

# KWACHA—ANGOLA



U.N.I.T.A. INFORMATION BULLETIN

LONDON, ENGLAND



NATIONAL UNION FOR TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA

\*\*\*\*\*

C O N T E N T S

\*\*\*\*\*

- 1... UNITA and the African Freedom Day, May 25th 1971  
(Daily Mail Reports)
- 2... UNITA FIVE YEARS LATER
- 4... UNITA Offers Maize to Zambia: Excellent situation in Angola.
- 7... The Unpublished letter about BASIL DAVIDSON's Lies.
- 11... A Report-Letter from Angola.

Address:. UNITA's OFFICE  
25 Ospringe Road  
London, N.W.5  
ENGLAND

Telephone:. 01-485-3075

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOME TO ABOVE ADDRESS.



Zambia

**DAILY MAIL** *Special Supp*

# AFRICA FREEDOM

May 25, 1971

Africa Freedom Day Supplement

## UNITA's efforts begin to pay off

# DAY

AS INDEPENDENT African states celebrate this day with pomp and gallantry, guns and bombs are echoing in the jungles of Mozambique and Angola while in Rhodesia and South Africa, the indigenous African is being spat at and being kicked out of restaurants, hotels, beaches and trains by the racial-minded white man.

Being a natural warrior and one who recognises his rights in his own homeland, the African in

these territories has not succumbed to colonial oppression. He has employed all methods to free himself, including that of eliminating the enemy through the use of a gun and bomb. As a result of this and other war tactics, it will not be long before they will join other free nations in celebrating this day.

One of the liberation movements which are striving to achieve this goal is the National Union for Total Independence of

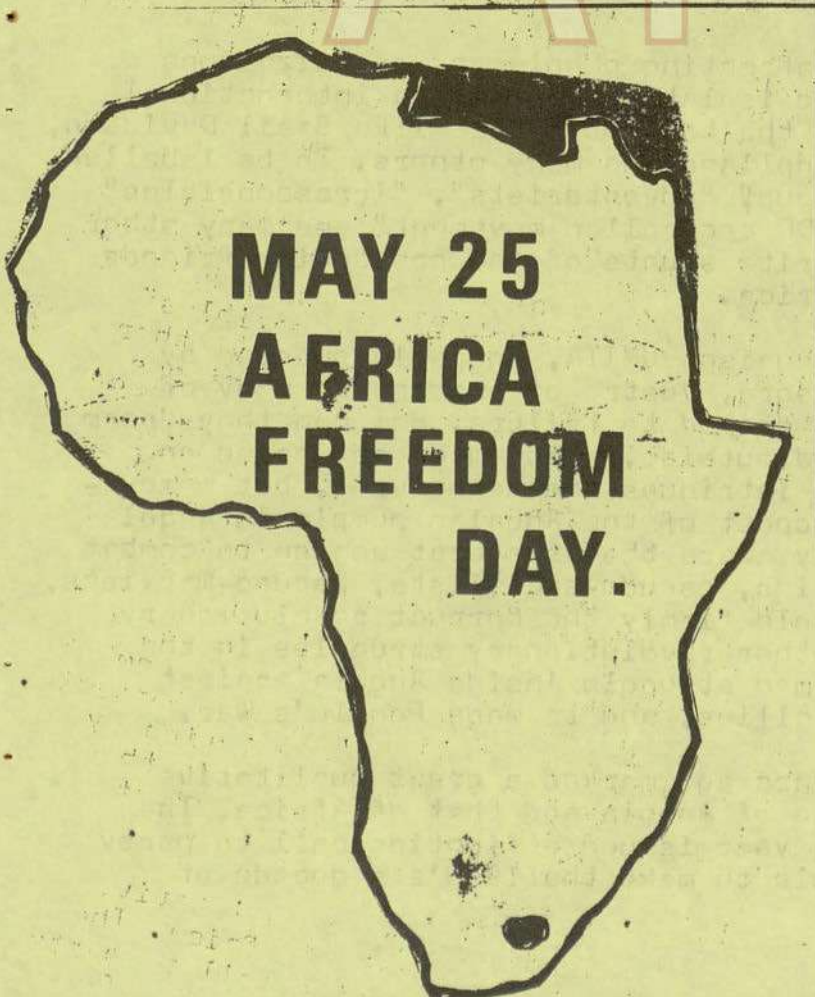
Angola (UNITA), which is fiercely engaged in the Angolan land to wipe Portuguese colonialism and dictatorship.

UNITA has been existing for five years now under the leadership of Dr Jonas Savimbi. During this period, UNITA has been a threat to the colonialist as they have achieved successful victories over them. Since the Portuguese care less for the Angolan man, woman and child, UNITA has made great strides in the fields of education, medical assistance, agriculture and has also exercised humanism to captured racists, illustrating that the African is not as barbaric and savage as he is often thought.

UNITA's clinics have given medical care to more than 20,000 patients, soldiers and civilians wounded by Portuguese troops. In two big clinics in respective military bases, UNITA has 30 medical personnel for each.

