

MOZAMBIQUE REVOLUTION



MOZAMBIQUE

REVOLUTION

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CONTENTS

The liberation struggle in Mozambique is supported by a strong international solidarity movement. Our editorial analyses various aspects of this movement.

page 1

In the International section we present some recent manifestations of world support: the mobilisation at a national level of the progressive forces in Italy; popular opposition to the "oldest alliance" in Britain; the visit of a FRELIMO delegation to Soviet Union and Romania; and FRELIMO at the 10th anniversary celebrations of the O.A.U. pages 3 – 7

Nine visitors have been in Mozambique in the past two months, as guests of FRELIMO: one Japanese, five Soviets, two West Germans and one Norwegian. pages 8 – 11

FRELIMO's military offensive continues page 12

Study meetings and conferences have taken place this year, to assess the implementation of the political orientation and to raise the technical and scientific level of our work in education and health. pages 15 – 17

The situation of children whose parents have fallen in the liberation war is one of FRELIMO's great concerns. A report on one of the orphanages is published on page 20

FRELIMO's Statement on Portuguese massacres. page 23

EDITORIAL

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

During the past few years international solidarity with FRELIMO and with the cause of liberation in Southern Africa in general has increased dramatically.

Africa is leading the solidarity movement. Last year, at the OAU Summit in Rabat the independent African states decided to increase their contribution to the African Liberation struggle by 50 per cent. The OAU has been sending missions headed by the OAU Chairman to countries allied with Portugal, to convince these countries to stop their political, military and diplomatic support for Portuguese colonialism.

A growing number of African states have established bilateral relations with FRELIMO, in line with their recognition of our movement as the sole representative of the Mozambican people. At the 10th anniversary OAU Summit, African leaders adopted a Charter which pledged that independent Africa would support the armed struggle in Southern Africa more vigorously than ever before. Earlier in the year, OAU representatives met in Oslo with United Nations personnel, experts on Southern Africa and delegates from various states for a Conference on the situation in the white ruled areas of our Continent. Strong resolutions were adopted there calling for more effective measures by the UN, and particularly by the Security Council, to wipe out racial, economic and colonial domination in Southern Africa. The Security Council met twice in 1972, once on African soil, to discuss colonialism and apartheid. The resolutions unanimously adopted by this body, condemning Portuguese colonialism and calling on Portugal to enter into negotiations with the true representatives of the peoples (i.e. the liberation movements), revealed Portugal's growing isolation in the international arena.

The Socialist countries have also increased their support. Although far from meeting our needs, this support has played a very important role in our successes. In fact, the Socialist countries, together with the African countries, are one of the firmest supporters of our liberation struggle. The visits of FRELIMO delegations to socialist countries in Europe and Asia in the past 3 years have resulted in the strengthening of our relations and in increased material support.

In Portugal a very important phenomenon is taking place. For the first time in the history of the colonial wars, organisations composed exclusively of nationals

of the colonialist country are launching armed operations against the colonial regime in their own country. This action, although aimed at changing the internal situation in Portugal, is nevertheless direct support for the liberation movements in the colonies.

Several religious organisations have also taken a stand in support of our struggle. For example, the World Council of Churches has been giving FRELIMO material aid since 1970. The decision of the White Fathers Missionary Congregation and of individual priests and nuns to leave Mozambique in protest against colonial atrocities is also a form of support for our struggle.

Great progress has been made in many countries in the West. The most active supporters in these countries are organised in Support Committees, whose tasks are mainly to mobilise public opinion, organise information campaigns on the nature of Portuguese colonialism, denounce the assistance given by their governments and capitalist companies to Portuguese colonialism, and organise the collection of funds and material aid, particularly for our reconstruction programmes. Over the past two years these Committees have substantially increased both their numbers and their activity.

What explains this great increase in support? Is it spontaneous? Is it determined by some specific factors? Our experience shows that one factor which causes an increase in international solidarity is the unity and the consequent strength of the liberation movement. Throughout the history of FRELIMO, since its founding more than 11 years ago, there have been fluctuations in world support for our cause. And it has been precisely during periods of crisis in our Organisation that support has decreased, while increased support has corresponded to periods of unity and victories. This became absolutely clear when our first President, Comrade Eduardo Mondlane, was assassinated in February, 1969. At that time the reactionary elements within our movement, headed by Uria Simango, tried to take over the leadership. There followed an internal struggle within the movement, which ended in the victory of the popular and revolutionary line. Our victory was inevitable — as we had the support of the people in arms — and Simango was isolated, repudiated by the people. But during the period before the popular line finally emerged clearly victorious, world support drastically reduced.

