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PEACE OR
WAR WE
SHALL BE
FREE



MOÇAMBIQUE

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VALENTINO SITHOLE,
Administrative Secretary.

For efficiency, the administration, has got to be in the hands of the able. Avoid tribalism and combat opportunism in the selection of the staff.

DEDICATION

To all sons and daughters of Mozambique who have died and shall die; to all who suffered and to all now suffering from Imprisonment — Exile — Rustication — Prosecution and any other form of political torture in our freedom struggle this UDENAMO information organ "COMBATE" shall always be dedicated.

THE YEAR 1963

The year 1963 has seen further progress made by the progressive forces of mankind in various fields and spheres of human endeavour. In Africa the crowning achievement of a year of continued success against imperialism and colonialism was the establishment of the organisation for African Unity at Addis Ababa.

This was also the year in which two more African countries, Kenya and Zanzibar attained their independence, thus adding significantly to the collective might of the progressive forces against reactionaries.

It also witnessed further progress achieved in Central Africa with the dissolution of Wellensky's federation, and giant steps were taken by Malawi (Nyasaland) and Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), towards independence.

With these achievements the domain of Imperialist Tyranny continues to contract, and its final collapse has correspondingly become nearer.

In international affairs the signing of the partial nuclear test treaty was by far the most important achievement of the year. Its significance lies in the fact that it represents a step forward in the quest for world peace.

But it will be wrong to assume that there can be any real peace so long as a large portion of mankind continues to smart under the yoke of oppression in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

It would also be wrong to represent the treaty, as some of us are prone to do, as a victory against imperialism. In so far as it represents a gain in the quest for peace, a state of life profoundly desired by all man-

kind, it is to be hailed as a victory for sanity in the world. But let no one kid themselves that it marks any real change of heart amongst the reactionary forces of the world.

With these multiple gains on all fronts, the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America and all the progressive forces of the Universe can look forward to 1964 with hope and faith that sane counsel will prevail in the affairs of man.

With renewed vigour and courage we enter the new year, sustained in our efforts by the knowledge that the cause for the oppressed people of the world are fighting is universally acknowledged as a just cause.

We further warn all Mozambicans living in and outside Mozambique to realise that 1964 is going to be one of the most crucial years. We therefore call upon all Mozambicans, men, women and children, to unite under the only one dynamic organisation, UDENAMO, in the fight against the diabolical machinations of Portugal and all its agents.

You have all witnessed the beginning of the fall of the so-called Portuguese Empire.

- a) The independence of Goa and Damau and Diu in 1961.
- b) The revolution in Angola which is still going on.
- c) The steps taken by our brothers in the so-called Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde.

In Mozambique a United Front formed in 25th June, 1962, fell into the hands of imperialists-controlled leadership, immediately after its formation. But the people of Mo-

Zambique were not asleep nor were they deceived by the sweet words of the imperialists. We immediately realised the danger of being lured to an exchange of Masters.

As a result of this imperialist manoeuvre, a new UDENAMO was formed on the 1st May, 1963, under a new leadership.

Sons and Daughters of Mozambique, the struggle we are engaged in today is not something new: it was started by our fore-

fathers centuries ago. Kings Ngungunyama, Makombe, Zintambira, Nawawa, Makonde and many others fought gallantly against Portuguese foreign domination. This led to the imprisonment of many.

Now Sons of the soil we call upon you to be ready to fulfil the mission of our ancestors who fought and dreamt of freedom and independence. This war must be won now or never.

FACTS AND NEWS

MOZAMBIQUE

A platoon of Portuguese troops invaded an African village of Morrumbala in the District of Quelimane on the 15th December, 1963, and killed 15 innocent and defenceless Africans, during the same raid some African girls were violated by the troops and a hut burnt to the ground.

In the month of November, 1963, large contingents of Portuguese troops were dispatched from TETE to ZUMBO, FURANCUNGO, CAZULA and other places in the Tete district. Those troops are to reinforce the border guards in view of the break up of Welensky's Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, imposed 10 years ago on the African people of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi, by the British Imperialists, finally met its death on the 31st December, 1963.

