

# ANGOLA in ARMS

information organ of the  
PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA

VOL. 2 - No. 2 March/April 1971 - No. 3 May/June 1971





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LIBERATION SUPPORT MOVEMENT

Information Center  
P.O. Box 338  
Richmond, B.C.  
CANADA

Subscriptions: (individual and bulk) - write Information Center  
Single copies: write LSM/US Distribution  
Box 814, Oakland, CA 94604



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No. 2

March/April, 1971

Vol. 2

## EDITORIAL

**TO COMMEMORATE 14 April, ANGOLAN YOUTH DAY, means to recall the day when the young MPLA fighter Hoji ia Henda feel gloriously in combat against the enemy of his people — Portuguese colonialism.**

Rebellious, courageous and intelligent, Hoji ia Henda symbolised the most pure and selfless youth of Angola. At a very early age he was aroused by the injustice of the Portuguese colonial system oppressing and exploiting his people and realised that the only correct path to follow was that of taking up arms to fight the colonial invader. Showing all the qualities of a true fighter for the people and a great military leader, he soon won the affection and respect of all his brothers in the struggle and of his people as a whole.

On this historic day, the fighting youths of Angola remember that young and modest hero who loved his people and fought for the freedom of his country. And the battle standard that Hoji ia Henda always held high has now passed into the hands of the vanguard of the fighting youth of Angola. The example he set for the entire of youth of Angola, the example of a genuine revolutionary true to the people and their fighting vanguard, the MPLA, has borne fruit in the hearts of all the young people who are today fighting for the independence of their country, for the freedom of the people, and against Portuguese colonialism, supported by world imperialism.

Hoji ia Henda showed the entire youth of Angola the path of duty to be followed, that of fighting the imperialist enemy until it is defeated, in order to liberate the people and lead them to a life of justice. Only thus will the youth of Angola follow the ideals set out by that young hero who will live on forever in the hearts of his people.

**COMMANDER HOJI IA HENDA, YOUR BLOOD HAS NOT BEEN SHED IN VAIN! WE SHALL FOLLOW THE PATH YOU SHOWED US, THE PATH OF STRUGGLE UNTIL THE COMPLETE AND TOTAL LIBERATION OF OUR ANGOLAN LAND!**

## COMMANDER HENDA

ON 14 APRIL 1968, during an attack on the Karipande Barracks in the District of Moxico (Third Region), Commander HOJI IA HENDA, member of the Executive Committee of the MPLA and Co-ordinator of its Military Commission, fell on the field of honour.

To honour the memory of this heroic fighter, who symbolises the indomitable will of our People to reconquer their Independence, the Regional Assembly of the Third Region, meeting in the district of Moxico in August 1968, decided to declare 14 April "Angolan Youth Day" and to honour Commander HOJI IA HENDA with the posthumous title of "Beloved Son of the Angolan People and Heroic Fighter of the MPLA".

Commander HENDA was only 26 years old at the time of his death. Although so short, his was the life of a fighter.

In 1961, he went with Commander Tomaz Ferreira's column, which was basely massacred by armed UPA bands in Fuesse (First Region). HENDA escaped.

In 1964, HENDA was made Commander of the Cabinda Front (Second Region). Owing to his tremendous military ability and militancy, together with his integrity, intelligence and rare gifts as a commander, the MPLA guerrillas there inflicted heavy defeats on the enemy.

In 1966, he was promoted to be Co-ordinator of the MPLA Military Commission, thereby becoming the Movement's top military leader.

It was for the purpose of planning offensives and ensuring the extension of the armed struggle on the Eastern Front that Commander HENDA went to the District of Moxico, where an enemy bullet took his life on 14 April 1968.

The name of heroic Commander HENDA adds to the long list of Angolan fighters who have fallen for our country.

From the unknown heroes to



Commander Henda

some of the great exponents of our people's struggle, these are the ranks of men and women who, despite their death, are always with our people in their bitter fight in search of TOMORROW!

Militants like Commanders Bomboko and Benedito, Kafifi, Deolinda Rodrigues, Dr. Boavida, Commander Janginda, Liberdade, Pioneer Augusto Ngangula and so many others.

The Angolan People are proud to have offered the best of their sons and daughters to the cause of African Independence.

ANGOLA is proud to have offered the "Beloved Son of the Angolan People and Heroic Fighter of the MPLA", Commander HOJI IA HENDA, to the Cause of the Freedom of Man.

The revolutionary life of Commander HENDA will be for ever inscribed in letters of gold in the history of our people's struggle, as a heroic example for generations to come.

But, as Comrade Agostinho Neto, President of the MPLA, has said, "The liberation of our country requires blood, the blood of its best sons". This is how MPLA militants understand the death of glorious Commander HOJI IA HENDA!

VICTORY IS CERTAIN

# TRIAL OF TEN ANGOLAN NATIONALISTS

## THE TRIAL OF TEN ANGOLAN NATIONALISTS

IT IS because they want their country to be independent, because they want to enjoy the right of the peoples to self-determination — a right recognised by the UN Charter — that 10 Angolans have just been tried in Lisbon after about a year in detention at the Caxias fortress.

### THE ACCUSED

Alvaro Jose de Melo Sequeira Santos (33), bank employee.

Raul Jorge Lopes Feio (24), fifth-year medical student in Lisbon.

Jose Ildio Coelho da Cruz (27), business manager.

Maria Jose Pinto Coelho da Silva (26), second-year student at the Institute of Advanced Economic and Financial Sciences.

Diana Marina Dias Andringa (22), advertising editor.

Antonio Manuel Garcia Neto (25), third-year student in the Coimbra Law Faculty.

Rui Filipe de Matos F. Martins Ramos (24), third-year student in the Lisbon Law Faculty.

Antonio Jose Ferreira Neto (28), doctor.

Fernando Emilio de Campos F. Sabrosa (28), fifth-year medical student at the University of Coimbra.

Joachim da Rocha Pinto de Andrade (43), Catholic priest, Doctor of Theology and Philosophy, ex-Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Luanda, in exile in Portugal since 1960.

### THE CHARGES

Membership of the MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola).

Subversive activities aimed at achieving by violent means the separation of Angola from the motherland and, thereby, changing the political constitution of the Portuguese State.

Threatening the internal and external security of the State.

**The charges are based on the following material evidence.**

The accused attended meetings with a view to preparing a plan for armed struggle to be promoted in Angola.

They were in possession of clandestine newspapers.

They sent messages to the MPLA's offices abroad.

They collected medicines and funds for the MPLA.

They collected funds for the purpose of buying a roneo machine.

One of the accused, Joachim Pinto de Andrade, the Honorary President of the MPLA, has been constantly persecuted over these past ten years. We are publishing below the full text



of the Memorandum sent by him to the judge appointed to examine his case. It tells the story of these ten years of exile and imprisonment in the hands of PIDE, the criminal Portuguese political police.

### MEMORANDUM

ON my return from Rome in 1953, after graduating from the Gregorian University with a bachelor's degree in philosophy and a master's in theology, I was appointed Professor at the Major and Minor Seminaries in Luanda and Professor of Morality at a college for secondary education, at the same time as lending my services as a priest in various churches in the Angolan capital.

In 1958 and 1959 I performed the various duties of Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Luanda, Professor at the Major and Minor Seminaries of Luanda, Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Chamber, chaplain and confessor for a convent, head of an experimental parish in a suburb of the capital (Samba), inhabited by about 25,000 souls (mostly domestic servants and fishermen), and I was also Ecclesiastical Assistant to a Catholic Action organisation, the Catholic University League (LUC), composed exclusively of Europeans.

That was the year when the first mass imprisonment of nationalists took place (the famous trial of the 50). The PIDE did all it could to incriminate me, even going so far as to use torture to try to force prisoners to make confessions prejudicial to me. This strategy failed.

In the meantime, finding themselves suddenly poverty-stricken, prisoners' families flocked to me in search of I did my best for them.

I often went to the jails (with the approval of my Bishop and the authorisation of the police authorities) and gave the prisoners spiritual and material comfort in my capacity as a priest.

A movement of solidarity with the prisoners and their families started spontaneously in the city. Those involved decided to centralise financial aid in the hands of someone whose suitability and moral prestige would inspire confidence and ensure that the money and various articles of food and clothing were equitably distributed to the needy families and that there was no misuse of funds. It was agreed that I should be entrusted with this task of distributing aid. I felt that I should accept, also in my capacity as a padre, because this was a work of Christian charity and human solidarity. I nevertheless consulted my Bishop, who not only gave me his moral support, but also made a monetary contribution to the fund in question.

My moral prestige and popularity had grown in the city, owing to my education and rectitude and my direct manner, but mainly among the most forsaken strata of the population, because I intransigently upheld truth and justice, denounced racism and economic exploitation and was outspoken in my defence of the oppressed.

The sermons I gave in the Cathedral and Carmo church were often falsely reported by ill-intentioned people who went to the Archbishop to accuse me. I was in the habit of writing down everything I said in public and learning the text by heart. So whenever I was slandered I was able to produce the text of sermons I had given. The Archbishop always encouraged me with the phrase: "Go on preaching in the same spirit". Even the Governor General of Angola (now General Sa Viana Rebelo, Minister of Defence and the Army) frequently came to hear me, sometimes seated in the front row, sometimes mingling with the people who either completely filled the Luanda Cathedral or had to listen from outside, through loudspeakers.