This leads us to believe that the other factor affecting genuine support is the political orientation of the movement, the positions the movement subscribes to and that its militants live by. Our experience shows effectively that the progressive world which supports us wishes to be sure that this support will be used in a correct way — for the construction of a truly new society. Many of our supporters wish to see the actual achievement of an ideal which cannot be immediately realised in their own countries, but can, in the context of our revolution. The basic features of this ideal society are the absence of oppression and exploitation, end of racism and all other forms of discrimination, the people's interest placed above all else.

Given the above factors, the nature of FRELIMO's policy and activities may explain the present upsurge in international solidarity. In fact, today there is complete unity within FRELIMO — unity not around a person but around an orientation, an ideology. This ideology is truly popular and revolutionary. We are achieving great successes in armed struggle and in national reconstruction, which is, of course, the direct result of our unity. We are completely independent in our international relations, are not subject to any form of external interference.

The struggle is reaching new heights and we know that our political and military successes combined with international solidarity will inevitably bring about the end of Portuguese colonialism, and independence and freedom for Mozambique.



ITALIAN CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY



From 25 - 28 March, 1973, there took place in the Italian town of Reggio Emilia a National Conference of Solidarity Against Colonialism and Imperialism for the Freedom and Independence of Angola, Mozambique and Guiné.

For several years now the people of Reggio Emilia have been active in support of our struggle. Shortly after the Rome Conference in 1970, the twinning between Reggio Emilia's Santa Maria Nuova Hospital and the Provincial Hospital of Cabo Delgado took place. As a result, extensive medical supplies have been sent to the FRELIMO Hospital, wounded militants have been sent for treatment in St. Maria Nuova and some of our nurses have been trained there.

Reggio Emilia and Bologna (which has a friendship pact with the FRELIMO Educational Camp at Tunduru) have a strong tradition of fighting oppression, both having won the Golden Medal of Resistance against Fascism. This and the fact that establishments like the hospital and the municipality are directed by popu-

larly elected bodies, explains their active political support.

In 1971, all the hospital staff at Reggio Emilia (from doctors to porters) contributed one day's salary towards the building of an operation block for FRELIMO. The workers of the municipality designed and constructed a stretcher adapted to our particular conditions which is now being used by our fighting units.

In order to consolidate this political support and involve the whole Italian people, the Reggio Emilia Medical Aid Committee organised a National Solidarity Conference.

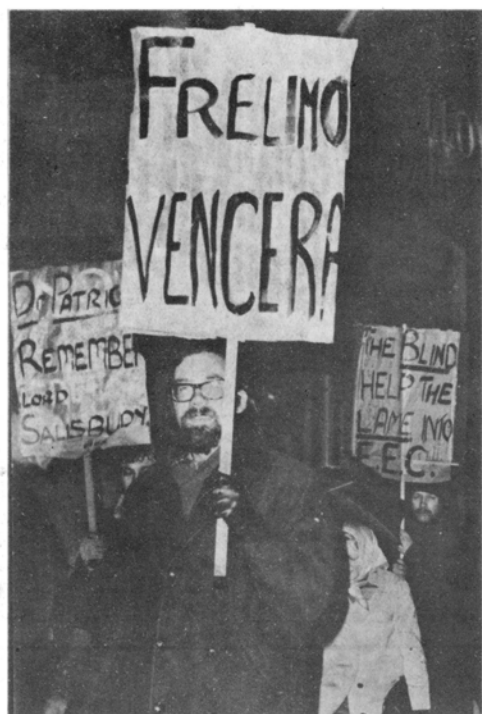
Several hundred participants representing a wide range of progressive political forces in Italy - Socialists, Communists, Christian Democrats, and Republicans attended the three day conference. The FRELIMO delegation was led by the President, Comrade Samora M. Machel.

The Conference adopted a General Declaration which included an appeal to the

Italian people to intensify support for the struggle of the people of the Portuguese colonies for total independence. The Conference also created a National Solidarity Committee to organise increased political and material support throughout the country.

The Reggio Emilia Conference, the various fringe meetings and discussions in which our delegation participated, demonstrated the strength of popular feeling for our struggle, even in western countries traditionally allied with Portugal. It showed vividly that across the boundaries of territory, race, colour and cultural traditions, the peoples are united in their common aspiration for justice, freedom and the liquidation of oppression and exploitation.

It illustrated what the President of FRELIMO said in his address to the Italian people at the opening of the Conference: «Solidarity is mutual support between forces which are fighting for the same objective.»



CAETANO GET OUT!