At the moment, UNITA has four Portuguese soldiers under its care as it is becoming increasingly difficult to feed them, it is ready to hand them over at any time - that is if these racist soldiers are ready to repent.

One doubts whether the Portuguese government can do the same to captured liberation soldiers. But one thing is certain though - Angola shall be free one day.





UNITA FIVE YEARS LATER

Five years have elapsed since UNITA (National Union for Total Independence of Angola) was founded in Muangai in March 1966.

UNITA came into being as a result of a deep and objective analysis of a deteriorating situation of the Angolan struggle led by UPA and MPLA since 1961 from exile headquarters. In 1964 the Angolan liberation struggle reached its lowest ebb. The frustration, indifference, and despair of the Angolan people were widespread. They needed a complete new experience of the struggle against colonialism in Angola.

So in 1966, UNITA ushered a new historical period, that of mobilization and organization of the Angolan people from within the country. In 1968, the top leadership of the party itself was leading the struggle permanently inside Angola. The leadership has been guided by scientific methods of appraising concrete conditions related to the struggle; it has been guided by the principles of democratic centralism, criticism and self-criticism, and consequently capable of analysing a situation correctly and comprehensively from the reality that prevails inside the country, and relying on a political conscious Armed Forces (FALA) and on people's support as the foundation for final and real victory against Portuguese colonialism and its Allies.

From 1966 to 1970, internally and externally, UNITA has experienced victories and defeats. Victories over the Portuguese colonial soldiers, victories in the tactical control of the liberated areas with schools, clinics, and agricultural cooperatives, and victories over the counter-revolutionary groups of Angola who are trying to impose an hegemony on Angolan nationalism. The defeats are nothing else but an accumulated capital for the future victories inside Angola.

Externally, UNITA has been confronting people and organizations willing to denigrate UNITA and isolate her from the international public opinion. This has been the task of people like Basil Davidson, Bosgra of Angola Committee in Holland and many others. To be labelled as a "Maoist group", "small group", "adventurists", "irresponsibles" "CIA\*USA controlled group", "PIDE controlled movement" and many other aspersions have been the favourite stunts of the pretending friends of the Angolan struggle and Africa.

But such rabid smear campaign against UNITA, doggedly pursued by people like Basil Davidson, Bosgra, Vestro of Sweden and many of their followers and pupils are doomed to failure. How can they dream to destroy a movement not based outside, a movement not based on the good-will of international intrigues and manoeuvres, but a movement based on the conscious support of the Angolan people in Angola itself? In fact, UNITA is fully aware that the best weapon to combat all those counter-revolutionaries, pseudo-socialists, pseudo-Marxists, modern revisionists, is to uphold firmly the correct revolutionary principles that triumphed in other revolutionary struggles in the world over, is to intensify armed struggle inside Angola against Portuguese colonialism and its allies, and to wage People's War.

The formation of UNITA five years ago marked a great qualitative leap in the liberation struggle of Angola and that of Africa. The UNITA's Central Committee last year issued a fighting call to party cadres and to the mass of people to make the 1970's a decade of liberation.



On the fifth Anniversary of the founding of UNITA, the following statement was issued by the Central Committee in Angola:

ON THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF UNITA

Five years have elapsed since the founding of our party, UNITA, in Muangai, on 13th March 1966.

To celebrate such an important event many delegates gathered from all the military zones, from Party branches and from the leading organizations such as the Politburo and the Central Committee of the Party.

The ceremony took place in the military Region 2, from March 28-31st 1971.

After careful analysis of the situation prevailing in Angola the Conference has recorded the following:

- 1) That our struggle has made considerable progress in both, political and military fields.
- 2) That the consolidation of our military bases was a most important factor in our move towards the liberation of the whole country.
- 3) That the creation of new combat columns has been a step forward in the genuine drive by UNITA to liberate the people and the land of Angola.
- 4) That the problem of UNTY is still not resolved, and this has been delaying our struggle. The Conference also stressed the necessity of creating in Angola a UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT in order to avert all the Portuguese attempts to divide the nationalistic forces and the people, inside Angola.
- 5) The conference hailed the resounding victories achieved by the People of Indo-China against the aggressive forces of Imperialism led by U.S.A.

After two days of deliberation, the delegates approved the new program presented by the Central Committee to those assembled.

3rd April 1971

UNITA Central Committee.  
Freeland of Angola  
Region 2  
ANGOLA.



# TIMES OF ZAMBIA

FORWARD WITH THE NATION

4 ngwee

TUESDAY, May 4, 1971



Guerrillas and liberated villagers load maize for Zambia.



Commander Chiwale.

## Freedom army in Angola gives us maize

By Times Reporter  
A FREEDOM movement in Angola has made Zambia a present of 2,000 kilograms of maize. The unprecedented gift was announced in Lusaka yesterday.