In a press conference by Mr. Wilted Phiri, UNIP's Cairo representative and Ronald Sibanda, ZAPU's Cairo representative, held on the 31st December, 1963, the two nationalists declared "The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has today met its disaster. It is dead. We have killed it. We Africans of Central Africa are very happy to see the end of the Federation. We hated it from its birth and for the last ten years we have been struggling resolutely for its dissolution".

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West Germany And Portugal

It is important to note that the indigenous African population of Mozambique, is being sacrificed to maintain white-rule in Mozambique. One of the instruments for the western powers to achieve their imperialist ends in Mozambique is the aggressive military grouping of NATO. The western powers closely allied with Portugal in NATO, support Portugal's policy aimed at maintaining colonial domination.

The fascist Salazar regime enjoys great support from the governments of the U.S.A., Britain, France, Western Germany and other NATO member countries. The West German arms supplies and loans granted to Portugal, come as direct contributions to prolonging the cruel campaign of suppressing the peoples of Mozambique and other territories under Portuguese colonial domination. In the last few years the West German government alone, supplied Portugal with over 10,000 modern rifles, 16 DO-27 planes, a large number of military trucks including the pertinent technical personnel. Since 1960, a "Mixed commission for economic cooperation" has been existing between West Germany

and Portugal whose activities led to the signing of a contract between the Portuguese Government and the West German arms firm of Krupp. Under that contract, Portugal was granted a loan of 1.3 thousand million escudos. In 1962, West Germany gave Portugal another loan of 150 million marks under the same contract.

The character of the West German government's participation in Portugal's colonial policy is also marked by the fact that during the last two or three years personages of the German Federal Republic have paid repeated visits to Portugal and Mozambique.

As late as August 1963, a group of 16 Bundestag members headed by Dr. Jaeger, Vice President of the Bundestag visited Mozambique and Angola and upon his return shamelessly said he had noticed great progress and equality for all regardless of colour. Concerning this illfounded statement, we need not go far for the progressive world already knows that African people of Mozambique are not living but dying under Portuguese colonial domination. A few weeks

Drunk with the blood
of defenceless Africans
he sets off again on
his murderous mission.



after his visit, the Portuguese government ordered their troops to shoot at striking Africans in the Lourenço Marques harbour which action killed 53 Africans and wounded many.

This support of Portugal by the West German government directly serves the purpose of helping West German monopolies to penetrate in Angola and Mozambique to make use of the rich natural resources there.

The UDENAMO, once again raises its voice and declares that the continued support of Portugal by the NATO powers is incompatible with the demands of the African

population of Mozambique and warns them that no fire and sword can murder the burning desire of the Mozambican people to be free and their determination to liquidate Portuguese colonialism and imperialism.

The stage is now set in Mozambique for all freedom loving nations to show their good-will and faiths. We expect the West German government and other NATO imperialist countries to think progressively rather than plod miles behind other nations on a road that is fraught with dangers.

STOP GIVING AID TO THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL.

POET'S CORNER

THE CHAINS ARE BROKEN

Women of Africa and Asia

The dawn is here

For the chains are breaking
Jump on your feet, and break it loose
Swiftly! Swiftly! Swiftly!

Women of Africa and Asia

Listen to the beating of freedom drums

They are calling you to action! action! action!
March on, march on, for you are no longer
in chains

Women of Africa and Asia

Listen to those desperate voices of your dead

PATRIOTS

They are crying with pain, for freedom,
justice and equality
Now go forward to freedom
For your chains are broken

Women of Africa and Asia

You were scorned, kept ignorant
Denied all social and political justice by the
intruders

Now is dawn the chains are broken

Women of Africa and Asia

Your problems are many
Your tasks are heavy
Your determinations for future are one
Your devotions are great
Your chains are broken

Women of Africa and Asia

Your land is beautiful,
Your land is rich an' fertile
Your land is your pride and glory
Defend it with all your strength
For the chains are broken.

By: Miss Nancy Grant,

Freetown,
Sierra Leone.

