



ANGOLA in ARMS

information organ of the

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA



Nº 1 15 Abril Vol. 1 1970

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 Coordinator 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.



Commander HENDA, beloved son of the Angolan People and Heroic Fighter of the MPLA.

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 Coordinator 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 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, Kaffi, 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!

THE 4th FEBRUARY IN THE WORLD

A vast worldwide campaign of mobilisation on the problems of our national liberation struggle is beginning to reach almost every corner of the world. Even in the imperialist countries, committees are being set up in progressive circles to support our struggle and to protest against colonialist barbarities.

The justness of our cause is therefore being recognised. All such support is a result of the work done by our heroic militants inside Angola. Only if we maintain the pace of our activity inside Angola will it progress, leading our people to full Independence and attracting the sympathy and cooperation of all freedom and justice-loving people.

Indeed, on the occasion of the commemoration of the Fourth of February this year, our Movement received dozens of messages in support of our struggle from everywhere. Politically speaking, this is an inestimable contribution to the liberation of our people.

Below are a few of the messages.

On 4 February, the Italian paper *l'Unita* printed a full-page article entitled "ANGOLA—A PEOPLE'S WAR IN THE FOREST", which ended with the words: "In remembering 4 February 1961 today, we are not only paying tribute to the martyrs of the anti-imperialist struggle, but we also wish to reaffirm our active political and material solidarity with the Angolan people and the MPLA".

The London-based Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, whose aim is to inform British public opinion about the situation in the Portuguese colonies sent us a telegram of solidarity.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement, also in London, held a meeting in tribute to our people and the MPLA. A comrade of ours spoke at that meeting. This organisation regularly publishes a paper called *Anti-Apartheid News*. In its February issue it carried an article entitled "Revolution is the road to Freedom—MPLA" about our struggle and the significance of the Fourth of February.

Twenty-seven Portuguese sent us a cable from Amsterdam expressing their support for our struggle.

The Movement in Support of the Peoples of Angola and the other Portuguese Colonies (MSACP), based in Geneva, devoted issue No. 2 of its bulletin to the Angolan people's struggle, including a number of articles on the MPLA and a statement by our President, Dr. Agostinho Neto. At the end of the bulletin is written: "After nine years of struggle and difficulties, the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola has every reason to feel satisfied with its progress, activity and dynamism, which have forced not only the African countries but also most of the progressive forces in the world to recognise it. However, it must be admitted that a protracted and bitter struggle lies ahead, until the time finally comes to build a free Angola".

On 4 February, the Committee of Returned Volunteers in New York printed and issued an illustrated pamphlet on our struggle for its members.

The *Pyongyang Times* and *Corée Populaire* carried articles demonstrating the Korean people's solidarity with our struggle.

Our Vietnamese brothers also had an article in their paper about the Fourth of February and the Angolan people's liberation struggle led by the MPLA.

The International Federation of Democratic Women (IFDW) sent a cable expressing their solidarity with our struggle and with the Women of Angola.

The African Relief Service Committee, with headquarters in Port Moody, B.C., Canada, put out a pamphlet on 4 February under the heading "BUILDING A NEW LIFE IN ANGOLA", giving extracts of a speech made by our President in June 1968 and informing public opinion about our liberation struggle.

The Committee of Support and Solidarity for Angola in Sofia sent a cabled message reaffirming their solidarity with the Angolan people's liberation struggle and the MPLA. The message ended with the words: "We will be with you and will help you until final victory; down with colonialism!"

We also received a message from the National Union of French Students (UNEF) telling our fighters that they wished to take an active part in the international campaign to make our struggle known and to help our people, proposing that they should above all inform French public opinion about Portuguese colonialism.

The Liberation Support Movement in Washington sent us the following cable: "Heroic Comrades MPLA we congratulate you on the Anniversary of the armed struggle February 4th and we join in your determination to rid Angola of Colonialism and Imperialism stop your struggle is ours stop Victory or Death VICTORY IS CERTAIN".

The National Union of Finnish Students sent us a similar cable.

The Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia expressed their support for our struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in the German Democratic Republic sent us a long cabled message, part of which read: "We wish you the greatest success for the benefit of your people and of the struggle of all the anti-imperialist forces throughout the world".

The following cable was received from the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which has its headquarters in Budapest: "Occasion February Solidarity with fighting people and Youth of Angola WFDY extend warm fraternal greetings stop assure you full support till final victory".

PORTUGAL, SOUTH AFRICA AND BRAZIL ARE PREPARING A SOUTH ATLANTIC PACT

In its issue of 17 May 1969, the publication *Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens* wrote that Mr. Vorster, Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa, had revealed before Parliament that the Republic of South Africa was holding top level talks with a certain number of foreign countries with a view to seeking to fill the vacuum which would be created in the Indian Ocean by the withdrawal of the Royal Navy from East of Suez.

The same publication noted that last year the South African Parliament had already suggested the idea of setting up a South Atlantic Organisation. The idea was "seriously" examined by the government and the South African navy subsequently established close relations with Australia, Argentina and Brazil. *Marchés Tropicaux* added that there seemed to be other countries interested in this South Atlantic Treaty Organisation, including New Zealand, Portugal and even France..

Relations between Portugal, South Africa and Brazil

A number of facts confirm the existence of a military alliance between the countries of the South Atlantic and others with direct interests there.

Portugal has succeeded in making the NATO General Assembly adopt its view that the geographical zones subject to NATO intervention should be extended to include the South Atlantic, since 'the west is threatened there'. Portuguese delegates have even gone so far as to say that "in its colonies, Portugal is defending the West against communist subversion" and that Portugal is therefore entitled to NATO assistance.

Meanwhile, relations between fascist Portugal and the Brazil of the gorillas are being strengthened, as are those between reactionary Brazil and racist South Africa.

Caetano visited Brazil in July 1969 and signed an agreement with the Brazilian government. In speeches made during this visit Marcelo Caetano repeatedly affirmed that "Portugal and Brazil are Atlantic Countries with vital interests in the South Atlantic. While the Brazilian coasts are a guarantee of security in the southern hemisphere, it must not be forgotten that the key to this security is also in Cape Verde, Guinea, Sao Thomé and Angola". These words were published in the Brazilian daily *Estado de Sao Paulo*. The same paper supported Caetano's view with Brazilian arguments. It quoted statements by General Golbery de Couto e Silva and Admiral Rademaker Oliveira S. Ferreira even wrote that, "Brazil's areas of influence, as an expression of culture, extend as far as Africa", adding that "the easternmost frontier of Brazilian interests passes through Mozambique".

Also in July 1969, rumours about the formation of a South Atlantic military pact became so widespread that they reached the United Nations. In the UN Committee on Apartheid the rapporteur, Mr. Olagide Alo of Nigeria, quoted a number of press reports on the possibility of a military alliance between South Africa, Madagascar, New Zealand, Australia and certain Latin American countries.

The Brazilian Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Araujo de Castro, denied the news reports, but he was not able to conceal certain facts.

He did not deny that South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller had visited Brazil and Argentina; and that on 11 April 1969 General Bronkhurst had suggested to the South African Parliament that, as a result of this visit, South Africa should establish closer military relations with South American and Indian Ocean countries.

Furthermore, the steady growth of economic relations between South Africa and Brazil can be seen. Maritime lines have been opened between the two countries and customs protection agreements signed, while Brazilian missions have visited South Africa and also the Portuguese colonies. Angola and Mozambique. As regards cooperation between South Africa and Portugal, it is rather well known that South Africa is providing economic aid (construction of roads, dams, etc. in Angola and Mozambique) and military aid (construction of bases and supply of materials, especially vehicles and helicopters) and even goes so far as to participate directly in the colonial wars in Angola and Mozambique (inter-relationship between Portuguese and South African army espionage services. Participation of South African racist troops in military operations, joint planning of counter-guerrilla operations, etc.).

Brazil's support for Portugal's colonialist policy has been shown by a visit of the Brazilian navy to Angola in 1968 and, more recently, by that of a squadron of military aircraft.

