims of colonial oppression, the MPLA states:

1. During the two years of his slavish continuation of Salazarist fascism, Senhor Marcelo Caetano and his associates in government, for the most part ex-military governors, stockholders and partners of South Africa, have not only failed to defeat the guerrilla war led by the MPLA in Angola, but they have not succeeded in preventing our armed forces from

reaching the plateaus of Lunda, Malange and Bie, where we are continuing to inflict mortal blows on the colonial and mercenary troops. Therefore, Caetano's insistence of maintaining colonialism means that he is deliberately pushing the impoverished youth of Portugal towards their death. The sons of Caetano's associates travel around Europe spending the money their fathers have stolen from the colonies.

2. Senhor Marcelo Caetano, who admitted to being a racist last year when he said that self-determination could not be expressed by putting pieces of paper (ballot papers) into the hands of savages from the savannas, cannot consider himself to be the representative of the Angolan people, who are being slaughtered by the colonialist troops. A mere glance at the numbers of Angolans who have met their death fighting for freedom, the numbers of Angolans arrested by the PIDE and the numbers of Angolans who are not permitting the presence of colonialist soldiers in the liberated territory of Angola, is ample

proof that Senhor Caetano's way of thinking is not very realistic when he tries to make us believe that the colonised peoples have faith in Portugal.

3. Senhor Caetano cannot of course be taken seriously when he states that Portugal is receiving no assistance of any kind from NATO or other alliances. A Prime Minister should not make himself look ridiculous in this way. The extent of foreign investment is only too well known and it is already threatening if not actually ruling out Portuguese freedom of decision. There is plenty of information on the amount of war material supplied to Portugal by the racist Republic of South Africa, the US, Federal Germany, France, Britain, Italy and so forth. The MPLA has had numerous occasions to show the public the large quantities of war material taken from the colonial military forces (arms, ammunition, parts of shot down aircraft, various military equipment) which was not of Portuguese manufacture.

4. Finally, Senhor Caetano is

fooling nobody when he offers an opening to various ideological tendencies in Portugal. Even though this manoeuvre is purely domestic in character and has nothing whatsoever to do with us Angolans, nevertheless the MPLA sees this as a clear indication of the weakness of the Portuguese colonial regime. With 559,000 Portuguese, more than 50% of military age, having sought refuge in France and others in Scandinavia, Germany, Belgium and Holland, fleeing from war, poverty, underdevelopment, a murderous regime and police persecution, Senhor Caetano has no alternative but to make promises to anyone who objects to the colonial wars, promises that could never be kept without risk of a military coup d'etat.

The MPLA therefore sees nothing new in Senhor Caetano's

speech. It solves nothing and merely increases our direct opposition. In a few days time, twelve Angolan patriots are going to be tried in Lisbon, among them Father Pinto de Andrade, Honorary President of the MPLA. Senhor Marcelo Caetano has made no public statement about these Angolans whose only crime is their desire for the freedom of their country, Angola, which they have expressed by peaceful means. His only words for them have been directly conveyed to the PIDE torturers, telling them to vent on the prisoners all the hatred and impotence of ten years of fighting a lost war against the Angolan people and the MPLA, their vanguard Movement.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MPLA

Lusaka, 30/9/70

## WAR COMMUNIQUE

No. 13/70

FIFTH REGION (District of Bie)

IN THE face of the terrible defeats they have suffered in every field and especially the politico-military field, the Portuguese colonial authorities are stepping up their campaign of demagoguery. Only in this field can Portuguese colonialism keep the initiative, even though it lacks imagination.

The news from the combat fronts is encouraging. On every side Portuguese colonialism is coming up against the determined resistance of our people, who have rallied under the heroic banner of the MPLA.

Frustrated by its impotence, the Portuguese high command has ordered the perpetration of abominable acts against the peaceful Angolan population. They are no longer content with mass murders and the systematic physical removal of people who are shut up in the so-called 'villages of peace', the Portuguese version of the 'strategic hamlets' used by the Americans in Vietnam.

The MPLA has already had occasion to denounce before national and international public opinion the colonial army's use of chemicals — herbicides, defoliants and others — and the effects on both human beings and the environment (Communique No. L0/1/70).

But neither massacres, physical removal, herbicides and defoliants, nor all the other atrocities that the butchers of our people might invent, can stop

the impetuous advance of our people towards National Independence.

Since the great battle of Luambwa on 11 May 1970, when the colonialist troops were thoroughly trounced, demoralisation and disarray have reigned supreme among the enemy units stationed in this Fifth Region. This is quite apparent. Below is a summary of the most important operations in the district of Bie from 9 June to 14 July.

### JUNE

9 June. At 9 a.m., two enemy platoons coming from the Umpulo post and proceeding on foot towards the River Chimbadianga entered a minefield, setting off 4 devices. Owing to the short distance between the members of the column, many losses were registered.

20 June. Two reinforced enemy platoons proceeding from the Umpulo post to the banks of the River Chimbadianga with the aim of finding a crossing point entered a minefield again. The front of the column suffered heavy losses. Subsequently, helicopters came to take away the dead and wounded.

21 June. The rest of the column which had hit the mines on the banks of the Chimbadianga the previous day, continued their advance, later falling into an ambush mounted by our guerrillas. Thrown into total confusion, the colonialist troops beat a hasty

retreat and again hit a minefield. Once more, the air force intervened to escort the band of tattered demagogues that the enemy column had become to Umpulo.

