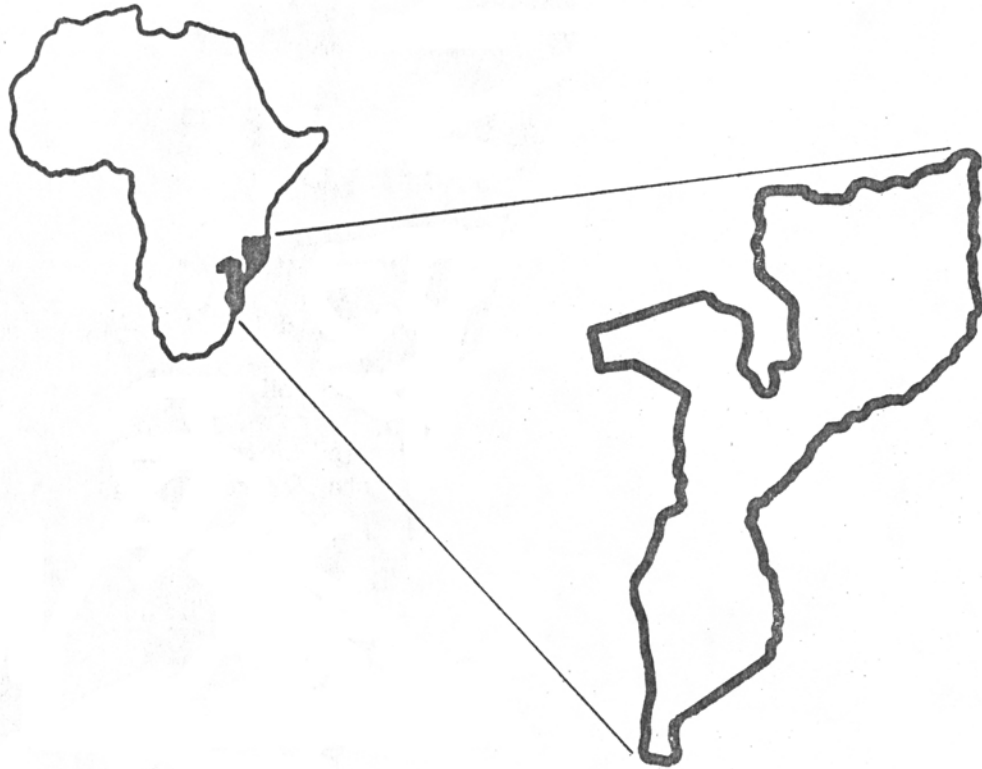


# MOZAMBICAN



## REVOLUTION

All the people will be free - we Mozambicans, our brothers from Vietnam, Angola, Dominican Republic...

Liberation may not come in 1967. But it is our duty to act so that 1967 is a decisive step forward, in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism towards freedom. This we Mozambicans shall do.

*Feelin*

MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT  
- FRELIMO -

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= MOZAMBICAN REVOLUTION =  
= October, November & December 1966 N° 27 =  
= Information Department =  
= 201, Mkrunah street - P.O.Box 15274 =  
= Dar Es Salaam, U.R. of Tanzania =  
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# Editorial

As the Revolution grows, the political consciousness of our militants reaches greater heights and their understanding of the problems becomes clearer and more correct. In addition, this new understanding of the problems and the development of political consciousness motivates the growth of the Revolution.

This was one of the conclusions reached by the Central Committee of FRELIMO in its ordinary session last October, at which it analysed the general situation in Mozambique. Besides the members of the Central Committee, several military and political leaders from Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Zambezia and Tete attended the meeting at the invitation of the Central Committee.

In its final Communique, the Central Committee summarized the situation in Mozambique, made a critical analysis of its work and formulated several general directives.

The C.C. noted that in the provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa the armed struggle has caused the near total dismantling of Portuguese administration. The Portuguese government no longer controls the economy in those regions, and its power is confined only to the cities and some military posts. Those provinces constitute semi-liberated regions where FRELIMO is establishing a Mozambican political and administrative power, reorganizing the economy, creating new schools, hospitals, etc. FRELIMO is thus creating a new life, in which the people assume for themselves the responsibility for their destiny. In the other Provinces, mobilisation and political organisation of the people continues and is being consolidated.

The Central Committee underlined some weak points of our organisation. It noted that some political and military structures were not strong enough, that there are deficiencies in the coordination of general action, and that there are short comings in global orientation. It decided that these deficiencies must be immediately corrected, so that our main objective may be achieved - the consolidation of the semi-liberated zones and the extension of the armed struggle to all the other provinces, particularly the provinces of Zambezia and Tete. The C.C. studied the means necessary to solve this problem.