To avoid further intrigues, I started reading the text of the sermons. Even so, they did not stop persecuting me. Fed up and wanting to avoid further slander, I decided to stop preaching for a while. When he was informed of this decision, the Archbishop did not agree. He said that my silence at Sunday mass might be interpreted as a ban and the disapproval of the Archbishop, whereas he in fact fully supported me. Owing to my insistence on maintaining my silence, the Archbishop decided to replace me, so that

# TRIAL OF ANGOLAN NATIONALISTS

(Continued from Page 2)

he gave the Sunday mass entrusted to me and preached in my place. I therefore assisted the Archbishop, showing that I fully supported him and that my preaching was in line with his.

As head of the experimental parish of Samba (a shanty-town for Africans), I had constantly to face the arbitrary actions of the administrative authorities. The pupils of a mission school which was run in the chapel itself were frequently seized on the pretext of vagrancy and made to work as servants in the houses of Europeans. The police violently entered their huts at dawn and dragged them from their sleep on threadbare mats. Yet they were in possession of cards bearing their photographs and the stamp of the Archdiocese over my signature; cards which identified them as pupils of the mission school and on which the teachers regularly marked each day of their attendance at school. When they produced their cards to prove that they were not vagrants, the police seized them or tore them up. These were urchins aged 7 to 14.

But even little girls aged 4 to 6 who attended a newly-started and poor infant school were dragged away from their toys and forced to work as little servants — companions for white children.

A day hardly passed when, as I left my home (near the palace of the Governor General) early in the morning, I did not meet on my way one or two people with the following type of complaint: "Padre, my son or daughter, my niece, or brother or cousin has been seized". And then I had to go to the administrative post to obtain the release of the unfortunate one. Finally, it was not just people from the area under my pastoral responsibility who flocked to me, but also people from other slum areas who came to ask me to intervene for the release of their relatives who had been arbitrarily detained.

In the face of the growing avalanche of repression and arbitrary acts, which did not spare schoolchildren of even the most tender age, I discussed the problem with my Bishop on a number of occasions and told him that I intended to write a report and request an audience with the Governor General. The Archbishop invariably answered: "You are right, my son, but leave it to me. I am a bishop and I am white, so nothing can happen to me. What is more, I am old. But you must not forget

that you are Angolan and black; your protest would be seen as subversion and racism."

## FIRST IMPRISONMENT

In June 1960, I was seized by the PIDE at about 1 p.m. when leaving my work at the Chancery of the Archdiocese. After a week of questioning on alleged subversive activities, Inspector Anibal de S. Jose Lopes, PIDE Director, told me: "I have taken your statements to the Governor General (then Chief Magistrate Silva Tavares). We have reached the conclusion that there is no reason to keep you in prison, so you are free to leave immediately. However, your presence in this city is inconvenient at this moment. There are some hotheads here who are planning to demonstrate for your release, so that you would be received as a hero and a martyr. But we do not want to create either heroes or martyrs. It has therefore been decided that you should leave for Lisbon immediately on a military plane and live there in freedom for some three or four months, so as to give time for the wave of indignation aroused by your imprisonment to die down. After three or four months, you can return to Luanda." I was taken to Lisbon under military escort. However, instead of the freedom I was promised, I was met at the airport by a PIDE brigade chief who took me to the Aljube jail, where I was held in solitary confinement for more than four months.

In order to get better prison conditions, mine being very bad, I had to go on hunger strike for six days.

During the more than four months of my detention at Aljube, I was never questioned by any PIDE agent or inspector. My letter of protest to the PIDE Director remained unanswered.

## ISLE OF PRINCIPE

In November 1960 I was put on a CUF cargo boat (the "Bragance") accompanied by a PIDE agent. We sailed for 20 days without my being informed of my destination. On arriving at the Isle of Principe, I was obliged to disembark and taken to the local PIDE station. There I was told by agent Moreira that I was free but would be watched and was under restricted residence on the island, that I had to report daily to the PIDE and that all my mail (both outgoing and incoming) had to be previously censored by the chief of the PIDE station. I asked how and where I could arrange for lodgings, food etc. in a land completely foreign to me, especially since I did not have a cent in my pocket.

The PIDE agent answered: "Manage as best you can". Then I went to ask asylum at the local Catholic Mission, where I stayed for 5 months.

In the meantime, the armed struggle was launched in Angola, in February-March 1961.

## SECOND IMPRISONMENT

On 25 April 1961, at 3 o'clock in the morning, I was dragged from my bed by two PIDE agents and, without any explanation, taken to Lisbon on a military plane. I was even guarded by a soldier with a cocked machine-gun who kept his eyes fixedly on me all the time.

In Lisbon I was once again locked up in the Aljube prison, where I stayed for four months without any charge being levelled against me. In fact I was subjected to only one interrogation, during which I was merely asked what subversive activities I had carried out in the Isle of Principe and what links I had with liberation movements in Angola. My answer to both questions was obviously negative. And that was all. Apart from this, I remained in prison, in solitary confinement, for four months.

I again had to go on hunger strike, for four days, to get better prison conditions.

On 19 August 1961, I was taken by two PIDE agents to the Singeverga Monastery (Roriz-Negrelos), in Minho, where I was placed under restricted residence and forbidden to leave the monastery's confines, to preach or to take confession.

I stayed cloistered there for eleven months.

## THIRD IMPRISONMENT

On 12 July 1962, I was once again arrested, in the monastery, and taken to the Oporto prison. No charge. No explanation, I was merely asked who visited me, with whom I corresponded and what subversive activities I had been engaged in, without any indication as to what any of these activities might be.

After a month in the Oporto jail, I was transferred to Aljube. There I was thrown into a very narrow dungeon, one metre wide by two long, into which light and air entered through a 15 x 20 cm. grill, filtered through two iron doors, and this grill was in any case kept permanently closed. The hard planks which served as my bed were covered only with a mattress as hard as stone and full of jumps which hurt my body. The mattress was so filthy that in order to avoid any revolting contact with it, I had to sleep doubled up

(Continued on Page 4)

# NATIONALIST TRIALS

(Continued from P.3)

on a face towel. The use of sheets was forbidden. When I sat on the bed my knees touched the wall. There was not an inch of space to move about in. I wasted away visibly in this jail worthy of the jails of Papa Doc. All my physiological functions (and only when the guards grudgingly and sullenly deigned to attend to me), all my physiological functions, including defecation, had to be performed with the toilet door wide open and under the watchful eye of the prison guard.

When Lord Russel of Liverpool, who was judge at the international Nuremberg trial, came to visit Portuguese prisons on the invitation of the Portuguese Government and interviewed me at Caxias prison in 1963, I described to him, in front of Inspector Gomes da Silva and Chief Inspector Barbieri Cardoso, the atrocious conditions people lived under in the Aljube "pens". Despite the eulogies which, "as usum Delphini", he wrote about the Portuguese prison system in the newspapers, at least he was man enough (after the visit he made to cell No. 2, on my request) to write to the Portuguese Government that it was necessary to finish with Aljube and that conditions in the "pens" (i.e. in the one in which Father Pinto de Andrade was jailed) were not fit even for dogs...

Indeed, Dr. Judge, it was in that wretched, infamous and foul cell No. 2 of the notorious Aljube "pens" that I had to live (if you can call it living) for 86 days on end, without any charge being brought against me.

## FOURTH IMPRISONMENT

On 5 January 1963, I had completed 177 days of preventive detention without being charged. This was 3 days short of the maximum permitted by the law. I was then released, but... arrested immediately afterwards, at the Aljube prison gate and transferred to Caxias!

Taken to the PIDE headquarters on 8 January 1963, I was told that I had been released three days previously and re-arrested at the prison gate... for further subversive activities. I asked if these new activities had taken place within the prison or at the prison gate. In answer I got shouts and abuse.

I was not questioned during this fourth imprisonment and neither was I given any explanation for it.

And so my fourth detention dragged on, going beyond the period allowed by the law, prolonged for more than seven months. After the first 180 days, however, I had sent a letter of

protest to the PIDE Director with copies to the Interior and Justice ministers, but I received no reply.

My lawyer, Dr. Antonio Alca-da Baptista, applied for a writ of habeas corpus.

## PONTE DO SOR

On 14 August 1963, (i.e. after 221 days of preventive detention or, rather 398 days of uninterrupted imprisonment on no charge), I was released (?) but put under restricted residence in the small town of Ponte do Sor, Portalegre district.

I was in the custody of the GNR (National Republican Guard). Two armed guards in plain clothes watched the door of the boarding house where I stayed day and night and followed ten metres behind me wherever I went in that small town, which I was not allowed to leave. Every four hours they changed the guards, who then had to report to the GNR lieutenant on everything that had taken place in that time. He in turn sent a weekly report to the PIDE Director, the Commander General of the GNR and the Minister of the Interior.

My mail was censored and my telephone tapped. It was impossible for me to communicate with the Apostolic Nuncio by letter. All my visitors had to identify themselves. I was forbidden the use of any kind of transport apart from my two legs, not even a bicycle. I was forbidden to preach or take confession on pain of imprisonment.

## FIFTH IMPRISONMENT

On 24 January, as I was having my lunch at the boarding

house where I had to live, I was arrested for the fifth time.