South Atlantic or Southern Hemisphere? The imperialist strategy

The strengthening of ties of every kind between Portugal, South Africa and Brazil is more than apparent. Owing to the very essence of their regimes, these countries are called upon to play an important role in the proposed establishment of a South Atlantic Treaty Organisation. But it should be noted that the press often mentions the possible participation of Australia and New Zealand, among others, in this treaty. It is therefore a question of a military treaty for the southern hemisphere, as indicated by the increasingly close ties between South Africa, Australia and Brazil.

Taking a closer look at the place held by these three countries in imperialist strategy, it can be noted that they are receiving heavy investments from the imperialist countries,

Continued Page 8

COLONIALISTS AND RACISTS LTD.

The FINANCIAL TIMES of 23 July 1969 announced in a seven column headline: "START ON FIRST PHASE OF CUNENE SCHEME—ONE OF AFRICA'S BIGGEST"

The report was issued on the conclusion of negotiations in Lisbon between the Portuguese Foreign Minister, the South African Ambassador, A. J. F. Viljoen, and Dr. Sieg Kuschke, President of South Africa's Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), for the completion, within five years, of the scheme to harness the Cunene River to develop Southern Angola and South-West Africa.

Below are just a few of the details of this unholy alliance:

"The dam, in the upper reaches of the Cunene, will have a height of 190 feet and will create a lake with a capacity of 91,000 cubic feet.

Tenders have already been called for the construction of the dam and the estimated cost is 400m. escudos (£5.8m.) to be borne on a 50—50 basis by the two countries." ".....landing plant and machinery supplied by Krupps under an eight-year credit to the Portuguese Companhia Mineira do Lobito. The five-year development scheme does not, however, end with the building of the Gove Dam. International aspects of it, in addition to the dam on the basis of 50—50 financing, include the laying of a pipeline from the dam to the South-West African border nearby, the digging of a canal from the Cunene River itself down to the South-West African border, the setting up of a hydro electric power station down-river at Ruacana Falls (a border post) and the purchasing by South-West Africa of excess electricity from Matala.

For both sides, the importance of the Cunene River scheme is great both for economic and political reasons. For South Africa it is, more than anything else, because of that country's desire to demonstrate to the world its "good" intentions in relation to the development of South-West Africa.

The scheme will aid development there, and is a vital factor in South Africa's overall strategy in retaining her hold over the mandated territory. The Portuguese authorities are at pains to safeguard native rights, but the country is underpopulated, and the number of medium and large scale European cattle ranches is on the increase....underdevelopment in the area has made it more susceptible to Communist-led terrorist subversion. Development will change this. Jointly, Portugal and South Africa are keeping the benefits of the scheme before Zambia"

The South African FINANCIAL MAIL announced in their 15 August 1969 special issue on Angola and Mozambique that work on the Gove scheme would begin shortly and that completion was scheduled for 1972. The IDC would play the major part in financing phase one.

"In return, Portugal has guaranteed South Africa a minimum flow for power development further south on the Cunene River at the Ruacana Falls. South Africa will pay a royalty based on the number of kWh produced from water exceeding the minimum flow"

"...Ruacana is expected to have a final capacity of between 240 and 300 MW (compared with the Hendrik Verwoerd dam's 18 MW)"

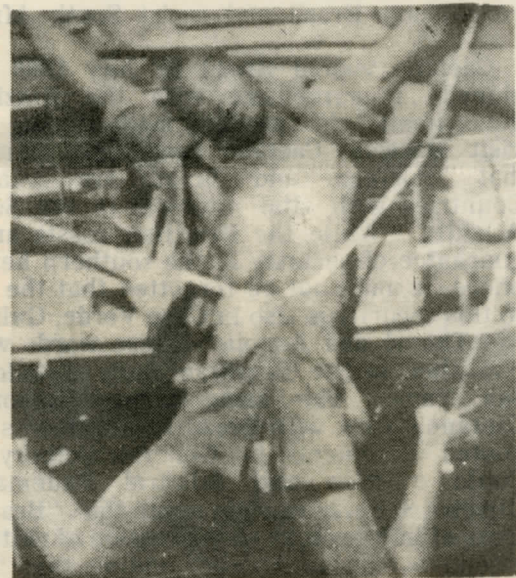
"With IDC assistance, Swawek, advised by Escom, is building a coal-fired thermal station to meet expected demand in the Tsumeb, Windhoek, Walvis Bay, Swakopmud area from 1972, until the long line from Ruacana comes on stream.