On the economic field, the C.C. sent an Order of the Day to all FRELIMO militants: develop production, in order to assure the economic autonomy of FRELIMO - which is a basic condition to the progress of the struggle.

In the field of Education, the Central Committee pointed out that the aim is to give to the Mozambican people the necessary means for them to realise the tasks imposed on them by the Revolution. It was decided to conduct a literacy campaign for adults, to encourage the creation of primary schools in the semi-liberated areas, and to create the conditions necessary for the Mozambique Institute to be an educational centre able to produce militants with adequate intellectual qualifications, so that they may be immediately and directly involved in the work of the Revolution.

The C.C. studied the problem of the participation of the Mozambican women in the Revolution. The Central Committee condemned the tendency which exists among many male members of FRELIMO to systematically exclude women from the discussion of problems related to the Revolution, and of limiting them to executing tasks. Appropriate measures were taken to assure the participation of women in the direction of work, in the different organs and in all levels, from the Circle to the Central Committee and the Congress.

The Central Committee paid particular attention to the problem of tribalism. The C.C. vehemently condemned the tribalistic tendencies shown by some comrades in their functions, solemnly reaffirmed that their attitude is contrary to the interests of the Mozambican people and hinders the progress of the people's struggle for national liberation; it stressed that the struggle against tribalism and regionalism in our midst is equally as important as the struggle against colonialism itself, and is fundamental to safeguard our national unity and freedom.

The Central Committee issued clear, precise and correct directives. All FRELIMO militants are ready to put them into execution, because they understand that those directives were inspired by the interests of the people and correspond to the needs of our struggle for national liberation.

Thus the Mozambican Revolution grows.



# Jaime Rivaz Sigauke Filipe Samuel Magaia

LEADERS OF FRELIMO  
DIED AT THEIR POSTS  
IN ORDER THAT THE REVOLUTION MAY LIVE

Death is something natural and always present for those who fight. When we engaged in the Revolution, we FRELIMO militants swore to fight to the end, to use all our energies and our lives in the service of the Revolution. It is not strange for one of us to fall in the process of the struggle. That is the price of freedom. On the other hand, our deaths will not be able to stop our Revolution: as we have already said several times, the Mozambican Revolution is like a force of Nature that nothing can stop. It is an immense movement rooted in the soul of every Mozambican.

In 1966 several of our comrades fell in the struggle. Among them were JAIME RIVAZ SIGAUKE and FILIPE SAMUEL MAGAIA. They were members of FRELIMO Central Committee.

JAIME RIVAZ SIGAUKE was one of the most dedicated Mozambicans to the cause of his people. Very few political leaders have had a patriotic past such as his was. He was present from the first hours, as an active militant in the ranks of the Mozambican nationalist movement. In 1960, he organised Mozambican workers in Southern Rhodesia. He was one of the founders of UDE-NAMO (Mozambican Democratic National Union). In 1962 he was arrested in Rhodesia by PIDE (Portuguese Political Police) and was sent with an escort back to Mozambique. For 2 years the PIDE practised on him the most barbarous physical and moral tortures, in an attempt to emasculate his nationalism. Thinking that they had succeeded, in 1964, the Portuguese released him and put him under house arrest. A few months later, SIGAUKE, with the help of FRELIMO, escaped from Mozambique and joined our liberation movement. Since then he had been mobilising the people in Mozambique, as head of FRELIMO Department of Internal Organisation. He was assassinated by PIDE agents in Lusaka, on the 14th July, while on duty fulfilling a mission.

FILIPE SAMUEL MAGAIA was born on the 7th March, 1937 and had been a revolutionary since his youth. He was one of the leaders of the Nucleus of African Secondary Students of Mozambique, and was one of the prime movers of nationalist political groups who worked secretly in Mozambique. He was imprisoned several times, the last time in April 1961, for almost a year. Released in February 1962, he was forced to leave Mozambique to escape political persecution. On his arrival in Tanzania he joined the Mozambican nationalists. MAGAIA was one of the founders of FRELIMO, and, until his death, he was head of the Military Department. He fell in Mozambique, on the 10th October 1966, while commanding a guerrilla unit.



FRANCISCO MONIZ BARRETO, "RUI NOGAR" - writer and poet

JULIO NAVELANE SIGAUKE - railway worker

JONATA RODRIGUES CHALE - driver

JOSE CRAVEIRINHA - poet and writer, ex- President of the African Association

MALANGATANA VALENTE - bookkeeper and painter

MANUEL TOME MAGAIA - clerk, member of the C.A.N.P.M.