Taken to Lisbon, I was again locked up in the Aljube dungeons. I spent ten days there without any interrogation or formal charge. Then I was summoned to the PIDE headquarters and Inspector Sacchetti tried to force me to write, in my own handwriting, and sign a statement in which I would undertake to accept a new restricted residence and not leave this place "on pain of suspension of holy orders and a ban on saying mass, in accordance with the agreement signed by the Overseas Ministry and the Apostolic Nunciature in Lisbon". Considering these terms to be unacceptable, I refused to write the statement. Inspector Sacchetti told me that if I did not write the statement, I would have to stay in prison indefinitely. I maintained my refusal and even questioned the existence of any such agreement. I demanded that I be shown the text of the alleged agreement. Inspector Sacchetti refused this. I finally insisted on speaking to the Apostolic Nuncio or one of the Nunciature secretaries. When the Nunciature secretary arrived at the PIDE headquarters, Inspector Sacchetti begged me to say no more about the purported agreement between the Nunciature and the Overseas Ministry. I insisted on raising the question and explained the case to the Nunciature secretary, Monsignor Rotuno. He told me, in the presence of the PIDE inspector, that no such agreement had ever existed!

(Continued on Page 7)



# ANGOLAN WOMEN'S DAY

2 MARCH 1971 is the fourth anniversary of the imprisonment of five heroic MPLA militants, Deolinda Rodrigues, Irene Cohen, Engracia dos Santos, Teresa Afonso and Lucrecia Paim. They were the first women comrades to join an MPLA guerrilla detachment, the Kamy detachment. Like its heroic counterpart, the Cienfuegos detachment, it crossed Congo Kinshasa clandestinely to reinforce and supply the MPLA's First Military Region, in Northern Angola.

But owing to circumstances beyond their control, our five comrades were not able to fulfil their mission. They were seized by Roberto Holden's counter-revolutionary bandits and taken to the Kinkuzu concentration camp in Congo Kinshasa, where they were imprisoned with other MPLA comrades. They were later barbarously murdered.

This day is the national day of Angolan Women.

On this day we published four prison poems -- 4 MESSES OF LIFE -- by Deolinda Rodrigues and, in so doing, the MPLA Department of Information and Propaganda (DIP) pays its most profound and heartfelt tribute to the memory of these valiant OMA (Organisation of Angolan Women) fighters who fell for Angola and for Lifel.

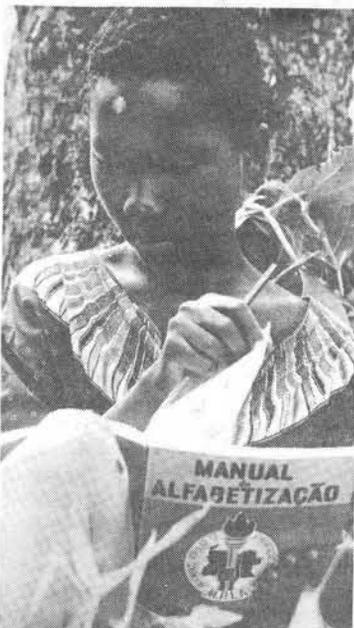
Deolinda Rodrigues was a one-time member of the Executive Committee of the MPLA and a leader and founder-member of the Organisation of Angolan Women (OMA).

More than a literary expression, these 4 poems are a cry of extraordinary vigour, of indestructible moral power and tremendous political and patriotic conviction. The poems were written in the dungeons of Kinkuzu where, until their death, neither torture, humiliation, nor the most extreme physical and moral violence could shake the absolute determination of Deolinda Rodrigues and her companions to struggle for Angola and the MPLA.

The exemplary moral dignity of their resistance to criminal blackmail prevented Deolinda and her comrades from returning to the freedom of "being themselves again" in the collective effort of those who are marching with the MPLA for the independence of Angola.

This cry of accusation against the traitors to Africa

and Angola, the Portuguese oppressors and their imperialist friends, against the "bastard son" -- a bastard because he is a traitor and puppet allied with the settler, a tool of imperialism -- has broken through the bars and subterranean cells of Kinkuzu. It has broken through the walls and the barriers of crime, bursting forth like a watchword addressed to the guerrillas and to the people of whom Deolinda is the beloved and noble daughter. And her nobility and high political consciousness were such (until the death which has secured for her an eternal place



in the garden of the living) that in the courageous tribute to 4 February which took place in the death cell, her clenched fist was an invincible challenge to the imperialist, colonialist and racist forces in the world.

"Three clenched fists" for Vietnam and Latin America, for Angola and Africa as a whole.

In recalling Deolinda and her companions, we recall the total sacrifice of all the women guerrillas, all the militants fighting for freedom and independence in the world, against racial discrimination, injustice, poverty and the exploitation of man.

This sprig of poems by Deolinda is also an armful of Eighth of March flowers for all the women in the world.

## Special Communique No. 7/71

TEN YEARS have already passed since the Angolan people decided to solve their national problems in a determined way, so as to ensure in the years to come full political and military control for a new and prosperous Angola, an Angola where Angolans feel absolutely free and take part in all national activities.

It had become necessary to embark upon a gigantic task of high responsibility, and action was unleashed on 4 February 1961, in Luanda, with lightning activities in well determined places.

Our action, the certainty of our results and our firm belief in victory made the MPLA into a vanguard organisation, the only one capable of leading the almost daily military operations we have to carry out, thereby guaranteeing at least minimum security for a population under constant threat from the Portuguese colonial forces stationed in Angola.

It is within this context that on 16 February 1971, the MPLA's fighting forces again attacked the Caripande post, a barracks of considerable strategic importance. At 5.10 a.m. that day, 185 mortar shells and 25 cannon shells demolished Caripande.

Three ammunition stores were hit and a dormitory was destroyed, as was an approximately 15-metre wall which served as protection for one of the units. The radio installations were totally destroyed and also a tractor parked in the middle of the barracks. The enemy suffered heavy loss of life.

The MPLA guerrillas concluded the operation at 5.35. Twenty-five minutes later 2 aircraft carried away the dead and wounded.

The following day, wishing to intimidate the population, 8 enemy aircraft patrolled the banks of the Zambezi.

Yet another MPLA victory arousing the enthusiasm of the population and resulting from our guerrillas' determination to carry out ever more operations to ensure our people's complete victory and make Angola a free and prosperous country.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN

# FRENCH ARMS FOR PORTUGAL

FRANCE's attitude towards Africa is clear and can fool no one.

Owing to the process of decolonisation it embarked upon in part of Africa ten years ago and to its somewhat independent stand on foreign policy -- i.e. Vietnam and the Middle East -- France has succeeded in hoodwinking certain African countries. Its policy of "co-operation", which has to a certain extent balanced budgets in its former colonies which always show a deficit, has done the rest.

But now that the stakes have shifted to the southern part of our continent, the mask has fallen.

Yet even in 1961, when the Angolan people had to take up arms to put an end to decrepit, brutal and backward colonialism, France consistently abstained in international organisations. Southern Africa was far too important economically for it to accept a genuinely revolutionary situation there.

South Africa meant gold and the investor's paradise, while Portugal presented very important advantages for the creation of the French strike force and for its space programme, at the same time as being an inexhaustible source of cheap labour.

Portugal's possessions also offered vital advantages:

- The archipelago of the Azores could serve French ambitions in the field of space research;
- a further inexhaustible source of cheap labour;
- a potential market for investors and, above all, an outlet for its production of war material.

Playing the game of the carrot and the stick, the French government made itself the dear friend of certain African countries while at the same time arming the last colonial power -- Portugal.

Indeed, Portugal has received the following, on extremely favourable terms of payment:

- Daphne submarines
- fast escort vessels
- NORATLAS freight planes adapted for tactical bombing
- Alouette II and III helicopters
- SA 330 PUMA helicopters, all equipped with 20 mm. cannon and air to ground rockets

-- electronic radar observation equipment, bomb release mechanisms for aircraft, etc.

-- PANHARD D automatic machine-guns etc.

In 1969, Portugal was the third biggest buyer of French aircraft. All these arms sold by France are of course used for the genocide of our people.

This French position towards the liberation movements in the Portuguese colonies is fully evident in all international bodies and it also shows itself in the hos-

tile attitude taken towards our nationals in transit through France. Moreover, since the trip to Paris of Rui Patriçio (Portuguese minister of foreign affairs), the French police have been asking nationals of the Portuguese colonies to produce documents which prove they have done compulsory military service.

The only Angolans and Portuguese that the French want are those who have taken part in the genocide of our people.

DIP

Lusaka, 17 March 1971

## 10th ANNIVERSARY OF MPLA

The Fourth of February 1971 -- the 10th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle in Angola -- was solemnly commemorated everywhere in the world where there are militants and friends of the MPLA.

This historic day was celebrated in Lusaka with a big meeting at the School of Arts and Crafts, a huge demonstration of support and solidarity for our struggle. The Zambian authorities were represented by a Minister of State and the Governor of Lusaka.

In addition to these Zambian officials, the meeting was attended by ambassadors and embassy staff from friendly countries, representatives of other liberation movements and many members of the public. After speeches by our comrade, the MPLA Representative in Zambia, the members of the Zambian Government and our FRELIMO and ANC comrades in the struggle, a film on the MPLA guerrilla war in Angola was shown, followed by a play about the Fourth of February put on by our comrades.

\* \* \*

The following extract is from issue No. 565 of the Luanda review "Noticia":

"The presentation of a residence certificate has again become compulsory for anyone who leaves Luanda. Having an identity card is still important but no longer sufficient".