The economic implications of the scheme are considerable. The semi-desert area of Southern Angola and Northern South-West Africa will have water enough to open them up for pastoral and some agricultural exploitation.

Power from the two schemes will help build the already growing industries of both territories, and encourage settlement in what is now virtually barren territory."

These extracts from the enemy's own statements need no comment. Far from abandoning its hateful policy of apartheid, far from withdrawing from Namibia, South African expansionism hopes to extend its claws into Angola and Mozambique, seriously threatening the independence of the peoples of Central and Southern Africa. Unable to resist much longer the powerful pressure of the M.P.L.A. guerrillas, Portugal has completely surrendered to the economic power of the South African racists, selling our country and, at the same time, losing its own independence in Europe to German imperialism because of the debts it has incurred to pursue the war.

The MPLA is certain of victory in this fight against the racists, the colonialists and their imperialist supporters.



An example of Civilization brought by Portugal.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT

WAR COMMUNIQUE

SECOND REGION

At 6.05 a.m. on 19 January 1970, an MPLA guerrilla detachment attacked the colonialist barracks at Miconge.

The attack started with converging fire from bazookas and automatic weapons. In their extremely difficult position, only long afterwards did the enemy weakly respond with a mortar and two FN's, but at random and in the air.

The dust and smoke raised by the bazooka explosions prevented the valiant MPLA guerrillas from going onto the assault, but the barracks were completely destroyed.

The enemy suffered twenty verified dead and a number of wounded. On our side, we regret there were three wounded, although not seriously.

Two hours after the attack colonialist reinforcements came up from the barracks at Sanga Planicie, desperately firing mortars and machine-guns at the Congolese village of Pangui, using up a lot of ammunition to no purpose to calm their rage at such a crushing defeat.

At the start of 1970, the MPLA guerrillas are giving outstanding evidence of their victorious action in that they are attacking fixed enemy positions. The insecurity this is causing the colonialists is quite apparent from the timid reaction coming from the garrisons, the massive intervention from the air and the use of uncontrolled and undirected heavy fire. These are the signs of despair and of a lost cause.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Extracted from War Communiqué No. 1/70 received from Angola:—

WAR COMMUNIQUE

THIRD REGION

(Moxico and Cuando—Cubango)

On 24 February 1970, a group of guerrillas and young pioneers from the Centre of Revolutionary Instruction clashed with a band of Angolan traitors in the vile service of the enemy about 3 kilometres from the Portuguese colonialist barracks at Cavungu.

As a result of the violent encounter, five traitors (known as militiamen by their colonialist masters) were killed and three wounded. The rest of the band dispersed in confusion, leaving behind their dead and the following material, which was taken: 6 offensive grenades, ammunition, uniforms and tinned foodstuffs.

In his New Year message, the President of the MPLA, Comrade Agostinho Neto, summed up the most important tasks for 1970 in three

points, emphasising the need to show initiative in all sectors of activity and, most especially, in the most noble of these activities—direct action against the foreign occupier.

There has been enthusiasm on the part of our guerrillas in carrying out this watchword. Special mention must be made, however, of the fact that the MPLA pioneers, the young generation our Movement has been modeling with devotion to create the new man for the Angola of the future, are not refusing to fight the enemy.

The MPLA pioneers, therefore, are joining in our people's victorious armed struggle, following the example of Augusto Ngangula, the Heroic Pioneer, guaranteeing continuity and ensuring the future.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

Extracted from War Communiqué No 2/70 received from Angola:—

WAR COMMUNIQUE FOURTH REGION

On 19 December, at about 1.30 a.m. an MPLA squadron composed of an artillery unit, an infantry unit and groups of sappers attacked the township of Kazaje.