In March 1966 they were sent to a military court, and acquitted for lack of evidence. The Portuguese government, however, wants these intellectuals to be neutralised. It therefore annuled the trial which acquitted them and ordered a new trial. This time the Government is sure that these patriots will be condemned - because it will not be necessary to prove the authenticity of the accusations.

#### A MOZAMBICAN LAWYER ALSO IMPRISONED

The Mozambican lawyer DOMINGOS AROUCA ( the only black lawyer in Mozambique ) who has also been in prison in MACHAVA since May 1965, will soon be brought to trial. DOMINGOS AROUCA is accused of having used a radio-transmitter, in order to contact FRELIMO headquarters in Dar Es Salaam in 1964.

Several times FRELIMO has appealed to International Organisations, for them to organise campaigns for the release of the Mozambican nationalists, who suffer in the fascist prisons, and whose "crime" is their love for their people and their country, and their desire to prepare the way for their children to be born free and not to experience the same slavery conditions which their parents experienced under the Portuguese colonial regime.

Once more, we renew that appeal.

FREEDOM FOR THE MOZAMBICAN PATRIOTS!

# Joint Statement

## SOVIET AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT

excerpts

At the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee a delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front /FRELIMO/ headed by the FRONT President, Dr Eduardo Mondlane, visited the Soviet Union from the 4th to 20th November 1966. The delegation included also Pascoal Mocumbi, member of FRELIMO Central Committee, and Casal Ribeiro, political commissar of FRELIMO guerrilla forces...

The members of the delegation and the leadership of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee had a wide and friendly exchange of opinions on a number of important issues of the international situation and peoples' struggle for national liberation and activities of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation. In the course of the talks, the two sides demonstrated mutual understanding and identity of view on many important issues, which are of interest to both sides.

The delegation of FRELIMO outlined clearly the political-military situation in Mozambique, stressing the development of the national liberation struggle of the Mozambican people, the results achieved, the difficulties to be overcome and the short and long range perspective of the struggle. In this respect, the delegation of FRELIMO explained the problems faced in the liberated areas, where FRELIMO has already begun to reorganise the life of the people and national reconstruction. The delegation of FRELIMO, after expressed its appreciation for the material and moral support which the Soviet Union gives to the Mozambican people.

Both sides agreed that the main factor for success in the liberation struggle is the first and unbreakable stand of the people to fight until the end courageously, and that international solidarity is a complementary element.

The delegation of FRELIMO, after visiting certain places related to the History of the Socialist Revolution of the Soviet Union, and various areas of economic and social development, expressed its admiration for the successes gained by the Soviet Revolution, and considers that both, the historical elements and the social and economic achievements of the Soviet people are encouraging factors for the liberation struggle in Africa.

Both sides after reviewing the liberation struggle in the still remaining colonial territories, expressed their resolute support to the just struggle of the peoples of Angola and "Portuguese" Guinea against Portuguese colonialists. They consider that the Salazar colonial regime cannot possibly persist for too long in spite of all the help from its partners in the aggressive military bloc NATO - the USA, Great Britain, West Ger-

many and France. On the side of the struggling peoples of Portuguese colonies are the people of Africa, the mighty socialist camp and progressive mankind.

Both sides strongly condemned the racist regime and policy of apartheid, the false independence proclaimed by Smith's regime in Rhodesia, and underlined that Britain and its accomplices are to blame for the existence of this criminal regime. Both sides expressed their full support to the heroic struggle of patriots of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia against racialism, for real freedom and independence of their countries. Both sides also expressed their resolute support to the people of South-West Africa, Aden, the Southern part of Arabian peninsula, to other people struggling for their freedom and independence.

Both sides strongly condemned imperialist provocations in the Near East and provocations of the American imperialism against the heroic people of the Republic of Cuba.

The two sides express their deep concern over the recent exacerbation of the international situation which results from the aggressive actions by imperialist forces headed by the USA in South-East Asia and other regions of the world. These actions against the national liberation struggle of South Vietnam and Santo Domingo constitute a serious threat to the cause of peace, security and freedom of peoples. The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the FRELIMO delegation express their anger and indignation with the American aggressors escalating the criminal war in Vietnam, this brings innumerable calamities to the people of Vietnam and is a real threat to the cause of peace. They express their firm support to the just struggle of the people of Vietnam against American interventionists and their accomplices. Both sides consider that the Vietnamese problem can only be solved on the basis of the conditions laid down by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, the only lawful representative of the Vietnamese people. Both sides demand the fulfillment of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, the immediate cessation of American aggressors bombing of DRV territory, and the withdrawal of all American and allied troops from South Vietnam, thus enabling the Vietnamese people to exercise their sacred right to decide their destiny.