This is clear proof of the presence of MPLA guerrillas at the gates of Luanda and of the progress of our militants' clandestine work in the capital of Angola. The PIDE-DGS are stepping up

their measures for repressing and controlling the Angolan people, all of which gives the lie to the intensive colonialist propaganda on "the climate of peace, order and progress" they claim exists in Angola.

\* \* \*

The Portuguese colonialists are increasing their plunder of the mineral wealth of Angola over more than 1,200,000 square kilometres of the area of our country.

The main fields of exploitation are diamonds, manganese, iron, mica, gold, crude oil and bituminous substances. The robbers of the Angolan people are trying to grab the maximum in their race against time, knowing full well that they will lose all with the victorious advance of the MPLA forces and the independence of Angola.

\* \* \*

In Lusaka, the MPLA was visited by three delegates from the World Peace Council. By honouring us with their presence, these illustrious visitors, members of an international organisation which upholds the rights of the peoples to peace and freedom, wished once again to demonstrate their full and ever active solidarity with the struggle we are waging for national independence. A general meeting was held at which MPLA militants had the opportunity to tell these comrades how much we appreciate and value their action within the framework of international support for our struggle.

# THE NATIONALISTS TRIALS

(Continued from Page 4)

## VILAR DO PARAISO

On 3 February 1964, I was released (?) but taken to Vilar do Paraiso, a borough of Vila Nova de Gaia, where I stayed under restricted residence at the Boa Nova Seminary run by the Overseas Mission Fathers. My movements were limited to that borough of Gaia. My telephone was tapped, my mail censored and all visitors were checked. PIDE agents and other informers watched the doors of the Seminary day and night and dogged my steps wherever I went.

I spent three years (1964-67) at Vilar do Paraiso under these conditions.

As a consequence of Pope Paul VI's personal intervention with the President of the Portuguese Republic during his pilgrimage to Fatima, I was finally authorised to move freely anywhere in the country, although still forbidden to return to my country or to go abroad.

On 10 October 1967, I came to live in Lisbon and enrolled in the Law Faculty, at the same time giving religious services in the church of S. Joao de Brito (Alvalade).

## SIXTH IMPRISONMENT

On 7 April 1970, I was arrested for the sixth time, in the street as I was leaving home to go to mass. It was the most incredible scene, more like a kidnapping in Latin America. Without any explanation or identification, I was violently dragged into the back of a Volkswagen, to the astonishment of the many people who rushed to see this edifying spectacle...

Caxias prison, 9/1/71

Joachim Pinto de Andrade

The following extracts from the statement Joachim Pinto de Andrade made to PIDE agents on 30 June 1960, after his first arrest, explain the motivation which has always guided him and those who are his companions in the struggle and in detention.

"Independence is to the people what liberty is to the individual. In my capacity as a priest, an African originating from this country, I have problems which are of concern to this people, through daily and, so to speak, lived direct knowledge, and I experience them with the particularly acute sensitivity of a man who identifies with these problems, owing to bonds of blood and historical links. The problem of education and culture, of work and wages, racial discrimination, achieving citizenship, participating in government affairs, and so many others. Delays in the solution of these problems are for us a cause for concern and discontent. The youngest and most enlightened of us note with bitterness that all legal and constitutional means are virtually forbidden them. And so they have desperately embarked upon clandestine struggle. Yet however erroneous the paths one may sometimes follow, what man and, above all, what Christian or priest, can close his ears to the cries rising from the depths and which, in a just God's world, are pleading for justice and the spirit of fraternity.

I am firmly convinced that, in relations between individuals and peoples, monologues can only be harmful and that the need for a dialogue is proving increasingly urgent. And this is known as co-operation. As Saint-Exupery said: "Only men who co-operate are brothers"..."

## 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 poisonous since it contains arsenic, the lethal subcutaneous dose of which is one gramme per kilo of body weight. As for picloran, 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 a 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.

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

### ANGOLA IN ARMS

(English edition)  
Vol. 2, No. 2: March/April, 1971  
Published by the  
Propaganda and Information Dept.  
(Delegation in Tanzania),  
People's Movement for the  
Liberation of ANGOLA (MPLA)  
All correspondence:  
DIP DELEGATION,  
Box 20793,  
DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania.

# War Communique No. 4/71

## (District of Moxico and Kuando-Kubango)

FOR TEN YEARS now Angola has been a battlefield on which the MPLA guerrillas have been accumulating victory after victory over an enemy who has great resources in terms of military material, but whose desperation is rendered even greater by the unjustness of the war he is fighting.

From the zones and regions under our control and others still in dispute we receive encouraging news on the extension of the armed struggle throughout our national territory by the heroic MPLA guerrillas.

In the Third Region, the districts of Moxico and Kuando-Kubango, the fighters are carrying on ardently and the MPLA is not halting in its advance towards Victory.

### ZONE C:

11/11/70 -- At 3 p.m. a group of militiamen and GEs (special groups) left the Kangambo post with the aim of invading an MPLA guerrilla base near the Quembo river. They were spotted by one of the guards who immediately ran to warn the detachment. An ambush was laid and the shameless band fell into it, suffering an unverified number of losses. The enemy abandoned the terrain in total disorder, returning to their post in the same manner. There were no losses on our side.

### ZONE F:

3/11/70 -- At 7 p.m., 2 military vehicles (Unimogs) transporting colonialist soldiers to the Ntiengo (Kuito-Kuanavale) post were approaching the strategic hamlet (ndandanda) of Kissende, Kuito river, when the leading vehicle hit an anti-car mine, causing the enemy 10 dead and 6 wounded. The vehicle was completely destroyed.

4/11/70 -- At 10 a.m., at the Portuguese strategic post of Xingango, near the Kuango

river, two policemen entered a field of anti-personnel mines anticipatively laid by MPLA guerrillas. They were killed on the spot.

5/11/70 -- At 1 p.m., a group of Portuguese colonialist militiamen on patrol by the Kuango river, at the Mupeku strategic hamlet (ndandanda) entered a minefield, leaving behind 2 dead.

7/11/70 -- At 11 a.m., near the Npemba river, a tributary of the Kuhiriri, in the Alto Longa post area, a group of colonialist militiamen were trying to cross a bridge across the river when they entered a minefield laid by MPLA guerrillas. The enemy suffered 2 dead and 2 wounded.

20/11/70 -- Kemusekeles Angolan puppets had an encounter with our guerrillas on patrol in the area of the banks of the Kuito river. On their way back to their post, the same group of puppets hit a minefield laid by MPLA guerrillas.

17/11/70 -- At 6.30 p.m., on the banks of the Liamba-

la river, a tributary of the Kuhiriri, a group of 5 of the colonialists' militiamen on patrol near the river set off mines laid by MPLA guerrillas. Puppet Yeta Kilombo was killed and another was gravely wounded.

13/11/70 -- Near the Kuhiriri river, colonialist militiamen from the Luntongo post entered a field of anti-personnel mines and suffered dead and wounded.

22/11/70 -- While attempting to leave their Mupeku strategic hamlet, Portuguese militiamen entered a field of anti-personnel mines and suffered 1 dead and 2 wounded.

24/11/70 -- A group of GE troops from the Luntongo ndandanda were attempting to take MPLA guerrillas by surprise when they were ambushed and suffered 1 dead.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MPLA

Angola, 30/11/70

## PORTUGUESE BUDGET FOR THE EXPEDITIONARY MILITARY FORCES IN THE COLONIES

Allotments over a four-year period  
(in millions of escudos)

Territory and year	Army	Air force	Navy	Total
<b>ANGOLA</b>				
1967	533.0	180.0	69.0	782.0
1968	678.9	200.5	71.9	951.3
1969	974.7	220.0	94.9	1,289.6
1970	1,301.0	240.4	106.0	1,647.4
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>				
1967	609.4	166.0	63.0	838.4
1968	667.3	180.0	63.0	910.3
1969	674.0	202.0	69.0	945.0
1970	769.1	230.0	79.0	1,078.1
<b>GUINEA BISSAU AND THE CAPE VERDE ARCHIPELAGO</b>				
1967	45.1	33.6	29.4	108.1
1968	46.6	36.8	34.6	118.0
1969	56.1	38.3	45.5	139.9
1970	60.1	59.3	64.7	184.1

Sent by : DIP DELEGATION,  
Box 20793,  
Dar es Salaam, TANZANIA.

TO :



# ANGOLA in ARMS

information organ of the

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA



No. 3

May/June, 1971

Vol. 2

## PORTUGUESE PROPAGANDA MEDIA TO FOOL OUR PEOPLE

TEN YEARS ago the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola launched in our country the armed struggle on the initiative of heroic MPLA militants. With tenacity and intelligence the guerrilla war has advanced on many fronts and our people's revolutionary attitude has been accentuated and become clearer. The expansion of our struggle and its thoroughgoing nature are not to be measured only by the military fronts and areas under our control; another more essential yardstick is the very character of the struggle, the way in which the idea of revolution has taken root in the minds of our militants.

Today we can be certain that the eyes of our people are upon the MPLA as the irreplaceable vanguard in our fight. Driven to despair by

the fact of struggle in three of their colonies -- Angola, Guinea and Mozambique -- the Portuguese colonialists are trying to salvage their position by barbarous repression against the peoples in these African countries, carrying out a shameless and torrential mind-poisoning campaign and using all the propaganda media at their disposal to try to fool our people.