PORTUGAL AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Strange and contradictory logic seems to govern the behaviour of the government of dictator Salazar in its relations with the United Nations. Portugal while being an ardent devotee of the United Nations and a subscriber to the principles of the charter when it suits her interests, shows at other times, an utter disregard and in fact contempt for the principles or resolutions adopted by the General Assembly or any other organ of the United Nations.

Year after year, the situation in Mozambique and other territories in Africa still under the yoke of Portuguese colonial domination is being considered by the General Assembly, which year after year adopts resolutions calling on Portugal to take urgent measures to implement United Nations policies on colonial freedom. These United Nations resolutions are received with callous unconcern by the Portuguese government. In fact, the Portuguese government with the backing of her NATO allies has always turned these resolutions into DEAD LETTERS.

To brush away any further discussions on her colonial possessions in Africa, Portugal is at pains trying to sell to the world the idea that she had no colonies in Africa but, "overseas provinces" whose problems were matters pertaining exclusively to the internal jurisdiction and security of Portugal. The question alone that Mozambique and other parts of the African continent now under Portuguese colonial domination are provinces of Portugal is too absurd to merit any serious consideration.

In the United Nations recently, the foreign minister of Portugal shamelessly and happily did not deny the state of unrest in the colonies. On the contrary, he represented the disturbances as caused by what he termed "agitators" from outside and further claimed that nationalist organisations in

Portugal's colonies were being supplied military equipment by some African states. Yet it is pertinent to observe that if the state of unrest was foreign inspired and sponsored, then the matter ceased to be of purely domestic concern which is the argument advanced by the Portuguese delegation to the United Nations.

In continuing to throw dust into the United Nation's eyes Portugal has once more come out with a fraudulent and bogus new law which they call the "Organic Law of Portuguese Overseas Provinces". This law promulgated by a Portuguese parliament in Lisbon, without consulting or the participation of the people it is intended for, does not represent the interests of the African people of Mozambique but, naturally is designed to serve the interests of those who bestowed it. This law represents the centralisation of control of all Portuguese colonies in Lisbon. Particularly the economic power and control. The UDENAMO is fully aware of the fact that the political system in any state is but a direct reflection of the prevailing economic state of affairs and an accurate expression of the interests controlling this economic state. Portugal controls economic interests and dictates the political shape of Mozambique, imposing on it to serve her own interests. The domination of Portugal in collusion with the imperialist exploiting capital over the economy of Mozambique, naturally and inevitably enables them to continue to dominate political activities in all their forms at the expense of the people and to subjugate the masses by deceit and terrorism. The facade of this sham law only represents the democracy of reactionaries and thus completely rejected by the UDENAMO.

Bolstered by this fraudulent legislation, Portugal has once more come up with a new

theory. This theory of the twentieth century is to be found in the United Nations Secretary General's report to the Security Council. As stated in this report "To Portugal self-determination means the consent of the people to a certain structure of political organisation. It came out by participation in administration and by participation in political life. Portugal submitted that when in any given country the population participated in administrative matters in all levels and in political life in all levels then the population was participating in decisions affecting the life of that country. This was what was happening in Portuguese territories".

The UDENAMO is not unaware of the concept and content of "Self-determination for nations and peoples". Since 1918, almost half of the present members of the United Nations have attained sovereign status and independent nationhood by exercising this right of self-determination and emerged out of the bowels of at least six empires — from the Austro-Hungarian and the Ottoman. The British, the French, the Dutch and the Belgian. Why should this concept of self-

determination take on a new maverick shape when the question of the dismemberment of the Portuguese empire is put on the agenda of freedom?

Self-determination is to ensure the fulfilment of the peoples own political aspirations and this implies a free choice of the form of full self-government. Resolution 1541 (XV) clearly lays down in principles VI, VII, and VIII, that self-determination is to be effected as "a free and voluntary choice by the peoples of the territories concerned expressed through informed and democratic processes". Resolution 1514 also of the United Nations clearly lays down that "all peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development".