Both sides are convinced that the just cause of the struggling people will triumph, since they are enjoying full support of socialist countries, international labour movement, of all progressive forces in the world. ...

...Both sides solemnly declare that in the years to come they will do their best to preserve and strengthen the unity of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement in the interests of the noble tasks of liberating and developing the Afro-Asian peoples.

Both sides note with deep satisfaction further development and strengthening of friendly ties between the Mozambique Liberation Front and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and express their confidence that this visit will make a considerable contribution to the cause of further development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

# A Portuguese Deserter Tells

Demoralisation is growing among Portuguese soldiers. The awareness of the injustice of the war they are waging makes them revolt. One more Portuguese soldier has deserted and surrendered to FRELIMO guerrillas, in MUEDA region. He is corporal n° 2178/64, JOSE INACIO BISPO CATARINO.

## Childhood in Portugal

On being interrogated by the Information office of FRELIMO, he declared he was born in Portugal, in Evora district, on the 7th of May, 1943. In his youth he helped his father to plow the fields. His father was a peasant. When he was 8 years old, he entered primary school. He attended the school for only three years, continuing to work in the fields while studying. At 11, he was forced to leave school and look for a job, because his father had no means to support him. He got a job as shepherd, in the service of a rich land-owner. He did not receive any salary - only food, in payment for his work. When he was 14, he started working as a mechanical apprentice. He received 25 escudos ( 5 shillings ) per day. For 7 years he remained in that job, with the same salary.

In 1964 he was conscripted into military service. In 1965 he was recruited for the overseas "provinces". He sailed for Mozambique on the 21st May, 1965, and arrived in Mueda on the 25th July.

## A cause not his

Asked to disclose the reasons for his desertion, he answered:

"I deserted because we, Portuguese, took by force the land which belongs to the Africans. Now the owners want their land. Why should we fight against them? I cannot fight on the side of the Portuguese, because I know what they are doing is wrong. I saw many of my companions being killed, my sergeant died in front of me, and many others; all of them died for a cause which is not theirs. I often spoke to my soldiers, telling them that they should pretend to be sick to be evacuated to Nampula. I organised meetings with some of the ones I trusted, and explained to them that we were there suffering for a cause which was not ours. I gave them the example of our sergeant, who died for nothing. We met anywhere, when we were sure of not being heard - even in bathrooms."

## Ambushed

With regard to the military situation, J. INACIO CATARINO revealed:  
"During the 17 months I was in Mueda, I was in 13 ambushes. The first one was on the road going to MANGOLOLO, on the 31st July, 1965, only a few days after I arrived in Mueda. In that ambush, 2 soldiers of my platoon

were killed and 9 were wounded. Two days before, on the 29th July, also in an ambush organised by the guerrillas on the road between Mitoda and Muoda, one of my best friends, belonging to another Company, has his legs cut-off. In that ambush, a captain was also killed. In another ambush I suffered, I saw the sergeant, commander of my section, fall dead at my side. On that occasion I had to take command of the section. The sergeant was JOSE GARCIA HENRIQUE. I myself was already wounded by a mine".

(JOSE CATARINO brought with him some photographs of lorries blown up by our mines, of houses where Portuguese soldiers lived which were destroyed by FRELIMO guerrillas in August 1965 in MUATIDE, and also photographs of some of his colleagues who were killed in our ambushes - among them the sergeant who was chief of his section.)

### Kept in ignorance

"Our officials never tell us anything about the war. I never knew directly that we were fighting FRELIMO troops. I was aware of what FRELIMO was because I used to listen to Radio Moscow secretly. I knew that FRELIMO guerrillas had killed many Portuguese troops, etc, and I knew it was true, because I could see many of my colleagues being killed. I myself was once in a lorry which was destroyed by a mine. The driver was killed in my presence. Luckily I escaped. When we were on march, if one of us saw a paper on the ground, he could not pick it up: he had to report to the officer; only the officers are allowed to read those papers. But I sometimes read them: it was thus that I became more informed about FRELIMO".

### The decision to desert

"What gave me courage to desert and to contact the people and FRELIMO guerrillas was the fact that I had many friends among the people, who could intervene in my favour. I had very good relations with the people. When I deserted and surrendered to FRELIMO, I was very well treated, both by the people and the guerrillas. They never tied me up or mistreated me. I even slept in the same huts where they slept. I liked it very much."