Apart from the additional technical means supplied to their war apparatus and its growing budget allotment, the Portuguese colonialists are also seeking to deceive, bribe and corrupt the population through their so-called psycho-social campaign. Although there is no doubt that our enemy, the Portuguese colonialists, have been forced to make certain political

concessions to the Angolan people, these concessions are sheer demagoguery. They can never achieve the major objectives of our struggle. They are no more than signs of the dawn which is shattering the colonialist night.

The improved living standards of a few Angolans, the growing number of schools and hospitals and the benefits suddenly accorded to Angolans, including certain social benefits, are all victories which our people have won through armed struggle.

The recent proposal put forward by Marcelo Caetano, President of the Portuguese Council of Ministers, is a further victory for our people and is clear evidence of the extent to which the colonialists are feeling the burden of the war. But such victories are hardly sufficient to satisfy our people's right to independence. The Angolan people do not accept crumbs from the colonialist oppressor. We are not fighting to win favors and graces from the Portuguese government, which has exploited our land and oppressed our people and which is hated by all patriots. We are fighting for a right. The right is TO BE FREE. The right is TO GOVERN OURSELVES. The right TO PRESENT OURSELVES TO THE WORLD WITH OUR OWN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PERSONALITY. The right TO BE RESPECTED AS A PEOPLE who have for centuries contributed to the progress of mankind.

The proposals for the autonomy of the colonies and, hence, for Angola's autonomy, are full of all the Portuguese government's habitual ambiguity and demagoguery. The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola once again affirms that it will not be swayed by Senhor Caetano's demagogic tactics. The only possible outcome of this struggle will be TOTAL INDEPENDENCE. Our struggle will continue,

## EDITORIAL

**THE meeting which took place in Lisbon between the Foreign Ministers of member countries of NATO and Caetano's government, constituted, in the first place, a declared support on the part of the NATO for the Portuguese colonialist policy and simultaneously a manoeuvre 'in extremis' to fortify and save a moribund Portuguese colonialism. The fact that NATO has proposed and accepted a Portuguese capital to hold its meeting is a further addition to the aggression that is being waged against Africa in general and against the countries that are fighting for their liberation. The NATO countries participate, to a large or small extent, with their capital in the exploitation of the people of Angola.**

On the other hand Portugal possesses, in Europe and in her colonies, geographical positions which could serve as bases for offensive and defensive operations in Europe. Similarly, Portugal wants, in connivance with racist South Africa, to enlarge the aggressive zones of operation for NATO in the South Atlantic -- be it by offering her bases in the colony; be it by making way for complete imperialist investment. This could be explanation enough of NATO's wish to uphold the 'status quo'.

By using NATO weapons in the colonial war, with the silent and veiled approval of NATO Portugal involves all member countries since a long time, in the conflict between Portugal and our people and makes them accomplices of genocidal and criminal aggression. In making the conflict an international one by supporting Portugal, NATO serves the expansionist interests of imperialism which wants to transfer its defeat in the Far East to carry out greater massacres in Africa on the people under colonialism and apartheid.

The experience of a ten-year progressive war on our part will transform the focus of the international war which the Lisbon meeting wished to create into defeats for European expansionism and American imperialism.

MPLA strongly condemns Lisbon's aggression and will continue its struggle against all enemies of independence and liberty for the Angolan people -- be it the Portuguese colonialist or any other countries or organisations which support Portugal.

# WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS ANGOLA

A DELEGATION from the WIDF, the Women's International Democratic Federation, consisting of Comrade Cecile Hugel, Secretary-General, and her secretary Comrade Deniele Jeannet, have just been inside Angola, invited by OMA, the Organisation of Angola Women, the MPLA's mass women's organisation. Accompanied by Comrade Tchiungue, a leading member of OMA, the delegation visited one of the regions in our country under MPLA control and, through their contact with the civilian population, with OMA militants, partisans and MPLA leaders, they were able to see for themselves the intensive and hard, but inspiring work of a new political



Mrs. Cecile Hugel, Secretary General WIDF

reality: independence in embryo in a country of which a large part is still occupied.

This visit by comrades Cecile Hugel and Daniele Jeannet was also in implementation of the decision taken by the WIDF Council to stimulate worldwide solidarity with the women and peoples in the countries under Portuguese colonial domination, and Angola in particular, in their national liberation struggle. This visit also came within the broad framework of direct contact between the WIDF Secretary-General and member organisations in Africa on the occasion of the International Year of Struggle against Racism and Colonialism proclaimed by the UN.

The WIDF representatives visited Mali, the Republic of Guinea and Congo Brazzaville before spending some time among the MPLA fighters in Angola.

In the following interview initially broadcast direct to Angola in the Fighting Angola programme, they gave their impressions of their visits:

Q. Comrade Cecile Hugel, what do you think of the emancipation of women within the MPLA and in the regions you visited?

A. The emancipation of the Angolan woman comes within the context of the people's overall struggle, under the leadership of the MPLA, for the independence of Angola and for a future of progress and democracy, which is the necessary condition for the emancipation and equal rights of women. By making their contribution to the Angolan people's struggle in every sphere of health, supplies and child education, women also taking part in the actual armed struggle, they have won the great respect of the men comrades. We also met ordinary women of the people and considering the level of Angola's development, we were struck by the astounding

awareness of these women. But they still have great difficulties and in order to carry on the work they have started they need the fraternal help of their men comrades and the combined efforts of all the women.

Q. Comrade Cecile, what does the Federation see to be the importance of OMA in the general struggle for the emancipation of women in Africa and the world?

A. As the Angolan women's mass organisation, OMA is at present involved in an experience which holds our full attention on a worldwide level and also in relation to Africa, where many problems relating to the position of women in society, at work and in the family still remain to be solved. The fact that the leadership of the Women's International Democratic Federation unanimously decided that the visit to Angola should be made by the Secretary-General herself is a reflection of the importance the Federation attaches to OMA. Like our Vietnamese sisters, they are giving tangible proof of the contribution that women can make to the struggle of their people as a way of advancing the women's rights cause itself.

Q. Comrade Cecile, taking the world anti-imperialist strategy as a whole, what do you think to be the place held by the MPLA and the Angolan people on that combat front?

A. Since Angola is one of the largest countries in Africa and one of the richest, owing to its vast and only partially tapped resources, it offers brilliant prospects for the future. Moreover, its strategic position is of special importance to Southern Africa and, therefore, to all of Africa, which puts it in the forefront as far as its international role is concerned.

(Continued from Page 9)

## Portuguese propaganda

regardless of all manoeuvres. Structured to carry on the fight until our people are completely free and until total independence can be freely enjoyed by our entire population, we will carry on with our struggle.

Side by side with the Portuguese colonialists are their congregated allies, the imperialists and racists of every brand, each trying out his own political tactics in our country for the purpose of safeguarding interests built up on the backs of our people. These imperialists are bent at all costs on opening breaches between Angolans, financing and sponsoring puppet groups which call themselves liberation movements so as to make it appear to the world that we are divided and, therefore, incompetent.

Puppets have made their appearance here and there, some short-lived and others more persistent. All of them have been backed by the formidable machinery the imperialists have at their disposal and known so well how to manipulate. Yet the mercenary character of these groupings, which makes them fall prey to narrow tribalism and preconceptions of all kinds, makes it impossible for them to win the confidence of even those Angolans they say they want to defend. The MPLA trusts in the power of its political orientation and in the justness of its ultimate objectives.

## DELEGATION VISITS ANGOLA

By fighting for the liberation of their country, the people of Angola, led by a unitary national liberation movement which, as we saw, is extremely popular, are making a great contribution to the overall struggle of the peoples against imperialism which, seeing its approaching defeat in Indochina, is increasingly concentrating its efforts and its attempts at interference on Africa.

Q. After your contact with MPLA militants, what do you think of the principles of the MPLA's political orientation in the independence struggle?

A. During our visit and the discussions we had with

for our visit, especially from the point of view of safety, protecting us from any contact with the Portuguese colonialist troops.

Q. Could you give us your impressions of the seminar jointly organised by OMA and the WIDF during your visit?

A. We found the OMA comrades who attended the seminar for 4 days to be full of good will and eager to benefit to the full from the experience of other women's organisations affiliated to the WIDF which for many years have been fighting with their people for their country's national liberation. They showed that they wanted to play



OMA and MPLA militants and with the Angolan people who received us in the liberated regions, we were able to see for ourselves that the struggle waged by the MPLA is a just struggle against colonialism and imperialism, waged in a spirit devoid of all racism and tribalism. Consequently, this fully corresponds to the concept of national liberation struggle which we uphold and which we call upon women to take an active part in.

Q. Did you note or hear of any influence in Angola of any organisations apart from the MPLA?

A. We walked for days inside Angola and we were able to question the people. From this we can state that no such influence exists. When people speak of national liberation in Angola, they speak of the MPLA.

Q. What can you say about the presence of the Portuguese?

A. Owing to the military successes of the MPLA, which has retained the military initiative, our Angolan comrades were able to ensure the best conditions

an even more effective part in the Angolan people's struggle. Of course they lack even the most basic things. But the WIDF has promised to help them to the best of its ability, as it did for our sisters in Indochina. We think such a seminar could be repeated with other Angolan women and we must say that we learnt a very great deal from it, since it gave us far more insight into the problems of Angolan women.

Q. Are you considering new forms of solidarity with our fighting people?

A. Of course after such a visit, after meeting the people we have met, after seeing the problems faced by the Angolan people, especially the women and children, it is logical that we should be considering new forms of solidarity, both political, moral and material. We are going to launch a big propaganda campaign on the Angolan people's struggle as quickly as possible and for this we will publish a booklet with the many photographs we took in Angola. We also have plans for the training of women cadres, especially midwives,

as well as for an international bank account for solidarity with the fighting Angolan women.