The Portuguese conception only seeks to confirm the real aims of the whole Portuguese colonial policy — that of building a Portuguese empire out of varied and different ethnic, geographical and cultural groups of people. To Portugal we say, that dream is artificial and infeasible.

Mozambique For Mozambicans

Mozambicans, Our country — Mozambique, has long been suffering from economic exploitation, social and cultural degradation and political domination by Portugal.

Our people have been prevented from acquiring suitable education, forced to work without choice, cheated of their labours, separated from their families, forced to remain in a position of inferiority and poverty in their country of birth and have not received the benefits of our soil and its riches.

Basic fundamental human rights are still being denied, our people are still without adequate medical-hospitalization attention. Our people are still being denied the right of assembly whether for political, trade-union or cultural purposes; the night curfew imposed on our people is still in force and the crime of heavy taxation without representation-taxation without the right to vote is still ripe.

Thousands of Mozambicans pay the price of their love for freedom in Portuguese prisons, concentration camps and in the field of forced labour (chibalo).

BROTHERS AND SISTERS

The Uniao Democratica Nacional de Moçambique (UDENAMO) has been formed to voice the overwhelming demand of Mozambicans that **MOZAMBIQUE FOR MOZAMBIicans**. Our organisation has for its primary object, the immediate attainment of complete and unconditional independence for Mozambique. This organisation has only one qualification for its membership namely that you are a patriotic Mozambican.

In this context we address ourselves to you requesting you to join us in the struggle to demand our fundamental right of **SELF-DETERMINATION-NOW**. This desire of



Mozambique does not need you.

Mozambicans to be free is not born of recent events. Our people fought for many years for an independent Mozambique.

The historic burden and responsibility of intensifying the struggle rests on Mozambicans of this generation. Unless and until we **fight** for our freedom **NOW** posterity will condemn us for dereliction of our duty to preserve the ideals and character of the people and country, which has been nurtured for centuries. This is our sacred duty.

Mozambicans, **Mozambique expects you to act now**. For the past 465 years, we the African people of Mozambique have laboured under the yoke of oppression. Those sons and daughters of Mozambique who have raised their voices in denunciation of the Portuguese oppressors have been imprisoned, manhandled and shot to death. Nevertheless, our freedom struggle is the right one for we are demanding what inherently and rightly belongs to us — our country Mozambique.

In this struggle, it is fatal to underestimate the oppressor. He is armed to the teeth for his continued domination of our country and people. The oppressor wants to divide us. Look to the UDENAMO for guidance and refuse to be divided.

You must be aware !

There are unfortunately some people who have already been lured by gold to the oppressor's camp. Those people pose as genuine freedom fighters and yet in truth and reality are agents of the colonialists and imperialists. What they forget is that the very gold the oppressor uses for buying them, comes from Mozambique and is produced by the sweat of Mozambicans.

Do not Despair.

In the name of the UDENAMO ! in the name of all our national patriots in Portuguese prisons, concentration camps, forced labour fields and in graves and in the name

of the toiling masses of Mozambique, you are advised to take note that the UDENAMO is gaining more and more strength, and therefore do not despair because this is the time of vindication which you yourselves have chosen.

The signal sounds clearly from one end of Mozambique to another ! Let us inscribe the pages of Mozambique history with our blood ! To suffer and to die like the beloved sons and daughters of Mozambique in Mueda in 1960 who shook the mountains and rivers of Mozambique with reason ! Their fists hot with determination and devotion to die for what is ours and seize those rights of which we are being deprived by an alien minority scum led by dictator Salazar and his oligarchy.

Mozambique for Mozambicans ! Down with Portuguese colonialism and imperialism !

Forward to National Independence !
Forward to a United Africa !

"Inside The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association (W.N.L.A.) Depot" The Entrepot Of African Labour

A. The Importance of Mine Labour.

Ever since the contact between Africans and Europeans, the latter's sense of duty and ability to work faded away into the "thin air", for a habit developed whereby it had become a "disgrace" for a European to do the so-called "Kaffir work". This tendency grew and developed like a mushroom into a national habit in which the European assumed the position of an overseer. In other words, all the laborious work in the country became the imposed responsibility of the Africans, local or foreign.