### Contrast with the colonialists

"The Portuguese officers beat, torture and kill the people. Once, I asked why they were beating a poor woman who knew nothing about who had attacked us in the bush. They answered: "Look here, if they get you, you will not stay alive; they will beat you and kill you." I know it was a lie. Now I have proved it through experience."

### The only way

"I would like to be able to speak to all Portuguese people, in particular to the soldiers, and tell them that what the officers say is not true, that we do not fight to defend Portugal but to steal the land which belongs to other peoples, that those who fight against us are the true owners of the land who want to reclaim what belongs to them; and that the only way we can avoid being criminals, is to refuse to fight ."



# FRELIMO

MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT

## Communique

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The rainy season is beginning in Mozambique. During the past months, the Portuguese tried to take advantage of the dry season as they had already done in 1964 and 1965. They burnt wide tracts of terrain, thus aiming at avoiding ambushes and depriving guerrillas of their natural hide-out in the vegetation.

However, as it had already happened in 1964 and 1965, the support given by the people to our guerrillas frustrated the plans of the Portuguese. The people hide the guerrillas, give them food and information on the movements of the enemy.

This year, the 3rd year of armed struggle in Mozambique, the Portuguese became aware of the fact that they will never be able to conquer us as long as we shall have the support of the people. Consequently, since October they launched an intensive campaign aimed at isolating the guerrillas from the people by threatening the population with massacres if they collaborate with Frelimo; they seduce them with promises of "better life" if they follow the Portuguese authorities. This became one of the main preoccupations of the Portuguese: to the extent that today they often avoid combats, preferring to distribute pamphlets to the people. This happened, for example, in MICAPALO, Niassa Province, on the 11th November: strong Portuguese patrols met our troops but refused to fight, deviated and went to a zone where the people used to pass, leaving there many pamphlets. In those pamphlets, the Portuguese tell that "the white people and the black people are brothers, but Frelimo wants to destroy that brotherhood," that the Makonde tribe is an enemy of the Macua tribe, and therefore the Macuas must join the Portuguese to fight the Makondes."

Our people, however, are aware of Portuguese propaganda. They come to us and show us the pamphlets, they themselves denounce the divisionist manoeuvres of the enemy, and reaffirm their dedication to the struggle for national liberation. In every village in the fighting zones, there are mothers who have sent their sons and daughters to fight; there are women whose husbands, from the battlefield, send to them messages of courage; there are children who tell proudly to their friends how many ambushes and attacks against the Portuguese their fathers have participated in and the number of enemy soldiers they had already killed.

The guerrillas and the people are inseparable. They will defeat the Portuguese colonialists.

### NIASSA PROVINCE

1. 7th September, 1966: A group of 30 Portuguese soldiers left Vila Cabral to MATIPA, commissioned to capture the people who were escaping...



from the LULUKA village to Malawi: Frelino guerrillas received that information and planned an ambush. Twelve Portuguese soldiers were killed and many others were wounded. One of our comrades was killed.

2. 20th September, 1966: A group of 200 Portuguese soldiers entered Malawi to make reprisals against Mozambican peasants who had sought refuge there. On their way back, Frelino fighters ambushed them in MUEZEZE. The platoon which was behind was attacked and completely annihilated. More than 30 enemy soldiers were killed. Our fighters turned back without casualties.

3. 28th September, 1966: A patrol of Frelino guerrillas ambushed a Portuguese marine unit in Timba village, near Lake Niassa. The marines were going to attack the people of that village. 6 enemy soldiers were killed and many others were wounded.

4. 5th, 8th and 10th October, 1966: Four Portuguese military vehicles were destroyed by mines placed by Frelino guerrillas in the Mepocho zone.

5. 14th October, 1966: Frelino guerrillas attacked the enemy military camping at MANGUNGULU, near MLANDICA, where a large group of Portuguese soldiers were stationed. The first attack was with mortar fire, followed by the assault by two guerrilla units. Many Portuguese soldiers were killed, including their commander.

6. 16th October, 1966: 5 Portuguese military lorries left Nova Coimbra for the MANGUNGULU camping, to rescue soldiers who had been killed or wounded following our attacks on the 14th October. Our guerrillas had placed mines on the way. Two lorries were blown up. The others turned back and returned to Nova Coimbra, after recovering the dead and the wounded.

7. 17th October, 1966: More Portuguese military lorries were sent from Nova Coimbra to rescue soldiers at the MANGUNGULU camping. The first one passed over a mine and was destroyed. The others turned back. The Portuguese desisted from using the road and sent one helicopter to help the soldiers camped at MANGUNGULU.