Q. Comrade Cecile, if you would like to send a message not only to the Angolan people, to the Organisation of Angolan Women, to those who were with you during your stay in Angola in the MPLA's liberated areas, but also to the women in the part still under Portuguese colonialist control who are also impatient to play their part in our national liberation cause, the microphone is yours.

A. First, we should like to address ourselves to all the OMA and MPLA comrades with whom we spent such unforgettable and inspiring days. To Comrade Tchiungue, who represented OMA at our side; to Comrade Chipenda, member of the CCPM and co-ordinator of the MPLA's mass movements, who showed us such kindness and did every thing in his power to help us in our task; to Comrade Dangereux, the political commissar who had the great responsibility of taking us into his country and returning us safe and sound to the comrades who couldn't come with us; to the comrades inside, Silivelli, Mankandy, Dezoito de Maio, Quatro de Febrero, and especially Comrade Chapa Kisi, who gave us a magnificent demonstration of the participation of Angolan women in the national liberation struggle, who welcomed us with the military honours of a women's detachment; to Comrade Guayro of the Information Department, with a grateful and affectionate thought for the constant assistance he gave us; and finally, to all the comrades we saw, with whom we lived in an atmosphere of deep fraternity, we express our heartiest thanks and we wish them lots of success in their struggle and assure them that we will do all we can to justify the confidence they have placed in us and, through the solidarity of the women of the whole world, to help effectively to support their courageous and just struggle. To the Angolan women who are still under the yoke of Portuguese colonialism, we say have courage and hope, because the visit we have just made has further strengthened our conviction that this hope is justified, that victory is certain and that this victory will be that of all the peoples in the world who love justice, freedom and progress.

# CHILDREN'S DAY

On 20 November 1959, seventy-eight nations proclaimed the Declaration of the Rights of Children at the United Nations General Assembly.

This Declaration states, and we quote: "The child shall be protected from practices which may foster racial, religious and any other form of discrimination. He shall be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood and in full consciousness that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellow men" (end of quotation).

## Message from Angolan youth

Message from the youth of Angola to all the peace and progress loving peoples.

BECAUSE the Angolan revolution is a link in the chain of the world revolution, the youth of Angola, who are fighting inside their country under the leadership of their vanguard, the MPLA, form an integral part of the youth of all countries who love peace, democracy and social progress.

Led by the MPLA, the youth of Angola are well aware of the political realities of the world youth, which helps them to solve many of their problems.

The relations which have been established between the youth of Angola and the various international youth organisations make it possible for young Angolans to know about the activities of other young people who are working for a better future, while at the same time the youth of the world are kept informed about the problems of the Angolan youth.

At a time when the barbarous fascist Portuguese colonialists are using chemical warfare in Angola, destroying crops in order to sow misery and famine in the areas under the control of our armed forces, at a time when the Portuguese colonialists are showing their savagery by burning our people

On INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY, it is impossible not to refer to the millions of children throughout the world who are deprived of the care they need for the full development of their abilities; the children who daily suffer terror and the effects of the aggressive wars of fascism, colonialism and racism. So many millions of children without food, clothing or shelter ... abandoned. Among these millions we included the Angolan children who are the innocent victims of colonialism, racism and the barbarous repression of the Portuguese soldiers.



with napalm, never forgetting the suffering of the heroic brother people of Vietnam, the valiant Indo-chinese peoples' courageous struggle against US imperialism, the brave Palestinian people's liberation struggle and that of all the other peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for their freedom, the youth of Angola reaffirm, before all the peoples in the world, their determination to fight colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism to the end.

The youth of Angola will always remember the active support of friendly countries and call upon all the peoples in the world who love peace, democracy and progress to help the Angolan people's liberation struggle.

There are countless numbers of Angolan children who die of hunger; lack of medical care, poverty, napalm burns, bombing raids and even under the machetes (pangas) of the sadistic murderers in the Portuguese colonial army. None of the Rights of Children proclaimed in the United Nations Declaration are respected in Angola.

Angolan children suffer racial discrimination in schools, churches and hospitals. In no aspect of the life they are forced to live in a colonial society do they meet with the spirit of "understanding, tolerance and friendship."

In the liberated areas of Angola, the MPLA gives special and loving care to educating and looking after the children who represent the future of our country and who are those who will continue the Angolan Revolution.

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. 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. The chemicals also have very harmful effects on human beings, causing pulmonary constriction, digestive disorders and mouth bleeding. They caused congenital malformations in CHILDREN born of affected pregnant women.

As a result of these new crimes, the Angolan children 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 Angolan children urgently appeal to all people of goodwill to help mount an immediate and a massive campaign for food and seeds for the victims of these crimes.

# ANGOLANS FIGHT NEW RACIAL BARBARISM

Interview published in  
"The Standard" (Tanzania)  
April 23, 1971.

Q. After ten years of your armed struggle I believe the situation now is that the MPLA is controlling considerable areas of Angola — but that you face serious problems of food shortage because the Portuguese are using defoliants and napalm.

A. Yes.... today we control about one-third of our country. The front has advanced towards the centre of Angola, about 600 kilometres — or 45 day's march — from the Zambian border. From north to south the liberated area covers about double that distance.

The Portuguese thought that with the large infantry at their disposal, and a certain amount of mobility in transport, they would be able to bar the way to our advance. But they realised they were not going to succeed this way, so they made a tremendous effort to develop their air force by buying bombers and helicopters.

And the country which has supplied Portugal with its most effective weapon, the helicopter, is France.

Recently the Portuguese have started using the SR 330 Puma. This is much larger than the Alouette. It can carry three times as many troops and has considerable fire power, with its 20 millimetre machine-gun and rocket.

Since 1968 the tactic has been massive bombing, followed by sending in commandos. They weren't able to stop the advance of our fighters this way either.

Now they are using the last weapon they have — famine. The destruction of all crops with defoliants. They want to destroy life in the liberated areas through hunger.

Today two-thirds of our crops in the liberated areas have been completely destroyed, and the destruction is continuing. The bush has lost most of its leaves.

They are throwing chemicals into the rivers to kill the fish. From helicopters they are shooting wild game, which is the source of meat for our guerrillas.

Q. This sounds like the second attempt in history to do away with a massive number of Angolan people. As we know the population has not yet recovered in size from the days of slavery. Where are these defoliants coming from?

A. It appears that the Portuguese can now manufacture defoliants themselves. But at first the defoliants came directly from the United States the same place where the Angolan slaves were sent ... There's one thing I'd like to add about this question of chemical weapons. Although they may be effective in our rear, in those areas where the population have no kind links with the Portuguese, if they were to start this tactic of chemical warfare in the area where we are now advancing they would be hitting the very people they claim they are fighting to defend.

Our situation is difficult, but we are continuing to advance. This doesn't effect the guerrilla so much as the population in the liberated areas. We are making a tremendous effort now to supply foodstuffs to these areas but we need more international help.

Q. What is the area over which they are spreading defoliant, and how many people are affected?



Iko Carreira is a member of the MPLA Executive Committee and of the movement's "High Command." In a life committed to Angolan liberation, he deserted the Portuguese Air Force on the orders of MPLA to join the armed struggle when it was launched in 1961.

A. It is not easy to estimate. They drop defoliants in all the areas where the people were growing their crops along the river banks. The liberated areas are in two districts, Cuando Cubango and Moxico, covering about 350,000 square kilometres. The last estimate of the population was 250,000 people, but we don't know how many have fled because of the devastation of their farms.

Q. How is it that you are able to operate a front so far into Angola, even though the enemy is trying to cut off your rear in this way?

A. The enemy tries but they are not going to succeed. They may burn our crops but we will grow more. In any case we are making this tremendous effort to supply the area with food.

We are also making big efforts to get the kind of arms that we need to shoot down planes — not old weapons of the first World War, but modern ones that will really be effective.

Q. You talked about the urgent need for international support to help you feed the people. In the same way you talk about the need for more and better arms. How can people around the world help the MPLA in this problem of supply?

A. Our struggle is part of the anti-imperialist struggle around the world, but is not as well known as the struggle in Vietnam or the Middle East. What friendly organisations and individuals can do is to help break down this silence around our struggle so we can get the aid we need so much to destroy this colonial monster.

Of course in a country like Tanzania where there is a party the political commissar should be the man trusted by the part. He is the man who introduces the party's directives for implementation.

In our country the political commissar is also responsible for liaison between the mass movements. But he is also the second in command of any unit, and his decision is always of very great importance in the decision of any organ of power.

It should be something similar for

independent countries who are going to organise themselves in this way. But I don't think one should make the political commissar the key man in the whole political-military organisation.

I think that the key to any organisation is a firm, clear and correct line, and good mobilisation. That is the key.

As far as arms are concerned, there is no African country which manufactures them. It will be necessary for the socialist countries to do more in their solidarity. This will come about not only through conviction and through internationalism, but also through pressure from friends — to make people realise the importance of helping more than they do at present.

About the Western countries we have no illusions. They are linked to Portugal through Nato and through their interests. Even so we ask the people of those countries to help with medicines and other similar supplies.

