Then he came to the main point of his address which was that it is not really factors inside but outside Angola that are the main problem in the way of the triumph of the Angolan struggle. The first is the continued and growing financial, economic, diplomatic and military support given to Portugal by her NATO allies — most notably the United States, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Israel, and France, and he added, "without forgetting the alliance existing between Portugal and her Southern African racist allies, Rhodesia and South Africa."

The other serious matter brought to the attention of the UN Committee is the imprisonment in Congo (Kinshasa) of 50 Angolan freedom fighters, militantes of MPLA, who were arrested there while in transit to their own country "carrying with them to the bases of MPLA located in the interior of Angola — some situated as far as 25 walking days distance — medicaments, clothing and diverse equipment to supply our Northern Front, and also the hope and solidarity of their comrades." These MPLA militantes are in prison in Congo (Kinshasa) to this very day where they are "under a regime of absolute incommunicado, savagely tortured for some months and, in some cases, even for some years, without any hope of being brought to trial or released .... The only "crime" they have committed was to belong to the MPLA and engage themselves in patriotic activities against the Portuguese colonialists ... Those arrested are Africans who wish nothing more than to fight against our enemy, the enemy of our people".

The petitioner then concluded with an appeal to the UN Committee to use its good offices with the Congo (Kinshasa) government to secure the immediate release of all the MPLA freedom fighters jailed in that brother African country, and that an appeal be included to the same Kinshasa government: "that our movement be granted freedom of action which we greatly need in order to accomplish our sacred mission, that of liberating our people from the yoke of the Portuguese colonialists."

FRELIIMO SPEAKS OF:
The Conscience of the Mozambique Revolution

In the May issue of its Newsletter "Revolution" FRELIIMO lets the participants in the armed struggle in Mozambique speak for themselves in language that is reminiscent of that of the dedicated fighters of Vietnam:

"Miss JOANITA MEAWA (a FRELIIMO soldier stationed at the Central Military base of Cabo Delgado.):

The Portuguese came one day to my village. There were PIDES and soldiers. They killed my sister, who was pregnant, opened her womb and took the child out. They killed one man, opened his stomach and put the foetus in it. And they started laughing madly. They killed many people in the village. They arrested others, including my father and my brother, 23 years old. They took them to the post, and we never saw them again. After that they burned the village. I escaped, with a brother five years old, because I could hide in the bush. Then I joined the armed forces of FRELIIMO. I want to take up arms against our enemies. I have already participated in two ambushes against them."

"KAPINGO NAMUNDI (Chairman of the local FRELIIMO branch of Diancar):

Our life is the war. If we sleep 2 or 3 days without hearing of the war it seems that we have no life. Food, clothes, etc., do not matter to us. It is the knowledge that in such a place the Portuguese were ambushed
and defeated that gives us life. We know how to distinguish the whizzing of the weapons of the enemy. When there is a fight we are able to tell: 'Now that was our fighters who fired. Now it was the enemy who fired.' When our weapons sing, our hearts become filled with joy, because that means that the enemy is feeling our force, our children are teaching them that our country wants to be free and will be free."

"NIKTUNE MWANGANE (Vice-Chairman of Nangande Branch):

We shall never retreat. Those who were afraid or were tired of the war have already crossed the border and deserted the struggle. We shall stay here and we shall fight until our country is free."

In an editorial article FRELIMO comments:

"It is beautiful to see an ideal cherished intensively for a long time, take shape and be converted into reality. Especially when that ideal means freedom, peace, progress - in short, happiness - for a whole people. Moreover, when the realisation of that ideal is not accidental, does not come haphazardly but is the fruit of a common work, of the conscious efforts of thousands and thousands of men, women and children, who accept suffering sacrifices, animated by a firm will to see that dream, that they have dreamed for a long time, become concrete. It is beautiful to see the liberation of our country, Mozambique, take shape."