But there was unofficial speculation that the unsolicited gift might prove an embarrassment to Zambia.

The commander of the UNITA guerrillas, Mr. Samuel Chiwale, said a decision to "help Zambia" followed the Portuguese blockade on maize coming through Beira.

UNITA had decided that Portugal's economic aggression must be met with actions—not words, he said.

The movement had resolved to contribute the maize from the "producer co-operatives of the armed forces."

Commander Chiwale, witnessed the arrival of the first bags of maize, which were brought to Kalabo District Governor, Mr N. Nyendwa.

The remainder was still being brought in when he went to Lusaka, he said. It

was being brought by "human traffic" from liberated areas of Angola.

Commander Chiwale said UNITA had also called for unification of all liberation forces in Angola "to hasten our deliverance so as to protect Zambia on the west with a firm frontier which would be friendly to her."

Commanders and fighters had promised to increase their actions against the enemy so that "forces intended to make aggression against Zambia will be kept busy against UNITA forces."

A UNITA conference had concluded that unity between liberation movements of Angola was imperative to make their struggle a complete success.

It stressed the necessity of creating what was termed the United Democratic Front—uniting all parties, including MPLA—in a bid to foil attempts by the Portuguese to divide the people of Angola.

UNITA also claimed that a total of 434 Portuguese troops were killed in recent months by party guerrillas.



THE EXCELLENT SITUATION IN UNITA LIBERATED AREAS  
TOLD BY SAMUEL CHIWALE, GENERAL COMMANDER OF UNITA,  
WHO PRESENTED A PETITION TO U.N. DECOLONIZATION  
COMMITTEE IN LUSAKA, ZAMBIA.

The U.N. Decolonization Committee in Lusaka, Zambia, which for several days heard petitions from Liberation Movements was invited by UNITA to visit Angola to see for itself the cruelties being committed by the Portuguese colonialists. (See Times of Zambia, May 14, 1971.)

THE UNITA Memorandum to U.N. Committee dealt mainly with the military, political and social aspects of the armed struggle taking place inside Angola. This invitation by UNITA to U.N. Decolonization Committee was extended in similar terms to the O.A.U. Liberation Committee.

UNITA has celebrated Five years of existence inside Angola. The achievements on education, medical assistance, and agriculture in the liberated areas in Angola were told to U.N. Decolonization Committee. The following are the excerpts of UNITA Memorandum :

EDUCATION:

In the academic year of 1969-1970 we have had 300 pupils who have done with success the grades A and B in the Central Base. Our schools have an effective of almost 8,000 children in the areas under our control. The schools are run by teachers formed by our Organization. The children learn chiefly to write and read. They are formed politically in the revolutionary way so that they start early to understand the reasons of our sufferings. In the academic year 1969-1970 we have had 75% success. The administration of these schools is entirely in the hands of local authorities.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE:

Our clinics have given medical care to more than 20,000 patients: soldiers and civilians wounded by Portuguese attacks and bombings. In the two main clinics in the respective two big military Bases we have an effective of 30 medical personnel for each. These clinics lack only the drugs so as to become very useful to the population as well as to our soldiers. The said two big clinics are administrated by the Army. We have more than 100 small clinic posts in military zones and in some villages with a large population.

AGRICULTURE:

On the agricultural sector, we have to say that the 1970 harvest was a very good one indeed despite the fact that the Portuguese planes were dropping poisonous gas on some of our fields of kassava and maize totalling 865. We succeeded in organizing 50 agricultural Cooperatives among the people living in the liberated areas. Faced with such criminal methods of starving the people living in our bases, our Army had to set up Youth Brigades to protect the crops. Our few agricultural engineers are trying to improve and plan better for the future, since we have to rely



on our own efforts.

HUMANITARIAN AIM:

UNITA captured Portuguese nationals during the battles in 1970. As a result of this, two Portuguese women captured in the ambush laid down against Portuguese military columns in September 1970 were handed over to the international Red Cross and sent to Portugal. We still have 4 prisoners who are Portuguese soldiers. The only one who has already shown repentance is Francisco Fernandes da Silva Maia. UNITA is ready to release him at any time. To feed these people properly, according to UNITA's policy on prisoners of war, is becoming more and more difficult because of the lack of facilities abroad derived from political manoeuvres. UNITA hopes that independent bodies will use all possible ways and means to bring to an end this situation on the people concerned. (See the Guardian December 24, 1970; Times of Zambia January 15, 1971; Daily Mail May 25, 1971)

MILITARY SITUATION:

The Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola (FALA) scored great victories in a series of attacks against the Portuguese colonialist forces supported and armed by NATO countries. The UNITA patriotic forces continue to capture NATO weapons in various combats against the colonialist forces. Combats took place in areas of Saurimo, Chikapa, and Lunda. 165 enemy forces were put out of action and more than 100 weapons were captured by UNITA.