8. 26th October, 1966: Our guerrillas, again, attacked the military camping of MANGUNGULU with bazooka and machine-gun fire. Again the helicopter went twice to rescue the wounded and dead soldiers. / Information that we later received from the people of that region tell that more than 40 soldiers were put out of action in these attacks and ambushes in MANGUNGULU.-/

9. 28th October, 1966: A guerrilla unit attacked an enemy military camping in the village of MBADEZE. These soldiers were controlling the people of that zone, gathered by them in a strategic hamlet. Several soldiers were killed, and others were wounded. The population was freed.

10. 1st November, 1966: An enemy company left the military post of Unango, to steal maize in the fields of the village of UPOINDA. The Frelino guerrillas in action in that zone, got the information and went to intercept the enemy. At least 10 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. Some hours after the ambush, that zone was heavily bombed by 3 aircrafts. 2 of our fighters fell in the combat.

## CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

1. The road between Hueda and Sagal was mined by FRELIMO guerrillas. On the 15th November, 1966, a convoy of 26 military lorries passed by that road from Sagal. The lorries were empty: the soldiers were marching behind.

Our guerrillas let the lorries pass. When the soldiers were on the mines, FRELIMO guerrillas made them explode. More than 15 soldiers were killed, with many wounded.

2. On the 16/11/1966, 3 FRELIMO fighters who were on a reconnaissance mission localised a Portuguese patrol and ambushed it in the village of Chief DARUMBA, Naconia region. 6 enemy soldiers were killed and 3 were wounded.

3. On the 20th November, 1966, several FRELIMO guerrilla units joined and again attacked the military post of Sagal. Our attack was launched at night with bazooka and machine-gun fire. We do not know the casualties the enemy suffered.

4. On the 21st November, 1966, one day after our attack at the Sagal military post, Portuguese reinforcements were sent to "hunt" the guerrillas. The reinforcements were coming from MUIDUMBE and NAVANDO. Those from Navando were ambushed by our guerrillas in the zones of MWELA, YANJE village and suffered heavy casualties. The others, coming from Muidumbe safely arrived in Sagal, then killing 21 persons among our people- mostly children and women.

## Portuguese Agression

On the 29th of November 1966 Portuguese colonialists troops crossed the border between Mozambique and Tanzania and planted mines in Tanzanian territory, near Mtwara. Those mines killed 4 Tanzanian people and wounded five.

The Central Committee of FRELIMO issued a statement, condemning the Portuguese aggression. The statement reads:

" The events which have just taken place in Mtwara show that the Portuguese colonialists are criminals. But they also show the weakness of the Portuguese. It is evident that the Portuguese colonialists are already conscious of their incapacity to fight against FRELIMO guerrillas and the Mozambican people. The terrorist action recently practised by the Portuguese colonialists against the Tanzanian people is a hideous crime. It is condemned by all people.

This criminal action also constitutes, above all, a confession of weakness. It is an attempt to convince the world that it is Tanzania, not FRELIMO and the Mozambican people, that is responsible for the armed struggle in Mozambique, and for the progressive destruction of the economic, political and military power of the Portuguese colonialists in Mozambique.]

In reaction to this criminal provocation, Tanzania appealed for action against the Portuguese colonialists. It manifested further its revolutionary spirit of African Solidarity. FRELIMO cannot fail to mention this fact which does honour to Africa, and express to the Tanzanian people, TANU and AFRO-SHIRAZI parties and to the Tanzanian government its profound appreciation for their solidarity.

FRELIMO sends to the bereaved families its heartfelt condolences. FRELIMO expresses to the Tanzanian Government its deep shock about the loss of lives. They are new sacrifices, imposed by the natural solidarity that links the Tanzanian people with the Mozambican people.

#### THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Dar Es Salaam, 1st December 1966.

(Note 1): In Angola also - on the 16th of December 1966 the Portuguese government sealed off the border with the Congo (K), blaming her for the serious losses her troops are suffering in Angola.

*I.O.J.*

From the 10th to the 15th October 1966, the 6th Congress of the International Organisation of Journalists was held in Berlin, G.D.R. FRELIMO was represented at the Congress by its Secretary for Information.

Delegates from more than 70 countries participated in the work of the Congress, which was characterised by a truly democratic spirit.

Vietnam was the main issue; American imperialism was strongly condemned and full support promised to the Vietnamese patriots.

Concerning the Liberation struggle of Mozambique, positive results emerged from the Congress:

1. The Congress condemned the Portuguese colonialist government and its NATO allies for the war of aggression they are waging against the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and so-called Portuguese Guinea, and reaffirmed its support to the people of these territories in their liberation struggle.