OPPOSITION IN BRITAIN TO THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE CELEBRATIONS

Over the past few months the British and Portuguese governments have been staging celebrations to mark the 600th anniversary of their «oldest alliance», based on a treaty signed on June 16th, 1373. But these celebrations have been countered by a nation-wide «End the Alliance» campaign mounted by the Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guiné, which in conjunction with a broad spectrum of political and student groups, took the initiative in making the anniversary an occasion for raising understanding of the situation in Africa and mobilising protest against the official backing given by British and other western governments for Portuguese oppression.

One of the focal points of the campaign was the three-day visit to Portugal by the Duke of Edinburgh from 5 to 8 of June. Many of his public engagements in Britain prior to the visit were picketed by demonstrators. When the Duke spoke to the demonstrators he said that it was

a Foreign Office decision that he should go to Portugal. Letters of protest to the Foreign Office received the reply that the visit was «ceremonial in character, intended to recognise the achievement of two countries in maintaining friendly relations over a remarkably long stretch of time. It should not be seen as an endorsement of Portugal's policies in Africa, since those policies have been a matter of open and acknowledged disagreement between the British and Portuguese governments for some time.» The Portuguese government on the other hand, obviously saw the visit as a sign of Britain's blanket endorsement of Portuguese policy.

The Duke's contacts in Portugal were kept to the lowest official circles apart from a highly significant visit to the new Plessey factory. Allegedly the most modern of its kind in western Europe, the factory makes communications and computer equipment for export, including an exclusive concession to supply the

colonies and the armed forces. At a time when Plessey is closing down its installations in Britain, this new factory is a vivid example both of the covert military collaboration between Portugal and its allies and also of the way in which Portugal is being used as an instrument of the richer western powers.

Other aspects of the celebrations had a markedly militarist character — the visit of two Navy frigates to Lisbon, air displays by the Royal Air Force, «Red Arrows» team, and participation by the Portuguese National Guard in the Royal Tournament.

Sensitive to Britain's relations with independent African countries, the British Government played down the Duke's visit. Moreover, the advance text of one of his speeches pointed to differences between Portuguese and British colonial policies. However, this was withdrawn after Portuguese protest.

The Anglo-Portuguese alliance was made between the rulers of two feudal systems in Europe, and continues to serve minority rather than popular interests. The CFMAG, formed in 1968 to mobilise support for the struggle in Mozambique and which later extended its solidarity work to cover Angola and Guiné, issued literature to point out that the alliance involved Britain in supporting a police state in Europe and three brutal colonial wars in Africa. CFMAG also pointed out that official British assistance went to Portugal through NATO agreements and under special arrangements with the EEC, that British capital investment bolstered Portugal's failing war economy and that British companies profited from cheap and forced labour in the colonies.

As the End the Alliance campaign gathered momentum more and more organisations gave their support – National Union of Students, trades councils, trade unions, women's movements, black community groups, Portuguese workers in Britain and the Labour, Liberal and Communist Parties. Questions were asked in Parliament (for example, about the logic of sending part of the British navy to Lisbon while another part was patrolling off Beira to prevent the Portuguese

aiding sanctions busting) and the political parties committed themselves to boycotting all activities connected with the celebrations.

On 16 June, the actual date of the anniversary, pickets and demonstrations were held outside many of the 21 Portuguese consulates in Britain. In London a large picket was held outside Downing Street and a letter of protest signed by more than 70 public figures was handed in to the Prime Minister.

A few days later, at the invitation of CFMAG, the Vice-President of FRELIMO Marcelino dos Santos began a week's official visit to Britain. He had numerous engagements with political leaders and organisations, press, radio and TV interviews and addressed over 2,000 people at public meetings in London and Manchester. The visit was considered particularly important as a means of taking a positive initiative in countering the official activities and also as a means of moving the solidarity movement in Britain into a new phase – that of widespread mobilisation at a national scale. This was the main aim of the two-day conference «Revolution Against Portuguese Colonialism» at which the FRELIMO Vice-President was the main speaker. Atten-

ded by more than 300 participants, the conference discussed all aspects of Portuguese colonialism and western involvement. It resolved to start local groups of activists throughout the country and declared the first priority for immediate action to be the national demonstration in London on 15 July in protest against the visit of Marcelo Caetano.

As a counter-part to the Duke of Edinburgh's journey to Lisbon in June, the British government has invited Caetano to visit Britain from July 16 to 19, although the widespread opposition in Britain to this visit will require the British authorities to hedge their guest with exceptional security measures. The mass demonstrations against the Caetano visit have been planned under the theme «Stop British Collaboration with Fascist Portugal. Caetano get Out».