Today the African labour forms the backbone of all industrial establishments in the country. As more and more Africans flocked to the mines, the mining magnates of South Africa decided upon building a big labour entrepot in Johannesburg from whence the African miners are distributed like merchandise to the various mining centres of South Africa. This centre became known as the W.N.L.A. Depot, with its Head Offices at the Chamber of Mines -- the rendezvous of mining monopolists of South Africa. Indeed, the importance of mine labour to the mining industry of South Africa can be seen by a glance at the daily labour traffic in the W.N.L.A. Depot (Booyens) where from 500 to 1,000 new recruits are received from the African countries, Mozambique, Basutoland, Pechuanaland, the Rhodesias and Angola).

B. The Pass System In The Mines.

The Portuguese and South African minority governments have an almost identical, if not completely identical policy towards the Africans in the respective countries. In both countries, the pass system is

practiced as a means of controlling the so-called influx and efflux of Africans.

There are many stories that are overheard by those decades-old-walls of the W.N.L.A. among which is the pass system. Since Mozambicans form the bulk of the mine labour, I elect to write more about them. I asked one Mozambican why he chose to come and work in the mines: the answer was "the Portuguese Administration is forcing us". Then I asked him how? "By means of passes." Among other things he told me was the system of "forced labour". By means of this enactment the victim can be sentenced to six months imprisonment with "hard labour" without payment (except exempting him from taxes of that year).

The pass system in the mines is so rigid that it is impossible for a miner to be employed in the mines without permit. To get their passes fixed, the miners must stand for several hours in long queues, sometimes in the rain or the blazing sun, or worst still in the biting winter weather of South Africa. On the other hand, the Portuguese "Curadoria" is sitting comfortably in his office whilst drinking tea at short intervals. The rate of writing being 3 people every half an hour.

By means of a system of Portuguese security police headed by a certain Mr. H., any miner suspected of any offence, be it genuine (very rare) or false, can be traced and hurried back home for imprisonment unnoticed and without trial.

The miner in S. Africa carries two passes; one from his country of origin and the other the S. African so-called reference

book. The former costs 50 cents whilst the latter can be obtained at R2.20c.

The Portuguese and S. African governments are making enormous sums of money out of this pass system. The S. African government has opened a special pass department in the W.N.L.A. Depot where from 400 to a thousand new reference books (temporary identification) cards (T.I.C.) are issued. The money is not paid hard cash because new recruits have no money. Instead it is paid indirectly through the mines, by simply deducting the miners' pay over three months' period. The passes supplied for are sometimes so many that the miner may return home without having received his pass. On his return, he may apply for another without enquiring about the previous one, because the amount of documents they carry are so many (contract sheets, finger print forms, T.I.C. forms, etc.), that it becomes difficult to distinguish one from the other. In both countries if a miner loses his pass he must buy another one at the same cost. Indeed, the amount of exploitation can be estimated at no less than a thousand pounds per day.

C. Treatment of Miners.

The treatment of miners in the W.N.L.A. is not only bad but inhuman. New arrivals and departing squads are crowded in rooms pitifully small and badly ventilated, sheltered without hardly a blanket whilst the very hard and cold cement floor forms their bed.

During the exhausting registering procedure, the poor African miners are left to stand in the blazing sun or cold winter weather without moving an inch for fear of being flogged. Sometimes the process drags the whole day and towards the close of the day, the poor fellows are dismissed until the next morning.

They wake up very early at 4 a.m. to be first in those abnormally long queues. It is common for people to spend the whole day

without having had breakfast or lunch. The food given to the miners is the worst so far for human consumption in the whole civilized world. The food includes samp, porridge and bowels of oxen. Bowels are cooked without caring to clean them of dung. As for samp and porridge it is served raw because there is no inspection going on and more especially that the numbers are great and the cooking staff is pitifully small and inexperienced. Everything concerning food is not only third-rate, but is intended to be like that. Worse still is that food is served in the open, whether the weather is fine or bad. Indeed even the most elementary principles of hygiene are not observed — a striking contrast between the magnificent well-ventilated and hygienically good building of the Chamber of Mines and the Anglo-American Corporation.