The heroic MPLA guerrillas concentrated the heavy fire of mortars, bazookas, light machine-guns and automatic weapons on the installations of the puppet troops' barracks (GE), the Portuguese troops' barracks, the administrative post and a number of commercial buildings and store-houses, causing an unverified number of casualties and substantial material damage.

There was no reaction from the enemy during the violent 45 minutes that the attack lasted.

On our side, we regret the death of one comrade owing to an accident and the slight wounding of another.

Two girl guerrillas deserve special mention for the decisive and noteworthy role they played.

That a new phase in the armed struggle for national liberation has been entered upon can be seen from the operations undertaken by the valiant guerrilla comrades since the start of 1970. Large-scale attacks are being launched, destroying enemy installations and their means of transport and communications and other economic objectives, in the final push to drive the colonialists and their racist allies into the sea.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN! THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Extracted from
War Communiqué No. 2/70
received from Angola.

A ZAMBIAN JOURNALIST VISITS FREE ANGOLA

A Zambian Journalist, Mr. Winter Lemba, who is correspondent of the Lusaka daily the **Times of Zambia**, spent more than a month in the regions under MPLA control on the Eastern Front.

During his stay in free Angolan territory, Mr. Lemba was able to take photographs, to film and to talk quite freely with the population and with MPLA guerrillas and leaders.

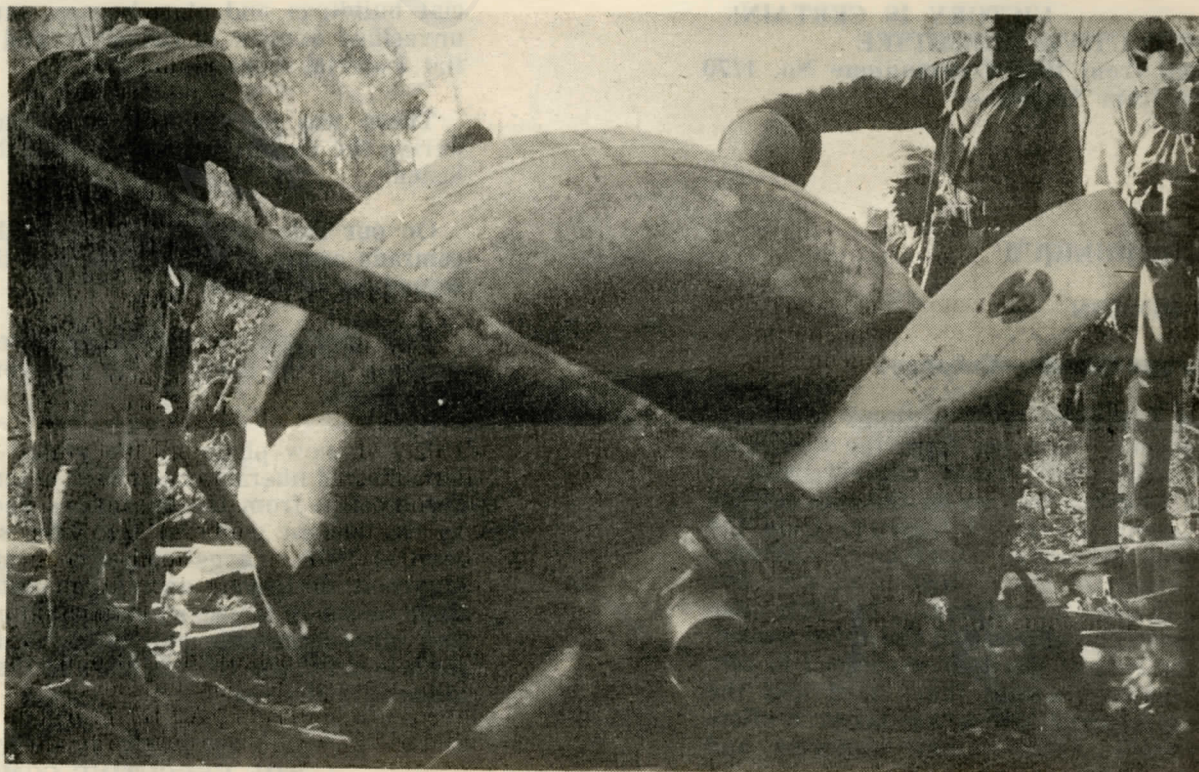
While on his "tour", the **Times of Zambia** correspondent was accompanied by a member of DIP (MPLA Department of Information and Propaganda) and under the protection of our armed forces.