In the areas of Mutumbo, General Machado, the UNITA patriotic forces destroyed 16 enemy cars, captured 85 NATO weapons and many Portuguese soldiers were killed. On Feb. 3rd 1971, the enemy forces tried to penetrate UNITA areas around Luso, but they were repulsed by the FALA forces leaving behind 69 bodies.

The military situation inside Angola is also in excellent situation. (see Times of Zambia, May 4th 1971, Hsinhua News Agency, May 5, 71)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* The Unity of the people in its class divi- \*  
\* sions with different interests must be fol- \*  
\* lowed by unity of action between the diffe- \*  
\* rent Liberation Movements in Angola. \*  
\* \*  
\* Jonas SAVIMBI \*  
\* (President of UNITA) \*  
\*\*\*\*\*



THE UNPUBLISHED LETTER TO LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE

By the President of U.N.I.T.A.

(translated from French)

Jacques Fauvet,  
Director of Le Monde  
Diplomatique  
Paris,  
FRANCE.

From: Free-Land of Angola  
Central Base- Region N<sup>o</sup>2  
10th January 1971  
ANGOLA

Dear Sir,

I have previously resisted the temptation to give UNITA's views on articles published in your Newspaper, Le Monde Diplomatique, by Mr. Basil Davidson. I think now that my personal contribution would certainly be the wish of your readers, since Mr. Basil Davidson in an article published on 25th November 1970 indirectly requested my participation.

Before elaborating my reply, I would like to stress the destructive nature of such discussions when one of the parties involved begins to make accusations as serious as those made by Mr. Basil Davidson.

In Angola the most important and delicate problem is that of unification of the all nationalist forces who combat Portuguese colonialism and its agents. Anything that helps this unification would not only be desirable but would be by far the most efficient contribution that could be given to our fight and struggle in general for the emancipation of the African peoples who are still under colonial rule. If my letter follows those general lines, only then can it deserve publication.

Anyone who carefully has read any of Basil Davidson's articles in English, French, Swedish newspapers and magazines will have immediately noticed his partisan and contradictory tone.

( What are the facts about Basil Davidson Lies? )

- 1) Mr. Basil Davidson says that he visited MUIE which, he says, is in the centre of Moxico. This is quite wrong, false, because in fact Muie is in the South of Moxico on the borders of Moxico and Cuando-Cubango ( see Map of Angola, 1966, Edicao da Junta da Investigacao do Ultramar, Missao Geografica de Angola, Apoio Geodesico e Cartografico). It is true to say that in Europe public opinion is very involved in the social struggles of their own countries, but from time to time interest is shown in African problems. However, this does not give Mr. Basil Davidson (or any other person or organization) the right to exploit the ignorance of the European public opinion on African problems. On the contrary, he should try to inform objectively and never to deform the reality. Therefore, I appeal to the staff of your respected Newspaper, Le Monde Diplomatique, to try to inform the European opinion fully (and correctly) about our struggle, because "only truth is revolutionary".



(cont. letter to Le Monde Diplomatique)

- 2) Mr. Basil Davidson is very one sided about our struggle when speaks only about the Umbundus, Kimbundus, Bakongos, Mbundas, Luchazes, etc. He is concerned with our people's efforts to organize themselves in resistance movements against colonial oppression on our continent, but he brings grist to the mill of apartheid which does not recognize any national character in the aspirations of the African peoples, just as though the Scots are not British too. When one realizes how fiercely the British opposed the secession of East Nigeria, it is very difficult to see how a British man can become an apologist for tribalism among us. To reduce our struggle to the dimensions of tribal rivalries in this way, is to attempt to throw general discredit on our efforts, as much for MPLA as for the other nationalists.
- 3) Mr. Basil Davidson speaks of the "strategic" control of MPLA. Such language which attempts to show that MPLA controls 9 of the 15 provinces (or 10 of the 15 provinces according to the new administrative division of Angola) is only permissible to a partisan journalist. But we find very hard to accept from an English Colonel (of the British Army) who has worked with the partisan forces of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

For UNITA, contro, true contro of the Zones, the liberation of vast zones and the subsequent creation of base areas consists only of "tactical" control. A liberated zone is one in which the enemy can no longer penetrate, for should he try to do so, he would leave only dead men and no longer would have the courage to continue. The opposite of this is pure and simple demagogy, a word which is no longer in our dictionary.

Strategic control certainly exists, but only in the zones disputed by the enemy. The day that our forces and support among the people exceeds all the enemy forces, this control immediately becomes tactical. Therefore, only movements based outside the country can allow themselves to exert at most a "strategic" control. For UNITA there is a great need to establish our HOME in Angola itself. If it became necessary to move from strategic control to real control which is tactical.

This letter takes the place of an invitation to your Newspaper to send a journalist to our liberated areas in order to confirm at first hand the magnitude of our struggle and the dimensions of our success on the spot. We know that pressure has been exerted to prevent journalists from visiting our Bases in Angola. Even the African Liberation Committee of the O.A.U. has not been able to send observers to us so as to propagate the lies of others. But there are no lies in a genuine revolution which can destroy its success, not any pressure great enough to influence its course towards final victory.