2. The Mozambican journalists, members of FRELIMO, were accepted as members of the I.O.J and elected as members of the Executive Committee.

3. An off-set printing machine and other important material was offered to FRELIMO by the I.O.J.

# *Solidarity*

A young Dutch girl, Miss S.M.J. van Hokken, student of psychology in Amsterdam, wrote to us, expressing her solidarity with our struggle. She wrote:

"Dear sirs,

In order to show you the deep respect I feel for the brave struggle of your organisation and my sincere wish to help you, I send you some money. It is not much, but I am only a student, so I hope you will understand.

Kind regards

S.M.J. van Hekken "

In our letter of appreciation and thanks to Miss Van Hekken, we said:

"Dear Miss Van Hokken,

We have received the money - 10 pounds - which you have sent to our Organisation.

We thank you very much.

It is an important contribution to our struggle - especially if we consider that it comes from a student.

Most important is the meaning of your act - it proves that in other countries, far from our country, other people understand our problems, solidarise themselves with our ideals and express in a concrete way their solidarity with our struggling people. We thank you for it. "

# *News Highlights*

From the LUSITANIA (Lisbon) NEWS AGENCY:

" The Information Services of the Portuguese Armed forces (SIPFA) informs that the following Portuguese soldiers were killed while fighting in Mozambique "province":

29th November: Private n° 22979/65 JOSE RICARDO MARTA  
Private n° 16907/65 JOSE HENRIQUES SARAIVA DA CRUZ

6th December: Corporal n° 38395/65 MOISES PINHAL MONTINHO

7th " : Parachutist n° 1545/65 MANUEL AUGUSTO OLIVEIRA DIAS

9th " : Sergeant JOAO MANUEL HENRIQUE GODINHO

11th " : Private n° 54/66

13th " : Corporal n° 69483/65 ANTONIO MANUEL DE SOUSA

15th " : Private n° 61706/65 MANUEL PAULINO BRITO SILVERIO

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From PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN

" Salazar's wars in three Portuguese colonies are exacting a heavy drain on the national economy and on human lives. From mid-May to the beginning of July (2½ months), in spite of all attempts at concealment the Portuguese Communiques reveal a total of 74 dead and 39 wounded. The wounded are usually not mentioned.

Of those dead, 25 were killed in action in Angola, 28 in Mozambique, and 21 in Guinea. "

" White settlers are wanted !

2.400 acres are being cleared in the Chimoio forests for Metropolitan demobbed Portuguese soldiers who wish to settle in Mozambique as farmers."

---

N.A.T.O.

Admiral Thomas Moore, the Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, arrived in Lisbon to settle matters relating to the installation in Portugal of a General Headquarters for the MARITIME IBERO-ATLANTIC ZONE. Admiral Moore had lengthy talks with the Portuguese Defense Minister and the Head of State, Americo Tomas. In the afternoon he visited the installations where the NATO General Headquarters of the Ibero-Atlantic Command will be established, near Lisbon.

9 December 1966

In COIMBRA University, a NATO seminar for University students, organised by the NATO Portuguese Committee, has begun. At the opening session, Viscount Botelho made a speech on the theme THE AIMS OF NATO - ITS CRISIS; THE PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS POLICY WITHIN THE NATO POLICY". Mr Botelho spoke about the importance of the Portuguese "Provinces", stressing that " their defense is indispensable, because of their vital importance to the survival of NATO."

# Vietnam

## FRELIMO ABSOLUTELY SUPPORTS THE JUST STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLE OF VIETNAM AGAINST AMERICAN IMPERIALIST AGRESSION

Under this title, the internal bulletin of FRELIMO "A Voz da Revoluçao" published an article about the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people. That article expresses the solidarity between the Mozambican and the Vietnamese peoples. It was read in the FRELIMO military basis and in the villages in the semi-liberated areas, during the celebrations of the 20th of December, the anniversary of the founding of the National Front for Liberation (FNL) of South Vietnam.

We have translated it into English. We quote some of the main items:

"

The struggle of the Vietnamese people inspires our own struggle

The heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam has shown us how strong a people can be when they are decided to fight for a just cause. The most lethal weapons created by the American war scientists have proved to be incapable of defeating the people of Vietnam: because the most important element in any war, on which success ultimately depends, is the justice of the cause for which one is fighting.

The experience of Vietnam shows us that we also can defeat the Portuguese colonialists, in spite of their material superiority: because we also have unity and the determination to fight until the end for the liberation of our country.