That same day, an MPLA guerrilla patrol fell into an ambush laid by members of the Portuguese expeditionary corps stationed at Mutumbo. The ambush, which was close to the River Chipele, was not effective, since our guerrillas reacted correctly, surrounding the enemy, who were forced to beat a retreat. Ammunition and grenades were seized. We regret the death of one brave guerrilla.

22 June. At 7 a.m. an MPLA detachment ambushed a Portuguese terrorist group, putting 6 terrorists out of action, 2 killed and 4 wounded. At 8 a.m. reinforced enemy platoon ambushed one of our forces supply teams in the middle of the savanna. After 3 hours of continuous firing, the enemy retreated, carrying with them 1 dead and 4 wounded. The air force intervened but also retreated under the well-sustained fire of our MG's. Two guerrillas were wounded in this operation.

Also on 22 June at about 10 a.m., 3 jeeps from the colonial army hit a minefield close to the River Luambwa. They tried to retreat to Mutumbo, about 10 kilometres away, but their retreat was cut by our guerrillas. One jeep was completely destroyed and its occupants killed or wounded. Only the following morning, after reinforcements arrived, did the other 2 jeeps succeed in retreating to Mutumbo.

23 June. A column descending the right bank of the River Luambwa hit a minefield and set off a number of explosive devices. The colonialists suffered an unverified number of losses.

26 June. A motorised enemy column entered yet another minefield between Catota and Mumbwa. Two vehicles were destroyed and almost all their occupants put out of action.

### JULY

4 July. At 7 a.m. an MPLA detachment took two enemy platoons by surprise (one from Longa and the other from Alto Cuito), as they were crossing the River Cuvalai. Thrown into confusion by our guerrillas' sure and intensive fire, the enemy

## WAR COMMUNIQUE

SECOND REGION

(District of Cabinda)

ON 16 August 1970, the "Sem Medo" group of the "Leopard" detachment were on a mission on the Buco-Zau-Tuchimbete route, at a place called Alzira da Fonseca, where they were preparing to mount an ambush.

Our guerrillas' movements were spotted by a traitor who rushed off to inform the colonialist troops of our presence.

On 17 August, at 1.30, the enemy left their barracks in a Unimog convoy and proceeded towards the place where they had been told we were. The enemy convoy halted about 600 metres from our ambush.

At 6.20, the colonialist forces fired mortars in the direction of the ambush. The only effect of these shots was that they perhaps killed a few gorillas.

Then the colonialists unleashed an intense barrage of random fire. At 7.55, the colonialist officers made the column advance towards the place of our ambush, which had also been prepared with remote-controlled mines.

On returning to the camp from the ambush, the enemy detected one of the mines. While they were examining the situation, our sapper set off the 6 remote-controlled mines. This was followed by bazooka fire and the close fire of our automatic weapons.

The colonialist forces left behind them 18 dead and a large number of wounded.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

The Executive Committee of the MPLA!

Angola, 20/8/70

were given a real trouncing. When the helicopters arrived they confined themselves to picking up the survivors, the dead — mostly African puppet troops — having been thrown into the River Cuvalai. Some military material was seized.

8 June. Two military vehicles proceeding from Mutumbo to Mumbwa blew up on anti-car mines laid by our guerrillas. The colonialist troops suffered an unverified number of losses.

14 June. An MPLA group which had set off in pursuit of a band of colonial terrorists who had tried to attack one of our camps some hours previously, caught up with the enemy just as they were crossing the river Cuanza. More than half the band who had not yet crossed the river were subjected to heavy firing. A large number of terrorists were shot.

The fighting in the centre of our country is causing tremendous panic among the colonialist fascist authorities, who can no longer conceal the fact that the struggle has reached that region and what this means to the development of the armed struggle. The colonialists are no longer hiding the fact that their famous line of defence in the centre of the country has already become inoperative! A further revision of their strategy is necessary and, as always, this means more big defeats for Portuguese colonialist fascism in Angola!

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

The Executive Committee of the MPLA

Bie, Angola, 27/9/70.

## WAR COMMUNIQUE No. 11/70

(Provinces of Moxico and Cuando Cubango)

Another big victory for the MPLA guerrillas

In this new phase of the armed struggle, when the MPLA fighters are better armed and better equipped, a number of Portuguese colonial army barracks have been attacked.

This tactic is completely demoralising the enemy troops and greatly worrying the enemy high command, who are witnessing the destruction of all their plans.

After our forces encircled the barracks at Sete (also called Montelero), in the province of Moxico, during the week from 13 to 20 September,

the Portuguese colonial soldiers were forced to withdraw.

The enemy were forced to evacuate the Sete barracks as a result of attacks by the MPLA forces.

Our armed guerrillas continued to patrol the area, preventing any attempt by the enemy to recapture the destroyed barracks.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

The Executive Committee of the MPLA

Angola, 23/9/70

Addis Ababa, 30 August (ENA) — Yesterday evening the Political Committee of the OAU Ministerial Council condemned the member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) for their continued support for Portugal.

In a resolution adopted on decolonisation, the Committee noted that the Portuguese regime was using chemical weapons such as napalm, poison gases and defoliants against the freedom fighters and the African population in the territories under its domination in flagrant violation of international conventions. According to the Political Committee, if Portugal has been able to continue and intensify its genocidal colonial wars, it is due to the massive and continued support it gets from member states of NATO, particularly the United States, West Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

M. MOHAMMED SAHNOUN  
Assistant Secretary General of the OAU