Q. The political and military orientation of liberation movements is of great interest to Tanzania at the moment. In his speech to introduce the Tanu Guidelines President Nyerere said: "In the great struggle before us the Party will be a liberation movement like Frelimo and MPLA. The Army will be the liberation army, the shield and power of the liberation..." What is a liberation army? How does it differ in structure and activity from the more traditional concept of a national army that African states inherited at independence?

A. We are touched by President Nyerere's clear understanding of the importance of revolutionary organisation — either to win independence or to keep it. The only way to win complete independence and keep it is to mobilise the masses of the people; to give them a correct political line, and to arm them. In other words no distinction should be made between what is political and what is military.

It is the coming together of these two which makes the strength of the

# THE NEW RACIAL BARBARISM

people. Among us there is no such difference. There is no separate political and military hierarchy — the two are integrated. Those who go and attack the Portuguese barracks, the guerrillas, are at exactly the same level as those who defend the people, normally known as the militia. And those who can lead in a battle can also lead at a political meeting.

The regular fighters, the militia and those who are involved in education are closely inter related. The question of education, of justice, of mobilising people, of leadership — all these are completely integrated. The same people who are fighting will do this other work.

The only difference between the army and the militia is that the militia is more or less static, they stay to defend the people in the village. The guerrillas are more mobile.

Women are also mobilised, they also have military training and carry weapons, and even in Primary schools the pupils start to learn to handle weapons. We are a people in arms. Armed with a certain political ideology and also with guns. Our president is also commander of the armed forces.

Q. The next question may not be so relevant to you because you are in an armed struggle and people are highly mobilised — but how do you cope with the problem of arming people with guns when they are not already armed with understanding, with ideology?

A. I think in order to arm people for a struggle like this they have to have an ideology and the road ahead has to be absolutely clear. This is the prerequisite for arming the people. The worst thing is to give someone a weapon when he does not know what to use it for.

In our situation it is not difficult

the general movement. This should be taken advantage of.

Q. In his speech the President brought in liberation movements in two ways. He said that the army should be LIKE MPLA or Frelimo, but he also said that the struggle in Southern Africa is Tanzania's struggle. The implication is that any setback in your struggle is also Tanzania's loss; that your victory is Tanzania's. In what ways, do you think, can the Southern African struggle be shown as relevant and immediate to Tanzanians in their everyday lives?

A. President Nyerere has always understood very well the importance of the struggle in Southern Africa. We are talking about frontiers which were arbitrarily established by the colonial powers. It is simply a fact that Africa will never be genuinely independent until the whole of Africa is independent.

What is now known as "Pale Power" in Southern Africa endangers the whole of independent Africa. Therefore the struggle which is being waged in the Portuguese colonies in Namibia, in Rhodesia and in South Africa is also the struggle of the Tanzanian people.

I think Tanzanians should feel they are part of the liberated areas of Angola. And like the population in our liberated region Mexico, they should produce more than they need, in order to help the fighters.

Sometimes here and sometimes in Zambia we are looked upon as people from outside ... unfortunate refugees who are forced to take up arms... In Angola if there is difficulty and distress in one area, then the people in another area will make an extra effort to help them. The people of Tanzania should feel the same way.

Q. I think President Nyerere has led the way to a different attitude to liberation movements by calling them the vanguard of the struggle. Not only because they are on the front lines, but also because of their level of awareness and mobilisation.

A. Well, we are sure that Africa is going to become much more united. We have the same confidence in the Tanzanian people as we have in our own people.

Q. What is the role of the political commissar in the fighting forces? What is his power? This may become relevant in the Tanzanian situation...

A. I don't know if our experience can serve as an example for a country like Tanzania, since we are a liberation movement. But the political commissar is the person who gives political guidance among the forces. He directs and controls the force politically. He is the political representative of the leadership of the organisation.



## War Communique

HELIPORTED Portuguese terrorist troops attacked the Centre of Revolutionary Instruction (C.I.R.) in Zone "C" of our Third Region. The enemy were driven back and suffered an uncounted number of losses.

The M.P.L.A. mourns the death of Pioneer Augusto Machele, who showed great bravery in defending his school, which is the same as saying the MPLA's school and that of the Angola people.

Augusto Machele is yet another child who has been cut down by the Portuguese colonialist bands of assassins, who try to show their courage by attacking minors or settlements made up of defenceless old people and women.

In memory of Augusto Machele, action and ever more action to make his total sacrifice useful to our people.

**VICTORY IS CERTAIN**

The Executive Committee of  
the MPLA

to make our people understand what exploitation is, and who the exploiter is. In an independent country it is rather more complicated. But in an African country which has not long emerged from colonialism there are still elements which can make this explanation easier.

Of course the image of modern towns, and African administrators enjoying privileges can hide the real truth — that most African states are still dependent.

Some leaders are afraid of announcing an ideology which will mobilise the masses. If the leaders don't find an ideological line the masses will, what is needed is a vast campaign of mobilisation and explanation, so the masses can see what has to be done to continue the struggle which the independent countries still have to wage.

There are already now in the towns a certain number of workers who can easily follow this line. They can give a firmness, a definite orientation to



Angola,  
22 March 1971.

# War Communiques

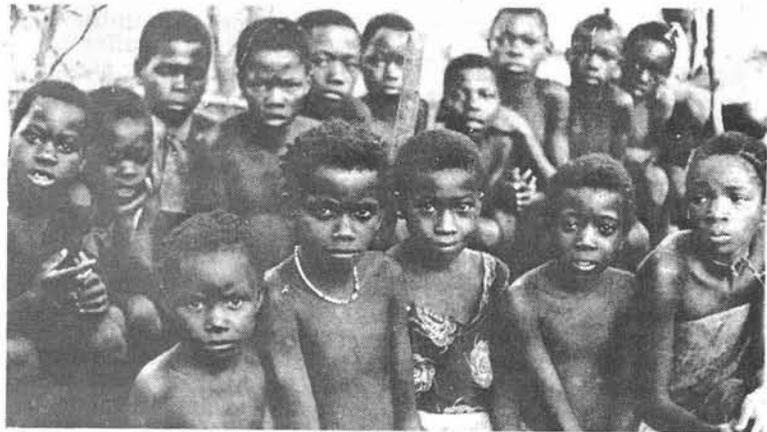
THE progress of the war calls for action and ever more action corresponding to each stage of its development. The MPLA, the vanguard of the Angolan people, is using every means to fight an enemy characterised by monstrous crimes, cold-blooded murder and the use of genocide. The struggle being led by the MPLA is, therefore, not only a war for the liberation of our homeland, but a fight against institutionalised banditry, against crime raised to the level of law and against murder transformed into Portugal's system and method for remaining in Africa.

During the period between January/March 1971 there were important operations, among many others, the following:

On 9 January, 3 enemy vehicles proceeding from Kuito Kuanaval barracks to Lipiri entered a minefield laid by our sappers near the Nsito river. One vehicle was completely demolished. Six of its occupants were killed and 3 gravely wounded.

On 10 January, MPLA guerrillas attacked colonialist forces quartered at Chief Kavanga's concentration camp. The enemy suffered losses. We captured uniforms and 31 head of cattle.

On 11 January, near the River Kakele, there was a clash between our forces and a large Portuguese terrorist



group. There were losses on both sides.

On 14 January, a motorised enemy column hit a minefield laid by our guerrillas on the road from Samahina to Cazage. One vehicle was destroyed and there was an unknown number of dead and wounded.

On 23 January, in the area of Kuito Kuanaval, a group of heliported colonialist troops were ambushed by our guerrillas. The Portuguese terrorists suffered four dead and two wounded.

On the same day, heliported colonialist troops attacked a settlement inhabited only by civilians -- old people, women and children. During the attack so characteristic of all colonialist operations, the only guerrilla comrade who was close to the village at that time rushed to help

the defenceless people and was killed. Our comrade, Kahanga Makaio, from Mavinga, forced the troops to retreat until a treacherous bullet killed him. He died gloriously. During the same period, the MPLA's fighting forces attacked the Kapoxi concentration camp. Five civilians who were being held prisoner there were released.

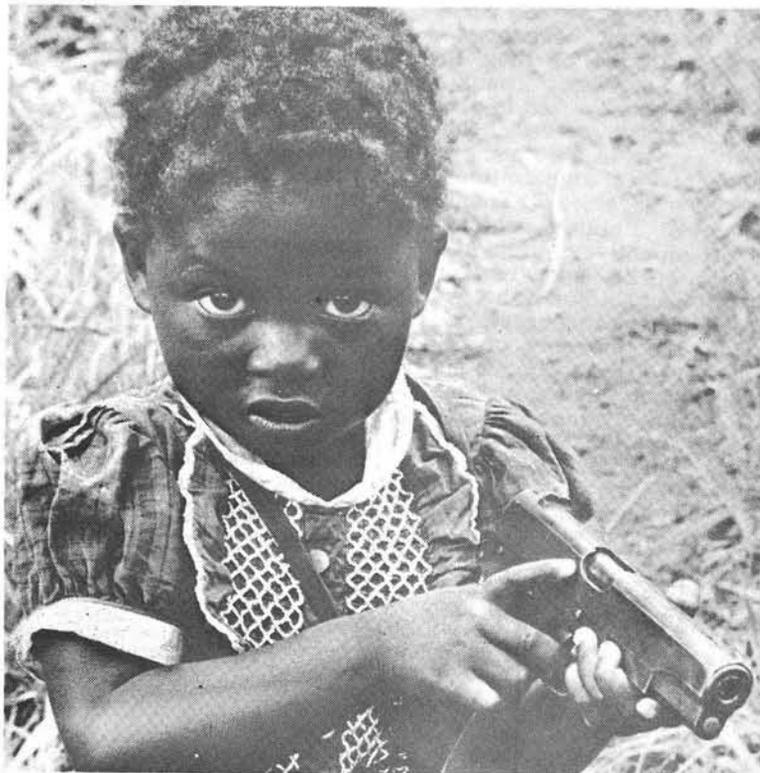
Also in this period, MPLA guerrillas attacked the ndandanda (concentration camp) of Chief Kandondo, inflicting losses on the enemy and taking colonialist soldier David Muchongo prisoner.