Mr. Lemba had the opportunity to visit the CIR's (Centres of Revolutionary Instruction), which are the MPLA's politico-military schools, the SAM (Medical Assistance Services), primary schools and so on, seeing the efforts made by the MPLA in the regions under its control.

He was able to note that despite intensive bombing and bestial acts of reprisal, under the guidance of MPLA guerrillas, the people are offering effective resistance and are building a new life of independence in the free parts of our Angolan land.

Mr. Lemba was able to see how the MPLA fighters are carrying out the watchword of the foremost leader of the Angolan Revolution, Comrade Agostinho Neto: "We should be able to use to the full all the means at our disposal to drive the Portuguese colonialists into the sea"

The DIP has published the series of articles by Mr. Winter Lemba under the title **Marching with the Fighters of the MPLA**



American made plane shot down by MPLA Guerrillas.

YET ANOTHER PORTUGUESE SOLDIER ABANDONS THE WAR AGAINST ANGOLA

A Portuguese soldier, HELDER NEMESIO MARQUES, convinced that the Angolan People's struggle, led by the MPLA, is a just and heroic struggle for their sacred rights, rebelled against the crimes the fascist and colonialist authorities forced him to commit.

HELDER MARQUES therefore left the fascist army of occupation and gave himself up to the MPLA guerrillas on the Cabinda war front (Second Region) a few days ago.

The MPLA guerrillas received him gladly and enthusiastically, expressing their support and encouragement for his act.

The MPLA has stated on a number of occasions that it will give a humane welcome to all Portuguese soldiers who decide to desert the fascist Portuguese army clique.

LUSAKA,
March 1, 1970
Propaganda and Information Department

After the disaster suffered by the Portuguese army as a consequence of the attack of MPLA guerrillas on the Kari pande barracks, the colonialist authorities tried to blame their defeat upon a supposed action by Zambian frontier guards assisting the MPLA fighters. At the same time they organised demonstrations of settlers with the aim of pillaging the Zambian merchandise being transported by the Benguela Railway and they instigated the settlers' demand for the permanent suspension of traffic on this international route.

In the face of these acts of vandalism and transgression of international law, the MPLA hereby makes public and clarifies the following:—

1. The ransacking of Zambia merchandise by the Portuguese colonialists is a reprisal of the fascists for the victorious attack by MPLA on the Kari pande barracks;
2. The thefts and acts of vandalism and destruction of goods belonging to the Republic of Zambia is the exclusive work of the Portuguese colonialists carried out in the big urban centres—Huambo (Nova Lisboa), Bie (Silva Porto), Dilolo (Teixeira de Souza) and Caala at the instigation of PIDE and the Portuguese army;
3. The Benguela Railway crosses a great part of the territory of Angola under the military and political control of the MPLA and is therefore, perfectly within the power of our military operations to paralyse it completely;
4. However MPLA, following the principles of African solidarity has permitted the continuance of traffic on the Benguela Railway because we understand that the Republic of Zambia at this moment needs to use this mean of transport for imports and exports essential to its economy. This fact, furthermore, has been the subject of reiterated public declarations on the part of our organisation;
5. In the event of the Portuguese colonialists putting into practice their threat to permanently cut the Benguela railway, MPLA will feel freed of any moral compunctions and, in the interests of the national liberation struggle of our country, we will proceed with sabotage and attacks against the railway and its installations.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

The Executive Committee of M.P.L.A.
LUSAKA,
31 March 1970.

The MPLA has constantly exposed the intervention of foreign powers on the side of Portugal in the armed struggle which our people are waging under the leadership of the MPLA. The presence of foreign forces siding with Portugal has been confirmed by friends of the struggle and journalists, even by our enemies, who have visited our country!