What do the miners dig that which cannot improve their working conditions? The question is absurd because that is the set-up under the present system.

C. Wages, Taxation and Deferred Payments.

.....Ever since the 1913 miners' strike, the conditions of the miners have deteriorated and with the banning of mine workers, trade unions and associations, more and more intensive exploitation was and still is practised.

With the help of rigid government laws, the mining magnates of S. Africa have so entrenched themselves that they have even gone to the extent of passing wages regulations affecting mine workers throughout the country.

Today, all the miners get 27 cents per shift, which means among other things that in order to accumulate as much cents as he can, a miner must work at least day and night. The murmuring about an increment is common in the mines although it is often mishandled by those representing the miners (stooge Indunas and also suppressed by the

wholesale dismissals and deportations by the authorities concerned).

Bars and bottle stores have recently been opened in all the mines where all sorts of the so-called "European liquor" is being sold at abnormal prices. In order to deceive our African mine workers and of course to camouflage the new form of exploitation, the mining monopolists decided on a wage increment which is not meant to improve the lot of the miners but to provide the miners with money with which to buy the S. African brandy, wines, gin, whicky, etc., rejected and boycotted all over the world today because of the political repression and economic exploitation followed by the S. African Government.

Such is the deplorable state of affairs of the S. African miners whose wages are so low that one may term them tips paid to a boy scout thanked after helping somebody in carrying a heavy kit.

The position is even worse concerning taxation which begins right from the day of his admission to the day of the expiration of his contract. A miner from Mozambique pays R3.50c tax emigration whose receipt I am told you can tear immediately after payment, R9.50 poll tax, 50 cents just for putting a Ressano Garcia stamp and numerous other taxes which are too many to catalogue here.

If a miner happens not to have change and he wants to pay these burdensome taxes, he is told to stand aside, whilst the Portuguese "curadoria" is collecting money from the others. Later, if the miner claims his change and receipt, he is caught and flogged by the officers concerned. This means that the miners are not only exploited but they are literally robbed and the poor miner can report nowhere since the Portuguese officers are supreme judges and the fountain of all decisions.

Cheap blankets, vests, belts, trousers and

shirts are usually issued at the beginning of their contracts and the miners are told that "Mozilikazi" (W.N.L.A.) is giving them free of charge. It is startling to learn that these articles are later paid for by simply deducting money from miners already getting low wages.

In order to meet the miners requests to save their meagre wages, the monopolists have devised a system of deferred payments. This is one of the economic instruments of exploitation devised by the monopolists.

By this system the miners in a particular mine are made to deposit a sum of R6 each as deferred payments. If the miners in that mine are a thousand in number, the total sum of money will be R-6000 every month. If the miners are getting a minimum monthly wage of R10, the total monthly payment will be R10,000.

Money actually paid	=	4,000
Deferred payment	=	6,000
Total wage	=	R10,000

This deferred money is deposited in what they call higher investments for a period of nine months. At the expiration of the contract each miner is paid his money with hardly a cent increment or interest. On the other hand the monopolists have deposited this money somewhere where they got enormous extra amount as interest.

Sometimes during the course of his contract the miner withdraws some money. If he forgets the amount left, he is just robbed and if he tries to claim it later all the amount will never be made good since he has already put his thumb print.

The evils of this system lie in that it is the monopolists who are making the profit (interest) and not the miners. The miners see all these evils but lack of a mouthpiece (trade unions which are banned) restrains their rage.

E. Compensation.

The system of compensation in the mines is regrettable. It is claimed that compensation is given to the injured according to the nature of injury sustained, but this is seldom carried out.

A man who has contracted thysesis (mine T.B.) is given R240. Those who have lost one or two legs get R180 and R200 when lucky, those who have lost one or two hands get R100 or R120 when fortunate ,etc. It is really annoying to catalogue these deplorable compensation amounts here.