Then the article goes on to speak of life in those areas that have been liberated by FRELIMO from the Portuguese fascists:

"Life in the liberated areas is a simple life, marked and inspired by the Revolution. The morning starts at about 5 a.m. The people go out for their work - to the shamba, to carry water, to pound maize, to peel off the cassava, to build storerooms, to cut wood, to chop timber to build houses, etc. The guerrillas and the military go to patrol work. The children go to school."

The article then goes to speak of the motive force behind all those activities, which is the spirit of the Revolution.

"The conscience of the Revolution is present in all the work, and manifests itself in the force put into all activities by the people. There is an immense number of cultivated fields in the liberated areas. In some areas, as in NAMACHUDE (Cabo Delgado) and NOAZELI (Nassa) about 80% of the land is cultivated. In some other areas production is less, due mainly to the lack of rains and to the monkeys, which devastate the fields, as for example in CUZRO. But the people work with intensity, with perseverance. We know we are producing for ourselves, and not for the Portuguese colonialist "boss". And this gives us a new spirit."

The editorial then proceeds to discuss education:

"In the field of education - there are in Cabo Delgado Province more than 6,000 students in the FRELIMO schools. There are only primary schools as yet, many of them in the open air. There is lack of teachers - in many zones, for example in NAMAKABA-Chinde, there is only one teacher for more than 120 students. Material for teaching is almost non-existent; the students have to write on a blackboard with dry cassava as chalk. Instead of paper or slates they use a piece of wood, which they later scrape with a knife to erase what they wrote. Many of the students have to walk several miles to the nearest school. On the way they often have to hide themselves from aircraft. However, the number of students increases, in spite of all difficulties, and the progress they make is considerable."

Such is the determination of the FRELIMO freedom fighters; such are the achievements already registered by the Mozambican people-in-
arms; such is the splendid example that our fighting brothers have set us. How close we would be to freedom and independence if this revolutionary spirit were to spread throughout Southern Africa! If many Mozambiques should flourish throughout Southern Africa!

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ZAPU DEFINES ITS STAND

In an article entitled: "Where We Stand", which appears in the June issue of the "Zimbabwe Review", official organ of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, ZAPU states, inter alia:

"The illusion that Britain would support the cause for democracy in Rhodesia has now been dispelled. The unguarded hopes that international pressure would bring political change inside Rhodesia have vanished .... in Rhodesia there are no illusions left."

After outlining the various stages in the anti-imperialist struggle there ZAPU says:

"We have now passed the elementary stage of the anti-imperialist struggle and are now moving to a more advanced stage - revolution. Our attention now is centred on the decisive issue - armed struggle."

The article then goes on to discuss the nature, the ends and means of revolution, which it calls "a process consisting of various stages." One stage leads to another in a systematic, planned way. It is a process that calls for adequate preparation if the end-result is to be achieved. This preparation in turn is governed by objective conditions. To emphasize the need for planning in preparation for revolution the article continues: "Revolution is therefore not spontaneous unguided activity. Its success depends on the profound analysis of the concrete situation and the adoption of such measures which conform with the attainment of the desired objective .... The systematic application of revolutionary strategy entails the recognition of the protracted nature of the struggle."

Having analysed the nature of imperialist and fascist oppression and exploitation of the peoples of Southern Africa and having appreciated fully the demands of the revolutionary situation ZAPU comes to this conclusion: "The creation and expansion of a revolutionary structure is a prerequisite and an integral part of revolutionary activity." This is one of the basic tenets of revolutionary science, politics and strategy. There must be general mobilisation of the population for engaging in revolutionary activity.

Flowing from the above is the inevitable conclusion that in this protracted struggle against imperialism and fascism, the masses, the revolutionary masses, are the decisive force. In the words of the article under review:

"The revolutionary masses have passed the crossroads and committed the whole nation to a long-drawn struggle against imperialism. They themselves will dictate the frontiers of confrontation."