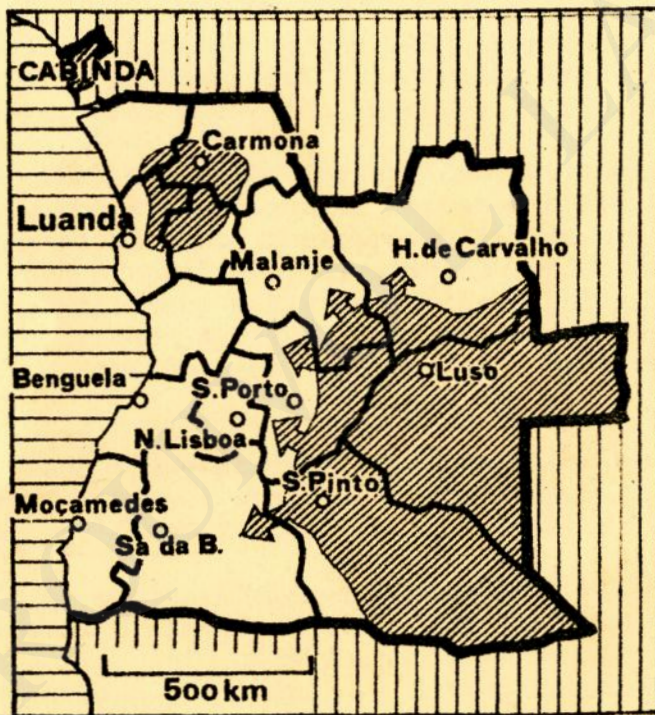




FLASH ON ANGOLA



MAY

THE MPLA AT THE
=====

FIRST ALL-AFRICAN TRADE FAIR
=====

The MPLA was invited by the OAU Liberation Committee to participate in the First All-African Trade Fair in NAIROBI, Kenya, from the 23rd. February to 5th March, 1972.

In the stand set aside for African National Liberation Movements, the MPLA, rightful representative of the Angolan fighting people, had the opportunity to exhibit a large collection of photographs, showing different aspects of political-military activity at the fighting fronts. The MPLA also showed the work carried out in the fields of education, medical aid, agricultural production and handicrafts.

At the same time the MPLA also exhibited some examples of different types of weapons captured from the Portuguese colonialist armed forces, including the following:

-- 81mm mortar (Federal Germany); -- Light Machine Gun (Federal Germany); -- FAL (Belgium) and G3 (Federal Germany) type automatic weapons; -- Mauser (Portugal); -- Sterling (Britain); -- Anti-personnel mines and grenades (various origins); -- Pilot's parachute and helmet (USA); -- automatic weapon cartridge belts, uniforms, badges, Portuguese flag, etc.

The round off the exhibition several different brochures about the politico-military activity of MPLA were presented, as well as literacy manuals, primary and secondary school books, bulletins, communiques, speeches and va-

rious different information documents.

The exhibition presented by MPLA was a great success on account of the great number of visitors and the lively interest shown by them in the real situation and extent of the development of the armed struggle in Angola in all its aspects.

The visits of important African personalities, the help and facilities afforded to the MPLA delegation by different members of the Executive Secretariat of the OAU Liberation Committee as well as by the Kenyan authorities, were a valuable stimulus to the Angolan people's armed national liberation struggle.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
XXXXXXXXXXXX

14th APRIL -- ANGOLAN YOUTH DAY
=====

The 14th April is the date commemorated as Angolan Youth Day, on which the highest homage is paid to Major HOJI YA HENDA, who fell on the battlefield while he was commanding the attack and final assault of KARIPANDE barracks.

Today, that barracks is destroyed. Due to the efficiency and tenacity of successive attacks by courageous MPLA fighters, the Portuguese troops were forced to evacuate KARIPANDE. One of the special objectives of Major HOJI YA HENDA has been attained.

On this 14th April 1972, the fourth anniversary of the death of "the beloved son of the Angolan people and heroic MPLA fighter", Angolan Youth, together with progressive Youth all over the world, continued to honour the memory of the man who has become their symbol.

On this date, his courage, his fighting spirit, his dedi-

cation to study, his modesty, honesty, exceptional qualities as a commander, his faithfulness to revolutionary principles and his unbreakable faith in the final victory are everywhere especially remembered and honoured by MPLA militants.

For all of them, Major HOJI YA HENDA is not dead!

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
XXXXXXXXXXXX

MPLA IN THE MEETING OF
ONU'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DECOLONISATION

As the rightful representative of the Angolan fighting people a four man delegation from MPLA participated in the Lusaka Meeting of ONU's Special Committee on Decolonisation between the 17th to 21st April, 1972.

The MPLA delegation presented a Memorandum on the present situation of the armed liberation struggle, which earned the greatest interest and appreciation from the Distinguished Members of the Committee. During two long sessions they were able to hear the accounts and explanations of the MPLA delegation in reply to questions put to them.