The highest amount I have ever seen during my period of stay there, was R800 which was paid after a thorough investigation by the attorney. Does this mean that every miner must have an attorney in order to ensure that he is properly and fairly com-

pensated? Where will he get money to employ the services of such an attorney? And does the law allow this action against its staunch supporters (monopolists)? No! All these questions are absurd because the government itself is having a hand in the whole economic conspiracy that is going on in the mines. The S. African government is getting certain percentage out of every compensation paid. For this reason there is a government representative at every payment. Worse still if a miner is deceased, the compensation is not given to his berieved family. What a shame!

How Can This Be Remedied?

It is only the overthrow of these minority governments and their monopoly supporters that the miners' lot can be redressed with unbelievable swiftness.

EDUCATION AS CONTROL

It is man's nature to live in society. But for a man to be an integral part of this society, he should present himself with the necessary requisites. One of these requisites is the integral education. Physical, moral, and intellectual education. In the shortage of one of these elements, a man becomes inapt for his engagement in this giant social building, and for his domestic functions, he takes an undignified life of a modern man. We understand, by education, is to take an individual from a stage of crude material, from the state in which the child is still unprovided with the knowledge of exterior world projects, to another worthy state of a man. To educate in our view is to give a child all qualities it needs in order to comfort with the society as a man not as an animal. For education to be considered as complete it has to include the physique and intellect, because a man is composed of material and spirit. How then is the Mozambique African educated within the frame work of the so-called "Portuguese Civilising Mission?"

Unfortunately, in the family circles, where education is supposed to begin, reign tremendous deficiency. Cursed be (chibalo) the forced labour which desunites families. The mother of the family is forced to cultivate big cotton and rice fields demarcated by the Portuguese colonialist authorities. If she fails to finish the acres or to produce the required tonnage, she is severely punished. While the mother is busy in the fields, the father is also arrested for forced labour leaving the children without anyone to care for nor educate them. Children in Mozambique are forced to grow like wild plants without the knowledge of parental love.

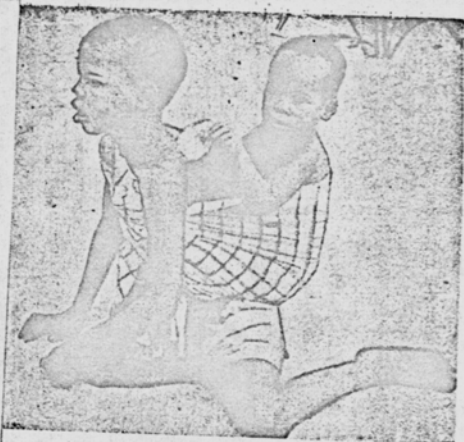
In Mozambique today 98% of the African population is illiterate. Two types of education are provided. The so-called "elementary" schools and the "rudimentary"

schools, the latter being only for Africans. These latter schools, are in charge of the agents of Vatican imperialism. The Roman Catholic missions which operate like feudal estates, but which do not teach their pupils to read and write.

According to the terms of the educational mandate conferred upon the Catholic church by the Estatuto Missionario of 1941, the objectives of this mandate are set forth in article 68: "Native education will conform to the doctrinal orientation established by the political constitution, will for all effects be considered official and will regulate itself by the plans and programs adopted by the Government of the colony. These plans and programs will have in view the perfect nationalization and moral uplift of the natives and the acquisition of habits and aptitudes for work". Thus to distort all African history, culture and civilization. So far Africans remained with neither African nor European civilization.

African children under the age of 8 are not admitted in these schools. The rudimentary mission schools have a three year course at the end of which those children who pass an examination are entitled to start at the third year level of a public or mission primary school.

In all schools in the colony it is against the law to employ African languages except in certain circumstances for the purpose of religious instruction which is considered more important than any other school subject by the Portuguese. Completely absent from the curriculum of these rudimentary schools are any systematic references to personal or public hygiene adapted to African conditions, despite the fact that there is always an urgent need for alerting the African children to modern means of protection



With parents taken away for Chibalo they remain alone.

against tropical sources of disease and despite the fact that their age tends to be more advanced than that of European first graders.