- 4) In the Newstatesman of 30 October 1970, Mr. Basil Davidson writes as follows: "... But it is a problem in Angola where the World Council of Churches (WCC), for example, has recently given aid to three movements." Mr. Davidson had made a trip to Scandinavian countries in 1969-70. As a result of this journey which was used to denigrate UNITA in order to support MPLA, the \$25,000 US dollars which the Swedish Democratic Party promised us verbally and by a letter remained a dead promise (letter). We find it easy to understand that when Mr. Basil Davidson speaks of the World Council of Churches, he would like all the material help (money) to go solely to MPLA. I am forced to read between the lines that these are Mr. Basil Davidson's true motives. But,



I must admit that we we re also surprised by this aid, For ins-  
pite of our policy of accepting all aid when there are no con-  
ditions attached, the WCC has never previously been among the  
list of our allies. His disappointment corresponds exactly to  
our surprise. Naturally, the WCC must have reasons for assisting  
not only UNITA but also the other anti-racist movements. But,  
I remind Mr. Basil Davidson that there are African Liberation  
Movements which even if recognized by the African Li... in  
Countries have not been aided by the WCC. Should I doubt whether  
Mr. Basil Davidson would not see in this aid to UNITA the hand  
of the USA-CIA? I would ask him to inform himself about it at the  
WCC in Geneva-Suisse.

In UNITA we believe that the most solid aid which does not obey  
pressures or sympathies is that of our own people. Mr. Davidson  
can not give this aid because it must be conquered by fighting  
within the country and through enormous sacrifices. Because of  
this support to our people, the outside world which had denied us  
their aid and even their logistic support now sees itself morally  
obliged to support us, because we represent a force and determination  
here inside Angola. We shall carry on certain of the support of  
our people.

- 5) In the same journal, Davidson, speaks of "Maoists" and of the  
aid from the Peoples Republic of China to the African Liberation  
Movements with an anti-Chinese tone which could not be stronger  
in Washington or even in Lisbon. No African movement can hones-  
tly support his affirmations, far less the MPLA. The anti-Chinese  
tone of Basil Davidson's writings are no longer in doubt, and  
for my part I believe that it is this spirit which motivated  
Mr. Basil Davidson's journeys to our country, that is, if he  
really went there!... Mr. Davidson wanted to take part in the  
ideological struggle which today divides the Socialist World  
which is the only camp that can really support the liberation  
movement in Africa and elsewhere.

UNITA has its own philosophy, but it is very largely based on  
the revolutionary principles which have already triumphed in  
other parts of the World. UNITA's struggle is part of this  
ideological struggle, for the liquidation of colonialism is part  
of the general struggle against imperialism. Here we want to  
establish the ideas which correspond to actual practical terms  
to the requirements of our struggle and to the true solidarity  
of the peoples fighting against imperialism. This places us  
on the side where we are. Mr. Basil Davidson has clearly  
shown which side he is on, but the struggle must not be taken  
lightly for two reasons:

( a ) If UNITA triumphs, Mr. Basil Davidson will  
appear as a simple plotter in the eyes of  
the world.

( b ) UNITA IS NOT H.T. Mr. Basil Davidson?  
thinks it to be . UNITA sees itself as  
the avant-garde of the proletariat in Angola  
in this phase of the national democratic  
revolution until socialism triumphs here.  
Here we have no need for defendants such  
as Basil Davidson who justifies anti-commu-  
nism to the world in order to obtain Western  
support for MPLA. From the audience with the  
Pope (Paul VI) after a discriminatory confe-  
rence organized under the auspices of MOSCOW  
to the articles of Basil Davidson, there is  
nothing but mystification from MPLA in terms  
of its political options.



As for Mr. Basil Davidson I simply say this: A man who has acquired a certain reputation has also taken on responsibilities and should not lead the public opinion on false trails in this way with impunity. The struggle will not pardon him so many lies, so many prejudices, and above all so much involvement in the wrong place. In this fight UNITA will play its CARDS to the finish, for it's a question of our life. Now it is Mr. Basil Davidson's turn to play to the finish also.

As for myself personally, I have never belonged to MPLA. As for my numerous contacts with them of which Mr. Davidson speaks I think that it would be desirable for these contacts to be taken up again so that we could advance on the road to unification of our respective movements.

As for the motives which impelled the Zambian authorities to expel me from their country in 1967 after imprisoning me for six days without trial, it is good that Mr. Davidson should have drawn overhastly conclusions. I shall content myself to relegate this affair of historical dimensions to posterity as part of the true struggle we are waging here, once we have taken up our arms.

The people of China, Korea and the heroic Vietnamese people have triumphed because they have adopted correct revolutionary principles for a just struggle. The brothers of Algeria have written a glorious page in the history of armed struggle of the weak peoples on our Continent. Here we do not have to invent much but we can draw on the experiences of the other peoples who have won the fight in other regions. However, UNITY in Angola remains the most powerful tool in our hands against the manoeuvres of the close and direct enemy or against the distant enemy who prefers subtlety in order to increase even further the dissensions in the heart of our national liberation movement.