MPLA deems it a duty to inform international opinion of the presence of a South African military contingent in the village of Lumege in the Province of Moxico in Angola. The South African interventionists occupy a private barracks and they comprise four commando units which are well equipped with helicopters, artillery, automatic weapons and bazookas.

Two of the South African commando units participated in hostilities against our people during October and November 1969, in the Lunda region.

The other commando units have indulged in barbarous and criminal acts against our people in the surrounding areas. They have also violated Zambian territory.

The active participation of the fascist and racist South African troops has been established beyond doubt.

MPLA, which has managed to frustrate the military action of these degenerate soldiers who form part of the dirty alliance, is now engaged in cleaning our territory of this odious occupation.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!
Information Department of MPLA—DIP
LUSAKA,
28 March 1970.

DECLARATION

In the face of repeated criminal attacks on the part of reckless, fascist and murderous settlers against Benguela Railway trucks carrying material and goods for the Republic of Zambia; in the face of threatened interruption of international traffic, the MPLA is in duty bound to declare the following:

1. All acts of colonialist sabotage against the economic and other interests of Angola's bordering countries has nothing to do with the armed conflict between the people of Angola and the Portuguese colonialists. Our national liberation struggle is the exclusive inalienable duty of Angolan patriots, independent of the aid and solidarity which neighbouring peoples give us.
2. If these desperate Portuguese fascists persist in these acts of vandalism and destruction referred to in this declaration, the MPLA will take all the necessary measures required by the situation in order to put an end to such lawlessness instigated by the colonialist armed forces unable to stop the inevitable victorious advance of our guerrillas.

The Executive Committee of MPLA
LUSAKA
28 March 1970.

A public meeting held in Dar es Salaam was attended by a representative of the Tanzania Government, members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the Liberation Committee and a large number of people from Tanzanian organisations and the liberation movements.

A film on our struggle was shown in Algiers on 4 February. This film was made in the areas under our Movement's control inside Angola by a team of progressive Italian film-makers. Also in Algiers, there was an exhibition of one hundred photographs, some of them from our Movement's files and some taken inside Angola by an Italian photographer. These photos showed our national liberation struggle and the work of national reconstruction carried out by the MPLA in the liberated areas. The exhibition was opened by FLN leaders and visited by many members of the public.

In Zambia, our President, Dr. Agostinho Neto, presided over a large meeting attended by a representative of President Kaunda, members of the Diplomatic Corps, the trade unions, the liberation movements and numerous journalists. Three hundred Angolans from the Action Committees in Zambia were present and our Pioneers sang and danced. A film on our struggle was also shown.

As our President said in the speech he made to the meeting: "This support is a source of encouragement which helps us to overcome our major obstacles. Such international support is all the more important in this year 1970, when the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Independence of the Colonial Peoples is being commemorated".

ANGOLA in ARMS (English edition)
Vol. 1, No. 1; April 15, 1970
Published monthly by
Propaganda and Information Dept.,
(Delegation in Tanzania)
People's Movement for the Liberation of
ANGOLA, "M.P.L.A."

All correspondence:
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Box 20793—Dar es Salaam—TANZANIA

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Box 20793,
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especially from the United States. It can also be noted that the regimes in power in these countries are not only reactionary, but that they show the most incredible docility, even servility, towards the United States. Brazil, the most powerful South American country, is the main intermediary between the U.S. and the southern part of the American continent. It is the spearhead of American capital.

American investment in Australia is increasing by leaps and bounds. Furthermore, that country is looked upon as the bridgehead of American capital in certain countries in South-East Asia (e.g. Indonesia). Australia is actively involved in the Vietnam war at the side of the United States. It is a member of SEATO (South-East Asia Treaty Organisation) and of ANZUS (a restricted military pact between Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.)

South Africa is receiving ever more capital from the imperialist countries. Britain heads the list of investors (so-called British capital is sometimes also Anglo-American capital), followed by the United States.



Commander HENDA during visit to the liberated areas of the so-called Portuguese Guinea.

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