It is by fighting in our own country that we may render  
our solidarity with Vietnam more effective

In Mozambique, we fight against Portuguese colonialism.  
In Vietnam, the people fight against American imperialism.

The enemy, however, is the same. In fact, the U.S. of America sends bombs and other war material to Portugal, within the Programme of NATO, with the inscription "FOR MUTUAL AID". This inscription is painted out, and the bombs are sent to the colonies, to be used against the nationalist forces and the "suspect" villages.

The bombs which fall today on the Vietnamese soil have thus the same origin as those which fall on the Portuguese colonies - Mozambique, Angola and Guinea called Portuguese. In the form of bombs, Portugal drops "civilisation", "christianity" on our people. In the form of bombs the U.S. of America drops "democracy" on the people of Vietnam.

This makes the solidarity between our people and the Vietnamese people stronger. Our condemnation of the American bombings of Vietnam is not merely emotional, sentimental, humanistic: we also feel in our flesh the aggressive force of the U.S., through its Portuguese ally, who is also a member of the imperialist family led by the U.S. of America.

Today, when U.S. imperialism, faced with the remarkable victories of the people of Vietnam, is multiplying its political and military manoeuvres, we wish to reaffirm:

1. Our condemnation of the criminal aggression of the American imperialism against all of Vietnam;
2. Our total support for the just and heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggressors.

We, Mozambican fighters, FRELIMO militants, believe that, by intensifying our struggle, we are making our solidarity with the people of Vietnam more effective.

We also believe that, for an adequate international support to the people of Vietnam, it is necessary that the peoples of the whole world react in organised actions against the imperialists. The adherence to the appeal of the workers of Vietnam, for all workers in the world to boycott research, production and transport of any kind of war material destined for the American imperialists, is an example of what can and must be done. Because the destruction of imperialism will result from the practical, concrete and effective action of the people and their organisations.

The most barbaric criminals of our times, the American aggressors, whose crimes leave behind the crimes of the nazis - the American aggressors, in spite of their 370,000 mercenary troops, strengthened by 50,000 satellite troops and half a million more puppets, in spite of their modern weapons - they will be definitively and completely defeated in Vietnam.

The people of Vietnam will win. "

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Also to celebrate the 20th of December, FRELIMO organised in its Headquarters a photo exhibition, showing some aspects of the struggle of the people of Vietnam against U.S. imperialism.

The representative of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Tanzania addressed a meeting of FRELIMO militants. He transmitted to us some aspects of the experience of the Vietnamese people's struggle for liberation, analysing the situation in the liberated areas (4/5 of the country), in the contested and controlled areas.

On the same occasion, the President of FRELIMO, Dr Eduardo Mondlane, sent a message to the President of the FNL, lawyer NGUYEN HUU THO, hailing the FNL and the Vietnamese people for the important victories they have already scored in their struggle for liberation against American imperialists and their satellites, and stressing the natural solidarity which exists between the Mozambican and Vietnamese fighting peoples. The message concluded:

..!"Dear comrade,

It is with deep emotion that we, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the creation of the FNL, tell you that we are sure the FNL, the



organiser and enlightened spearhead of the people of South-Vietnam, will continue achieving outstanding victories, and that finally the whole people of Vietnam, from the South to the North, will break American imperialism and will live free on the soil of their country.

We ask you to convey, dear comrade, to all the comrades of the FNL and to the whole people of South Vietnam, the fraternal and warm feelings of solidarity and unbounded friendship of our fighters and whole Mozambican people.

Yours fraternally,

Eduardo Chivabo Mondlane  
President of FRELIMO "

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#### AGGRESSION AGAINST THE [REDACTED] OF VIETNAM

Unable to conquer [REDACTED] the people of the South Vietnamese people, the Johnson administration took a step in the process of aggression, started bombing the DRV, in violation of all principles of State Sovereignty. The people of the DRV, who were progressing peacefully, were forced to mobilise themselves and to take up arms again to defend their country. The U.S. imperialists have been bombing hospitals, schools, villages, water works, bridges, etc. However, these crimes, far from intimidating the people of Vietnam, have reinforced their determination to fight until the end against the American war criminals and their satellites. These crimes have also provoked indignation throughout the world, even among the American people themselves, whose sons are sent to die in Vietnam to defend an unjust and lost cause.

Recently the U.S. has gone so far as to bomb Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Central Committee of FRELIMO sent a telegram of solidarity to President HO CHI MINH, of the DRV:

"In the name of the Mozambican people and fighters, we strongly protest against American aggression against Hanoi. We assure Your Excellency and the Vietnamese people, of our total solidarity in your struggle against barbaric American Imperialism."