The resolution adopted by the 862nd Session of the Special Committee on the 20th April 1972, referring to "The Question of the Portuguese Administrated Territories",

- Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and other Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence, as recognized by the General Assembly in its Resolution 1514 (XV) , and the legitimacy of the struggle by those peoples

through their national liberation movements to achieve that right by all available means;

- Strongly condemns the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement Resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and the intensified colonial war waged by that Government against the African peoples in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and Mozambique, including in particular the indiscriminate bombing of civilians, ruthless and total destruction of their villages and property and, in particular, the use of chemical substances, such as herbicides and defoliants, in Angola;
- Strongly condemns Portugal for its repeated violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent African States bordering its colonial territories, in particular for its recent act of aggression committed against the United Republic of Tanzania;
- Calls upon the Government of Portugal to cease forthwith all military operations and other repressive measures against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, to withdraw without any further delay all its forces from these territories and to effect the full and immediate implementation of General Assembly Resolution 1514(XV) with respect to those Territories;
- Requests all States, particularly those military allies of Portugal within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which so far have not done so, to refrain from extending any form of assistance to Portugal, military, financial or otherwise, which enables it to pursue its policies of colonial domination and oppression of the peoples concerned, and to descontinue and prevent the sale and supply of any military equipment and material which Portugal uses to pursue its colonial wars in those Territo-

ries;

- Expresses its satisfaction at the progress achieved by the national liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde in their struggle for the realization of national independence and freedom and in reconstruction programmes instituted by them in the liberated areas;
- Requests all States and specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, either directly or in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to render to the peoples of those Territories, through their national liberation movements, all the moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for their freedom and independence and report thereon to the Secretary-General;
- Declares that any assistance to or participation in such projects as the Cabora Bassa or the Cunene River projects constitutes direct collaboration with Portugal which would contribute to Portugal's efforts to maintain its colonial domination and that it is the moral obligation of all States to take all possible measures to prevent such collaboration by nationals or companies under their jurisdiction;
- Draws the attention of the Security Council, having regard to the explosive and critical situation resulting from the policies of Portugal both in the colonies and in its constant provocations against the African independent States bordering its colonial territories, and in the light of the outright disregard by Portugal of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly Security Council Resolution 312 (1972), to the urgent need for taking, as a matter of priority, further effective measures, in order to obtain the compliance by the Government of Portugal with those decisions;

-- Expresses its appreciation for the renewed invitations extended to it by the Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola (MPLA) and the Frente de Libertacao de Moçambique (FRELIMO) to visit the liberated areas of Angola and Mozambique, and, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of General Assembly Resolution 2795 (XXVI) of 10 December 1971, and mindful of the success achieved by its Special Mission which visited Guinea-Bissau from 2 to 8 April 1972, requests its Chairman to continue his consultations with the Organization of African Unity and with those liberation movements to work out the necessary modalities for the dispatch of a special mission to these Territories as appropriate;

-- Invites the Secretary-General to make maximum use of the information provided by the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in the preparation of the relevant documentation for the Special Committee and, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of General Assembly Resolution 2879(XXVI) of 20 December 1971, to continue to take effective and concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to such information.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
XXXXXXXXXXXX

THE AMERICANS HAVE TRAINED ABOUT 3.000

PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND PORTUGAL

On different occasions and in various informative media international public opinion has been informed that the United States has trained Portuguese officers and soldiers.

And on each of these occasions, the United States Embassies are quick to try to deny it, with their characteristic hypocrisy, in spite of the fact they are the ones

actually involved.

In a booklet published by the well-known "AFRICA RESEARCH GROUP" (Massachusetts) entitled "Race to Power - The Struggle for Southern Africa", the following is clearly stated:

"The U.S. plays an important part in the training of the Portuguese army through its Military Assistance Advisory Group stationed in Portugal.

133 Portuguese received training under this program in 1969 and a similar number in 1970. In addition, Portuguese officers come to the U.S. to train.

In 1968, 107 men were trained in the U.S. at the expense of 120,000 dollars. In 1970 there were 33 officers training in the U.S., some of whom were at FORT BRAGG studying psychological warfare and counter-insurgency.

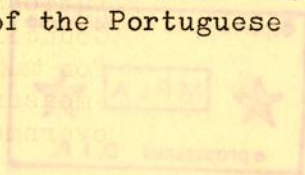
To date, Americans have trained nearly 3,000 Portuguese soldiers in the U.S. and in Portugal"...

On the other hand in the same booklet there is a reference to West Germany as follows:

"In the summer of 1965 West Germany, Portugal and South Africa signed a military agreement providing for West Germany to train officers from Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia.

In Lisbon, the "Permanent German Military Mission" offers military trainers and advisors and is also an important voice in the utilization of the Portuguese military budget".

XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX



=====
THE DUTCH "ANGOLA COMMITTEE" DENIES THE RIGHT
OF THE COLONIALIST FASCIST PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT
TO INVITE VISITORS TO ANGOLA
=====

In a letter on the 8th March 1972, Embassador CARLOS FER-
NANDES, representative of the Portuguese government in Hol-
lland, invited Dr. BOSGRA, leader of the "ANGOLA COMITE"
to visit Angola as the guest of his government.

In its reply to the invitation the "ANGOLA COMITE" decla-
red amongst other things:

..."The Angola Comite is on the side of the Angolese peo-
ple which has been supressed and exploited for centu-
ries by your country. The colonialism and the terror
perpetrated in Africa by your country, are a flagrant
violation of the Declaration of Human Rights"...

..."We do not recognize your government as the legitimate
representative of the Angolese people and we deny your
government the right to invite visitors to Angola or
other Portuguese colonies"...

This clear expression of proven solidarity with the Ango-
lan people in arms by the "ANGOLA COMITE" -- which has al-
so developed in Holland an extensive and significant cam-
paign to boycott Angolan coffee -- as well as the attitudes
taken by the Distinguish Mayors of Amsterdam and Rotterdam
and other Dutch personalities, deserve the highest appre-
ciation and thanks from the MPLA, the legitimate represen-
tative of the Angolan people.

XXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXX



=====
MPLA DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
=====
AND PROPAGANDA -- D.I.P.
=====

Lusaka, MAY 1972