The UNITY of people in its class divisions with different interests must be followed by UNITY of action between the different liberation movements in Angola. This task of unifying the liberation movements has been entrusted to the O.A.U. and neighbouring African countries. If they fail, the Angolan people will be called upon to succeed in achieving this with their committed struggle in the past 10 years, for UNITY is the only guarantee of our victory under in the less painful conditions.

For time being, UNITA will carry on fighting within the country, and if necessary, fight alone.

With thanks and best wishes,

Dr. JONAS M. SAVIMBI  
( President of U.N.I.T.A. and  
Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces  
for Liberation of Angola-FALA. )

Terra-Livre de  
Angola, 10.11971  
ANGOLA.



REPORT FROM ANGOLA BY A MILITANT WHO HAS JUST  
ARRIVED AT UNITA CENTRAL BASE

Freeland of Angola  
April 5th 1971  
Central Base  
ANGOLA

Dear Friends,

It is sometimes strange to see a friend leaving without saying goodbye to his fellows and to those he leaves behind. It is neither due to lack of communication, nor to the lack of interest in them, but only due to various circumstances that occurred at the time of departure.

To those whom I met and to those who received my message this letter will be one of greetings. To others, it will be a big surprise indeed to know that this is from the FREELAND OF ANGOLA! In one form or another, it is imperative for us to know that living in a complex world, the inhabitants can make it better if there is mutual understanding, and worse if there is no more caring for others.

The virtue of caring for the Motherland-Angola caused me to be separated from you and from others. I left New York City on December 30th 1970 and departed from London on January 17th 1971. Although the decision to return home (Angola) was esteemed before I even left Angola, it was only at the end of the 70's that it became imperative and possible, after six years out of the country.

As nature would have it, my endeavours reached the land, and my desire to join others who are challenging the Portuguese Empire and her allies daily, was achieved. The swiftness with which the Angolan people want to have back the Motherland, liberating her inch by inch, scoring one victory after another, can be proudly seen. The huge mass support of Angolans is, without doubt, an awesome aura to the party - UNITA (National Union for Total Independence of Angola).

As I approached the landscape of Angola, the dense bushborn (where new homes could be built) flashed before my eyes, as a picture on a cinemascreen. Before we had penetrated deeply into the bushland, I met a group of UNITA's soldiers commanded by a Lieutenant. Most of the soldiers were clothed in torn cloths, but their morale is very high, and discipline among the cadres is as good as in any European army or in any other regular army. I saw very few soldiers, except those under shaving age, who did not shave except for the officers who wear long beards. The group looked healthy and strong with smiling faces. The soldiers have enough courage to fear to no power - even one with sophisticated weapons. Once you are with the group you may hear different Angolan languages such as: Luena, Lushazi, Mbunda, Kangala, Chokwe, Kimbundu, Fiote and Umbundu. Amazingly enough each soldier can speak and understand almost all the languages spoken in his zone (militar detachment) and there were none who could not communicate within the group. In one way or another every soldier also speaks Portuguese, and most of the officers express it freely and fluently.



(A report from Angola)

At the beginning and during the first part of the journey with the freedom fighters we only walked 40 miles. As a matter of fact they put up with my "cadence" before I could properly keep up with theirs. Surprisingly, when the night came, most of the soldiers covered up with a blanket made of the fibers of the "Huku" tree.

Having travelled during the rainy season, my trip would have be reckoned as a bold exploit by many people, but I regarded it as one of "meglamania". The saltless food was my only chagrin. During the eight days that we journeyed, we slept without shelter, because UNITA has not got military bases or branches in a devastated area. Some nights, however, we were able to make some sort of arrangement under the trees, but still you get very wet and you wake up to start making another fire or to start walking again. We processed our fire by beating a knife over a special stone as we were unable to use a match as a firing fuse for any part of the trip owing to the heavy rainfall.

During the eight days journeying and marching, only two days before entering the first zone area was the first time we have food. A few pounds of cassava (manioc or tapioc) and sorghum flour which we bought from a neighbouring country had all been consumed before the time of our arrival. Not merely relying on hive honey, but we also had to accelerate our "cadence" to reach the area as soon as possible.

It was about 2.30p.m. on February 13th 1971 that we came across the zone after paddling across many Angolan rivers in a convey of canoes made from the rind of the tree. Here, at the zone, my spirit was enlivened with revolutionary songs from the local group- as part of their reception to me. The meaning of the words was enough to convey a person's heart to the battlefield. At this juncture, the soldiers were presenting the arms and they sang the Party Anthem: "We are asking for the blessing of Africa, and to awake her from the sleep of death..."

