Angola:
The Armed Struggle Throughout the Territory

On February 4—with the completion of 8 years since the armed liberation struggle began—the Angolan People's Liberation Front has had positive results on the political, ideological and military fronts.

In honor of this anniversary, February 4 was chosen as the World Day of Solidarity with the Angolan People.

Since 1961 up to date the development of the struggle has experienced a constant increase, especially in the past lustrum: the East front was opened to join the already reactivated front of Luanda and Cuanza to the North, and we find at present the following four politico-military regions comprised in the ten (10) —out of a total of fifteen (15)— districts where the MPLA guerrillas operate: the first politico-military region comprises, in the North, the districts of Luanda, Cuanza Norte, Zaire and Uige; the second, the district of Cabinda; the third, the districts of Quírico, Cuando Cubango and Bie. Finally, the fourth and last politico-military region, the districts of Luanda and Malange. By 1967 the leadership of the Party undertook the extension of the armed struggle to the entire national territory.

As a result of the development of the struggle and the improvement of its methods of organization, the general headquarters have been moved to the country's liberated areas so as to carry out political and ideological work closer to the people. Along with the headquarters, the Angolan Women's Organization, the MPLA Youth, the National Union of Angolan Workers have been moved to Angola. A revolutionary instruction center has been set up in each one of the military regions to form politico-military cadres. New methods of collectivized agriculture have been introduced; the militia guarantees defense; there are schools, medical services, people's stores.

To all this Portugal, backed by the weapons of its allies from the aggressive NATO, has replied with renewed brutality, using napalm bombs and toxic chemicals against the Angolan people. Particularly encouraged by
the increased support of the imperialist governments of the United States of America, Britain, the German Federal Republic and Israel, the colonialist regime of Portugal intends to raise its military effectiveness in its alleged African colonies to a very high number. In addition to the Portuguese troops, the Angolan patriots must face—along with the hostile actions of Mobutu's regime—the active participation of the South African and Rhodesian army. This will only raise the degree of revolutionary awareness of the Angolan people and their fighting ability. In Africa the MPLA enjoys greater prestige. Proof of this is that the African heads of states and governments who met in Algiers in September were forced to withdraw the recognition granted to the so-called Angolan Revolutionary Government in exile of the traitor CIA agent, Roberto Holden.

Congo (L):
Forced to Increase Struggle

On February 13, the eighth anniversary of the cowardly assassination of Lumumba and his comrades Okito and Mpolo, the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and of the entire world held a world day of solidarity with the people of the Congo (L).

Mobutu, an agent of US imperialism, along with his accomplices Kasavubu, Tshombe, Nendaka, Momboko and Munongo, perpetrated an act that outraged all the peoples and revolutionaries of the world.

After committing this ignominious crime, of which he was the main instigator, Mobutu seized power, undertaking astute maneuvers with the support of his masters, the US imperialists to consolidate his puppet regime; by these maneuvers he has tried to pass himself off as a revolutionary having cynically decreed the rehabilitation of his victim, Lumumba, proclaiming him a national hero and erecting him a statue.

Actually this is nothing but an insulting contradiction. Recent events have contributed to unmasking his criminal nature and revealing his true despotic face. The Congolese revolutionaries are forced to redouble now, more than ever, their fighting zeal so as bring their just cause to a glorious end.

The National Liberation Council, made up of all the revolutionaries, progressives and patriotic forces of the country, continues to consolidate on the battlefield; the difficulties and setbacks suffered by its followers throughout the process of the struggle are but rich experiences, a veritable source of new energy.

It is the duty of the peoples and governments, as a revolutionary task, to extend their most effective and consistent aid to the heroic Congolese comba-