On 24 January, our fighters attacked the Portuguese colonialist camp on the river Wefu. The enemy sustained 3 colonialist troops killed and 1 wounded. Later in the day, again in the Kuito Kuanaval area, MPLA fighters attacked a "ndandanda" (strategic hamlet) and released 3 Angolans who were being held prisoner there.

On 27 January, an ambush prepared with mines laid along the lines of retreat inflicted 5 dead and 6 wounded on uniformed colonialists reinforced by a large group of Katangese mercenaries. Our forces seized war material and equipment.

On 1 February, an enemy platoon hit a minefield laid by our sappers, while the remainder of the column fell into an ambush near the River Canage, an area under MPLA control. Verified enemy losses were 6 dead and 7 wounded.

On 3 February, the Kari-pande barracks was attacked. 185 shells destroyed all the barracks, the radio house, one tractor and the landing strip. Special mention should be made of the participation of some of the members of



# War Communique

an MPLA women's brigade in this attack.

On 6 February, colonialist planes bombed the Chalala area. Three of the bombs failed to explode and were taken by our guerrillas for identification. There were no victims of the bombing raid.

On 8 February, 2 jeeps were ambushed on the road from Sange Planicie to Caiojambi. There were six dead and a number of wounded.

On 11 February, in the area of the River Canage, a company of dragoons was ambushed by our forces, suffering 3 dead and 5 wounded. The MPLA guerrillas mourn 1 loss. Again in the River Canage area, the MPLA fighters attacked a bivouac inflicting 10 dead and 14 wounded on the Portuguese terrorists. This large-scale operation caused total disarray in the enemy ranks. We mourn 1 loss as a result of an accident with a weapon.

On 15 February, at 9 a.m., a column of Unimog was ambushed. There was an unverified number of dead and wounded. One of our guerrillas was wounded.

On 24 February, a heliported company attempted to attack an MPLA guerrilla detachment east of the Luvuei barracks. This foolhardiness cost the colonialists 5 dead and 7 wounded. When they retreated in disarray, one of the platoons entered a minefield and suffered a further uncounted number of losses.

On 5 March, our guerrillas spotted a group of colonialist murderers heliported from the Mule barracks to the banks of the Kutaihi river for the purpose of attacking an MPLA detachment. Counter-offensive measures were taken immediately and the MPLA fighters gave the terrorists the punishment they deserved. Enemy casualties were 3 killed and 5 wounded.

On 7 March, as the group of terrorist mercenaries were preparing to regain their iron and concrete enclosure,

they were once again ambushed by our fighters, suffering a further one dead and 4 wounded.

On 7 March, at 11.20 a.m., an enemy boat on its way to the ruins of the Karipande barracks was sunk with its cargo of fascists and war material. It was not possible to verify the number of losses, owing to the rapidity with which the colonialist vessel sunk. Colonialist soldiers following some distance behind in another boat attempted an encirclement manoeuvre, as a result of which



there were a further 3 losses on the enemy side and one of our valiant fighters was wounded.

On the following day, a reinforced group from the Muie barracks was spotted on the way to the Kusihi river. An ambush was laid about 2 km, from the colonialist barracks, and the MPLA fighters severely punished the Portuguese terrorists, inflicting on them an unverified number of casualties. The enemy fled in disorder and we seized 5 offensive grenades and 90 rounds of FNM ammunitions.

On 9 March, an enemy convoy of Unimog vehicles set off an anti-car mine laid by the MPLA sappers and one of the vehicles was destroyed. That same night, and during the morning of the 10th, an MPLA detachment attacked an enemy bivouac with heavy machine-gun and bazooka fire, inflicting heavy losses on the colonialist enemy.

On 29 March, at 8 p.m.

combined MPLA forces attacked the Lumbala Leste colonialist barracks, containing a company reinforced by naval gunners. The MPLA artillery destroyed more than one third of the barracks infrastructure, silencing enemy riposte and inflicting dozens of dead and wounded on the Portuguese terrorists. Our forces came to within 200 metres of the enemy barracks, in open field, in order to unleash the violent attack which destroyed this colonialist island in MPLA-controlled territory.

Our attack forced the colonialists to involve large-scale forces, and it was also a tribute which our guerrillas paid to Commander Hoji ia Henda and to 14 April, Angolan Youth Day.

However we mourn three losses, before whom Angola in arms and our people bow their heads in gratitude, in their unshakable determination to continue to flagellate colonialism until it is driven out of our heroic land for all time.

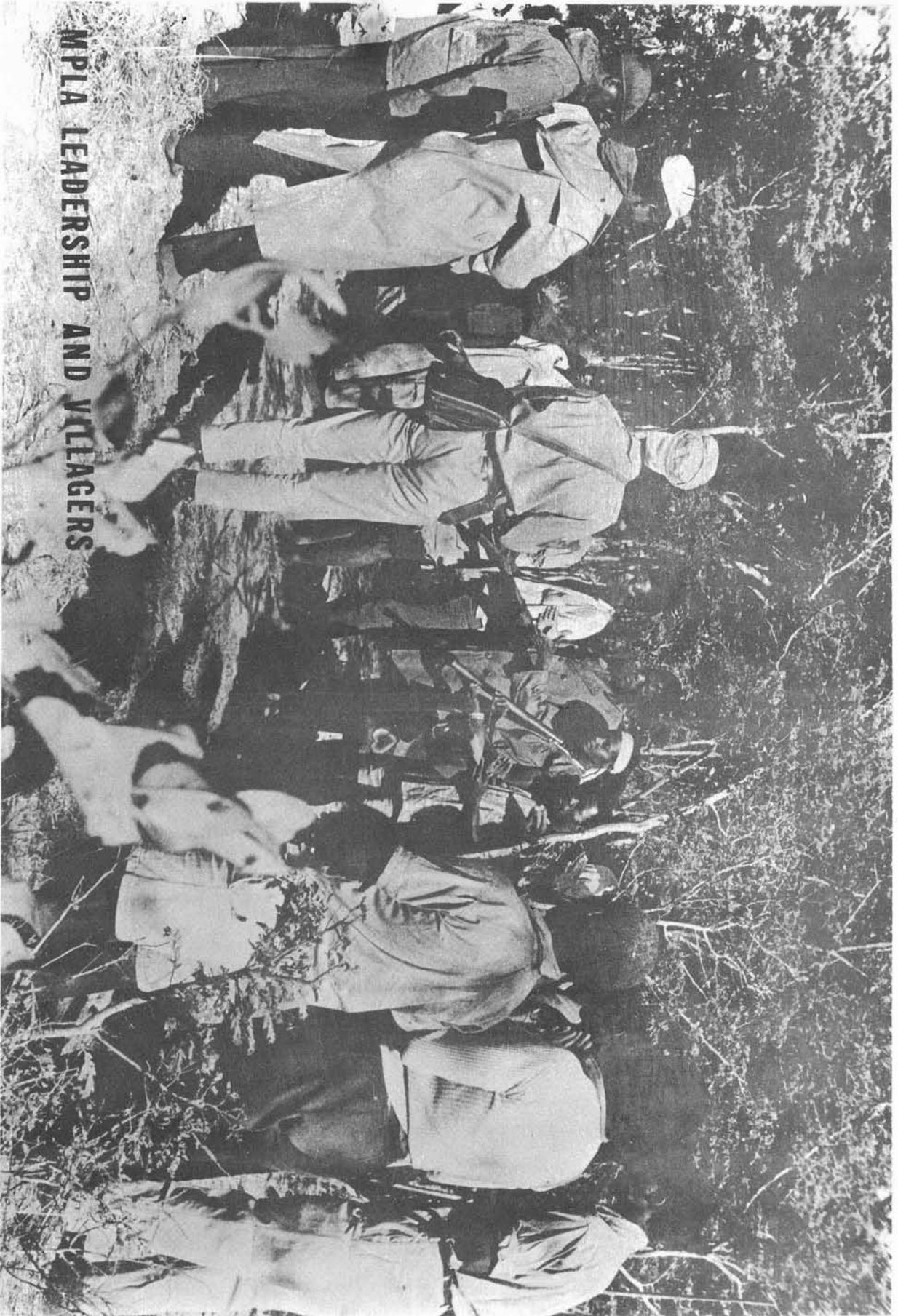
During the following days, colonialist naval gunners patrolled the Zambezi, Xifumage and Luena rivers and the Lucusse and Saliente de Cazombo roads, searching out guerrilla paths. Acting against these movements was successful.

The MPLA is fighting and it rejects colonialist manoeuvring. The MPLA is destroying the colonialist bastions. Bit by bit, the MPLA is liberating Angola from the clutches of colonialism.

**VICTORY IS CERTAIN**

**Sent by : DIP DELEGATION,  
Box 20793,  
Dar es Salaam, TANZANIA.**

**TO :**



**MPLA LEADERSHIP AND VILLAGERS**