Varieties of weapons captured from the enemy, such as G3, FN, rocket launchers or grenades can now be seen. You may not believe that five years ago the Party launched her first offensive against the tyrant Portuguese with bows and arrows, spears and other warrior equipment. Furthermore, UNITA is still waging a self-reliant struggle. UNITA is working to unite the people and to reconstruct the country.

At the end of the ceremony, I took shelter in a temporary hut used by the guerrillas to rest until the next journey. Over the weekend before leaving the area, I was taken by the officer in charge to visit some of the farms. These farms vary in size from half acre to ten acres, or from 1.22 acres to 24.711. All the farms are subjected to shifting cultivation practices and to mixed crops. The soil is landy loam at a depth of 30cms. Sandy loam is subsoil. In the lowland you may find loam soil. The main crops are corn (maize), cassava and millet. The farms are set up under the following system: co-operatives, individual and collective farms (people's farms) in which the soldiers themselves cultivate the land in order to learn to serve the people and not the people to serve the soldiers.



( report from Angola)

Over the past year, 1970, and from April to May, more than thirty-two of the above farms have suffered from heavy chemical, toxic and defoliants sprayed by the Portuguese Air Force. The poison gas proved harmless because the president of UNITA, Dr. Jonas Savimbi and the Secretary General of UNITA, Miguel Nzau Puna, advised the people as well as the soldiers to cut off the tops of the cassava plant before the chemicals could reach down to the bottom. There were some areas in which this operation did not take place in time. The following conditions were observed by the leaders and the masses: after twenty-four hours the foliage begins to wither and turn brown. Each leaf first elongated, then curled and finally wilted. By the end of the week the leaves fell off the trees. Starting from the top, gradually the chemicals penetrated further down. In the second week the herbicides has destroyed the whole plant and reached the cassava tubers. The toxicity caused irritation to the skin, and those who came into contact during the cutting it was necessary to flush the eyes for twenty-minutes after. People, who for reasons of economy, tried to eat the tubers which had been dug out, suffered from constant, heavy thristing for two to three days, but none of them was permanently injured.

From the above descriptions of eye-witness reports from the leaders and individuals in the sprayed areas, I came to the conclusion that the chemicals used were either Formula 40R which contains alkonomaline salt of 2,4-D, or dimethylarsenic acid with 54.29 per cent arsenic. These towering crimes of Portuguese colonialism and her masters can be seen today. The surviving plants are stronger than the normal ones. They have a deep green colour (chlorophyl) with white spots.

Although agriculture is my concern, since I have a Master's Degree in Soil Science, it was imperative to proceed with my trip in order to meet the two most popular leaders. From now on I travelled within the UNITA areas where the people are living in small community "branches". In the five provinces, viz. Moxico, Cuando-Cubango, Lunda, Bie, and Huila there are over one million people who are under control of the party. It is difficult to see their houses unless your immigration permit or visa allows you to do so. Otherwise you will only meet them at the meetings.

If there is a visitor among them, for instance, the chairman gathers together all his people to hear the news. In my own case, the people were greatly concerned with the attitude of the "democratic people" of the "civilised world" towards the problem of Angola, the whole of Southern Africa and Guinea(Bissau) as well. Their aim and curiosity included topics concerned with the Black Brothers in USA, and if they were indifferent to the problem. Apart from this, I was more impressed than ever before when they showed their solidarity with the other oppressed people of the world. Yet, (at the meeting), they wanted to know the countries which manufacture weapons such as G3, FN, etc. and then sell or offer them to Portugal in order to kill and to further the heinous crimes against the Africans in Angola. In spite of the dialogue being related to the Gospel, and with the question of selling arms, and added to this most of the audience believe in Christianity, their questions were indeed challenging. No-one is indifferent to a negative position. They believe in Change.

In speaking with local custom, I gave the floor to the Chairman. Clapping hands as he kneeled he expressed himself with respect and hope: " Victory for the oppressed people of Angola is not far away and the day of freedom shall come as we share our blood with liberty. Victory will be won over the tyrant Portuguese and her Allies." Countries and leaders who plan for the well-being



of the present generation by selling arms to our oppressors are, in essence, neglecting the relationship and well-being between their sons and grand-sons, and the great masses who endure the colonial power of today, but who will inevitably be free tomorrow." He continued by saying that what we could see today is similar to "a blind hen who never feeds her chicks.", because they plan with the use of force, whereas traditionally we of UNITA plan with consciousness which, in itself is the road to success without rejecting collaboration with other forces.

Ending this, my first meeting in the liberated areas, the group stood up and sang in Lushazi: "We have been under the colonial power of Portugal for almost five hundred years. The time has come now to smash our aggressors. We shall continue fighting no matter how hard and for how long. If one succumbs, others will pick up his gun in geometrical progression. UNITA, please continue to unite all Angolans, as one man, and place all the workers under your flag. We hate no man. Our goal is yours and yours is ours. Together we shall win the long war and enjoy final victory."

