



tricontinental scene



The FPLN of Portugal and... Guinea

Irrefutable Proofs of the Aggression of Portuguese Colonialism against
the Democratic Republic of Guinea

FROM the very first, the Patriotic Front of National Liberation (FPLN) condemned the fascist Portuguese Government for being responsible for the aggression against the Republic of Guinea.

Thanks to its militants in the heart of the colonialist armed forces, the Patriotic Front of National Liberation

is now able to present irrefutable proof of the participation of the Portuguese Government in the aggression against the Guinean Republic.

We reproduce here the information gathered by the FPLN from within the Portuguese Armed Forces.

THE invasion of the Republic of Guinea was planned on the basis of information supplied by the PIDE-DGS (Political Police), the governor of the Portuguese colony of Guinea, General Antonio Spínola and Rear Admiral Luciano Bastos, commander of the Naval Defense of this colony. The invasion was directed by Lieuten-

ant-Captain Guilherme Almor Alpoim Calvão.

The invasion forces were made up of a company of native commandos as their bridgehead; a detachment of Naval Specialists (No. 21, reinforced by officers and other elements of No. 22) led and directed by white officers and sergeants; a group of naval gun-



ners from Calvão and a group of traitors from the Republic of Guinea; in total, 300 men. These forces took their positions aboard two Alfange landing ships escorted by four Argos patrol ships. In addition to these forces, parachutists, Fiat G91 fighter planes and Alouette 3 helicopters were also ready to intervene.

Despite the destruction of several of the Republic of Guinea's ships and the liberation of the Portuguese military prisoners of PAIGC, the operation failed, since its principal objective was to overthrow President Sékou Touré in order to be able to install a government favorable to Portuguese colonial policy.

Detachment No. 21 of the Indigenous Navy was commanded by the First Lieutenant of the Special Services Sector, Raul Eugenio Cunha Silva

(born January 12, 1943, and a member of the naval reserve), who had as his assistant, Naval Reserve Lieutenant Eduardo Madureira da Veiga Rico (born June 30, 1946). This detachment had suffered great losses: three dead, among them a white nurse, and numerous wounded, among them the second in command.

Detachment No. 22 of the Indigenous Navy was directed by the Second Lieutenant of the Naval Reserve, Alberto Roberto de Brito, who has as his adjutant Second Lieutenant of the Naval Reserve, Benjamim Lopes de Abreu (born March 11, 1945).

Lieutenant-Captain Calvão already has a long history of murder in Guinea-Bissau. His carrier is as follows: born March 1, 1937, he was promoted to the grade of officer on March 1, 1957, and then to First Lieutenant in 1961. He

obtained his present grade for his distinction in 1965, in recognition of the crimes he had committed during his first campaign in Guinea-Bissau in 1963-64. He returned to Guinea on August 9, 1969; he currently belongs to the High Command of the Naval Defense Command of Guinea, as Commander of an operational invasion force. Two weeks before the invasion, he went to Lisbon and it seems that he was received by Marcelo Caetano there. Rear Admiral Luciano Ferreira Bastos da Costa e Silva (born October 24, 1913), Commander of Naval Defense since January 24, 1969, also went to Lisbon on the same date.

The Portuguese Government honors its lackeys and assassins. Calvão, whom the whole War Naval Force considers to be an opportunist and a mercenary, has been decorated many times: Military Valor, Distinguished Services, War Cross. On June 10, 1970, during the Nazi ceremony of the Day of the Race, he received the nation's highest military distinction: The Tower and Sword.

During the invasion of the Democratic Republic of Guinea there was also another professional assassin: Second Lieutenant Rebordão de Brito, born February 6, 1942, incorporated into the Armed Forces July 24, 1962, promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant on October 28, 1968, and often sent by the government on special missions to various European countries. (Calvão was also sent by the government to South Africa and Rhodesia.)

Characteristics of the Naval Units That Took Part in the Aggression:

2 LDG Alfange. These landing crafts can carry a company and its armaments. They have a 500-ton capacity, displace 187 feet of water, are armed with two 20 mm guns and have a crew of 22 men headed by two officers. They can attain a velocity of ten knots and travel some 2000 miles without refueling.

4 LF Argos. From a distance the appearance of these patrols explains the confusion among observers who thought they were submarines. These patrol ships have an 180-ton capacity, displace 131 feet of water, are capable of a velocity of 19 knots and can travel a distance of more than 1500 marine miles without refueling. They are armed with two 40 mm guns and have a crew of 24 men led by two officers.

As we said earlier, in addition to these forces, there were Fiat G91 Italian-made planes and Alouette 3 French-made helicopters ready to intervene.

These elements clearly prove that the Western powers aid Portugal in pursuing its colonial war.

Down with colonial war!

The Committee of Reorganization of the Patriotic Front of National Liberation of Portugal.

Lisbon, Paris, Algiers, December 10, 1970.