All the rudimentary schools in rural areas are attached to Roman Catholic mission farms and the students spend a major portion of the day working in the fields. Many of these farms produce cash crops which are sold for the benefit of the church, and the clergy. Most of these children do not get beyond the first grade. The official syllabus dismisses the entire first year as a period when nothing of significance should be taught except how to speak Portuguese. Portaria No. 6.668 boletim official No. 46, I serie 1946, P. 482 reads: "Since this class is attended by peoples who do not know a single word of Portuguese, it would be useless or even improper to specify any kind of program".

The education of African children is also on many occasions disturbed by admi-

nistrators and other officials, who from time to time come to take them as required by buyers for internal forced labour lasting six to twelve months in plantations and private enterprises. (In Mozambique children over twelve years of age are subject to forced labour whenever required).

Instruction in the mission schools is carried out by African teachers who are graduates of the so-called special three-year post elementary teacher training schools. The latter may aptly be described as rudimentary teachers schools since the level of instruction offered is distinctly inferior to that of the public high school. In setting forth the curriculum for the African teachers school, the colonial administration makes it clear that it desires only rudimentary teachers for its African schools. Portaria No. 6.668 Boletim official No. 46, I Serie, 1946, pages 485-486 reads: "The history of Portugal will be taught by large epochs and in its main outlines. Secondary events will only appear in this scheme of fundamental facts. Eminent figures and memorable date to provide continuity. Events of great importance in the unfolding of the drama of Portuguese history can only be included in a routine spirit in as much as it would not bring any advance towards the ends which are aimed at in the development of native teachers. It should not be concluded however that certain episodes which historical criticism holds to be doubtful or even unacceptable need be avoided by the colour with which legend surrounded them. Their narration will produce in minds which are necessarily uncultured. The light and the fervor which a knowledge of rigid facts will not achieve".

Students who succeed in their three year rudimentary school course examinations are then permitted to begin at the third year level Primary School (elementary) for three years as preparation for secondary level admission.

Secondary education is mostly available

for white settlers, Asians, mulattos (half-castes) and assimilados (black Portuguese) which means that African students who succeed in their final primary school examinations have got to be assimilados prior their admission in Secondary schools.

Conditions for assimilation are so well planned by the Portuguese authorities that it becomes impossible for the majority of the African students to qualify and thus are forced to surrender their educational career. Always remaining as holders of a standard four (4a classe) school certificate.

On the secondary level, no African assimilado has ever completed the full seven year "Liceu" program in Mozambique. In relation to the average income of African wage earners, the cost of a child to the liceu is very high. Tuition amounts to the equivalent of one month's wages during the first year and raises higher with each grade passed. Official figures show that in the biggest and best high school "Liceu Salazar" in Lourenço Marques, the capital city of the colony; which during the school term of 1958/59 enrolled 1.157 pupils, only 35 were African assimilados. The so-called Colonial University, in Lourenço Marques, the Portuguese are boasting and singing to the world about is therefore built for the whites and

mulattoes who so far are the only people in Mozambique with the necessary requirements for admission.

Most of the African assimilados on the secondary level are enrolled in commercial and industrial schools because of the slightly low fees as compared to the Liceu.

Colonial powers which have lost their grip, because they have permitted and even encouraged the growth of African educated people are viewed by the Portuguese with considerable contempt. There is no place in Mozambique for Africans who think for themselves. The present administration believes that by educating Africans it will be hastening its own eventual doom and yet forgetting that it does not need any one to be educated for one to know that she or he is oppressed.

While the so-called Republic of South Africa with its Bantu Education Act, presents the spectacle of a Government feverishly trying to completely dismantle a relatively progressive native educational system and pursue the Portuguese educational system, education in Mozambique has always been guided by the belief that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Always hoping for the best but preparing for the worst.

Sons and Daughters of Mozambique
unite now under the banner of the
UNDENAMO. Keep the flag flying, the
flag of freedom and independence.
Victory may be delayed or obstructed,
but it can never be snatched away.

Forward ever ! Backward never !

Forward to Freedom !

Forward to Independence now !

READ AND SUPPORT THE COMBATE !

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