I continue my trip the next day with a new group so that I could meet the president, the secretary general and other cadres. We had left the first military detachment on February 15th 1971, following this from February 25th to a bright Sunday (Feb. 28th) we were being welcome with open arms by the two leaders. In one of the military bases, at the time of our arrival, two companies - the Black Panther Company and the Alpha Company had just arrived from their daily activities. One of the reports from the first company was given as follows:- 2 cars full of Portuguese soldiers with one tractor leading the convoy had been destroyed in Luso area and the occupants annihilated. In one attempt to subdue the Angolan people, who are engaged in a just and resolute struggle to liberate their country and conquer her sovereignty, flunkeying parties have infiltrated their soldiers in Cassai area after having committed a great number of odious murders of women and children. In order to save the Angolan people from such pseudo-revolution and anti-revolutionary tactics, the Alpha Company has to score another attack to show them the way we should fight the common enemy together. Combining the "motor" forces of the movement, the Alpha company reported that on their way back to the Cassai area (North-east of Moxico Province) the company met a group of Portuguese and twenty of the enemy soldiers were put out of action. From the first two battles against three enemy groups which resulted in a lot of captured NATO weapons and after the puppet soldiers had penetrated into the liberated areas and committed monstrous crimes against the Angolan people, their camps were destroyed and the occupants forced to return to the countries of their origin. This was done because they forced our people to live in "Ndandandas" or in "Aldeamentos" or they became refugees in neighbouring countries. But UNITA is for all the people of Angola. Our duty is to protect our people from inside and outside aggression. This is why the progressive forces of UNITA - the generator of revolutionary consciousness and militant enthusiasm - resolutely sounds her voice to the "democratic" people of the world, especially to those who are engaged in the Liberation Movements in Southern Africa so that the rot of committing heinous crimes against the Angolan masses in Angola can be stopped. If this is the correct way, UNITA will be glad to see some of you, and interview you in order to get the facts. Genuine people base their arguments on facts, not on emotions and (lies) engendered by international mass media which support some Angolan movements by hiding the truth.



Viewed superficially, it might appear that those who speak out about various victories derived from their imagination are right, when they hear this on the radio. However, this mechanism is wrong. The road, here inside Angola, is long and hard. Those who use hit and run tactics are responsible for the death of thousands of people, and for those who are refugees and homeless. We ask that the "democratic" people of the world should disregard those who seek wealth by playing with people's lives. Since UNITA realises that the enemy will not perish of itself, she is, at present, utilising the intuitive method of sounding out general reaction to the great problem that she confronts. The party with mass support, under FALA (Forças Armadas de Libertacao de Angola) leadership are concerned with an offensive and a defensive program aimed at the overthrow of colonial regimes. There is no doubt whatsoever that Portugal will never win this war and all the people with such ambitions shall perish in the years to come. The genuine daughters and sons of Angola are travelling along their hard road, and building up their long programme. This is why the president, the secretary general and other leaders of UNITA are here inside Angola itself to teach the people the background of our framework, and to acknowledge these facts.

To carry out this programme, the leaders explain best by giving the example to the people. They are rebuilding the country. This is the reason why you will find schools and clinics in the Free-land of Angola. There are, for instance, some three hundred students who use small individual blackboards as a notebook and dry pieces of cassava for clak since the party still exists on its own self-reliance. In the schools there are grades A & B and the students are divided in the following way: age 7 to 15 years old attend school in the mornings and the adults in the afternoons. In the local clinics, for instance, over 25.000 patients were treated - soldiers and civilinas wounded by Portuguese attacks and bombings. A ll these people received care during the year 1970. Among this number are included Portuguese prisoners of war who had broken bones sustained during a heavy attack and later given to International Red Cross and Zambian Red Cross for repatriation in December 1970.

Medicine - all types particularly including vitamins represent an acute problem faced by the party, here inside. School material and clothing, as you may understand from this letter, are also needed, as an initial aid to our programme. It is difficult to understand why the whole world, the U.N., the (O.A.U.) are neglecting over 1 million people who live in the Angolan bushland only because they have liberated themselves from the colonial power of Portugal and now live under the leadership of UNITA. Moreover, even African organizations, such as the Organization of Africa Unity, the O.A.U. refuses to visit the areas under the control of UNITA, only because they are not prepared to face the truth. Thier visits are limited to the frontier where "hit and run" tactics are going on.

I must end by saying that my essay has escaped refinement, but to leave and not to tell the "civilised" world the truth would not be the act of a true revolutionary. To deny the existence of UNITA or to exaggerate the facts would be refuting the spirit and strength of our struggle. We have been imposed upon by the violence of our aggressors. We have been left with no choice but to wage a PEOPLE'S WAR.

In this report-letter, the Angolan people tell the world not only of their sufferings, but also of their victories. Whether the Portuguese colonial empire and the "running dogs" of pseudo-revolutionaries are going to accept the price and tell the world the truth, the Angolan people are certain of their road and are ready to support UNITA till final victory.

Yours sincerely,

LUCIANO KASSOMA.