It was not expected that this and preceding demonstrations and lobbying would persuade the British Government to cancel the invitation, but the negative impact of the invitation to Caetano has been turned to positive effect in the solidarity movement by extending the long-term campaign against Portugal's repressive internal and external policies.

THE OAU 10th ANNIVERSARY

INTERNATIONAL

The 10th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity was celebrated in Mozambique with the intensification of our offensive and with public meetings in the liberated areas. At the same time, a FRELIMO delegation led by the President, Comrade Samora Machel, went to Addis Ababa at the invitation of the OAU to represent the Mozambican people at the celebrations, during which the OAU honoured the memory of the founder and first President of FRELIMO Comrade Eduardo Mondlane, by posthumously awarding him the Gold Medal of the OAU 10th anniversary. At the liberation movements' exhibition there FRELIMO displayed parts of shot-down aircraft, captured weapons, and photographs and sculptures depicting our military victories and successes in national reconstruction. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary, the President of FRELIMO addressed a message to the OAU Heads of State and Government. The following are excerpts from the message:

Gradually, what appeared to us 10 years ago to be only a dream – the unity of Africa – is taking form, is being concretised. It started as a hope, as a venture. It was born of the awareness that Africa, mutilated by colonialism and imperialism, could not survive if each of its parts were to close itself off and face the common enemy alone. It was born of the conviction that Africa still under political domination had to be liberated, if the other African nations were to have any meaning. It was also born of the ideal and the bonds of fraternity and solidarity at the Continent-wide level. It was born of our will.

We are meeting here today to analyse the results achieved in the process of making this ideal take on material form. We have come to assess our victories and defeats.

How far have we gone along the road of unity, in the 10 years of the O.A.U.'s existence? What role has the O.A.U. played in the struggle for the liberation of Africa? To what extent has Africa been able to contribute to the building of a world of freedom, progress and peace, the aspiration of us all? In short, how deeply have the African states lived by the principles and objectives laid down for the O.A.U. in May, 1963?

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Taken as a whole, the O.A.U.'s record over the past 10 years has undoubtedly been positive. The O.A.U. has played an important role in solving border conflicts between African states; it has encouraged the creation of regional economic groupings; it has promoted inter-African exchanges in different fields.

But it is in the contribution to the progress of the liberation struggle that the O.A.U. has earned the greatest merit. Today the armed struggle is steadily spread

ing to new areas of Mozambique, Angola and Guiné, where vast regions have been liberated. There the people are building a new life and enjoying for the first time the attributes of sovereignty, under the leadership of their liberation movements. In the other countries under fascist regimes, the struggle is developing.

The O.A.U. has made an important contribution to this — promoting unity between liberation movements, providing political support, funds and material, channelling external aid. Even in the cases where African countries have decided to give aid directly to a specific liberation movement, they have done so in the spirit of the O.A.U.

It is true that the O.A.U. support for the liberation movements has been far from sufficient, especially considering the possibilities of the African states and given the fact that the O.A.U. Charter states that Liberation is one of the prime objectives of the Organisation. It is also true that

the second main objective laid down in the Charter — the political unity of the African countries — has remained by and large a dead letter.

This, however, should not affect our confidence in the O.A.U., but should instead demand of us that we seek the causes of our shortcomings and draw up a new strategy for the second decade. This is the correct stand to take, and the only one which will make it possible to defend the independence of the African States and to win the freedom of dominated Africa. In the face of the alliance, increased military strength and growing aggressiveness of the colonialist and racist regimes of Southern Africa, and the ever greater involvement of the NATO powers — only one Africa consciously united in its support of the liberation struggle and in its efforts to achieve economic development will be able to emerge victorious.

It is towards this aim that the O.A.U. should direct its action, now with more vigour, in the coming decade: firstly to hasten the liberation of the African Continent from the last vestiges of colonial oppression. Concretely, this means stepping up the political, material and financial support for the liberation movements; isolating Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia internationally; and making all of Africa share the sacrifices now being made by countries adjacent to ours, which are so selflessly committed to our liberation war.

Secondly, to unite the forces of the politically independent countries to win economic independence.

These objectives do not differ, in essence, from those originally set by the O.A.U. But they have fallen short of fulfilment because the full participation of the people has not been engaged. The African people do not really know about our liberation struggle. Support for our struggle is dependent on the sympathies of individual leaders and governments, and tends to vary accordingly. This explains why African support is so unequal, limited and unstable. It is necessary to make them understand the inseparability of their destiny and ours. Only thus will the O.A.U. fulfill its historic mission.



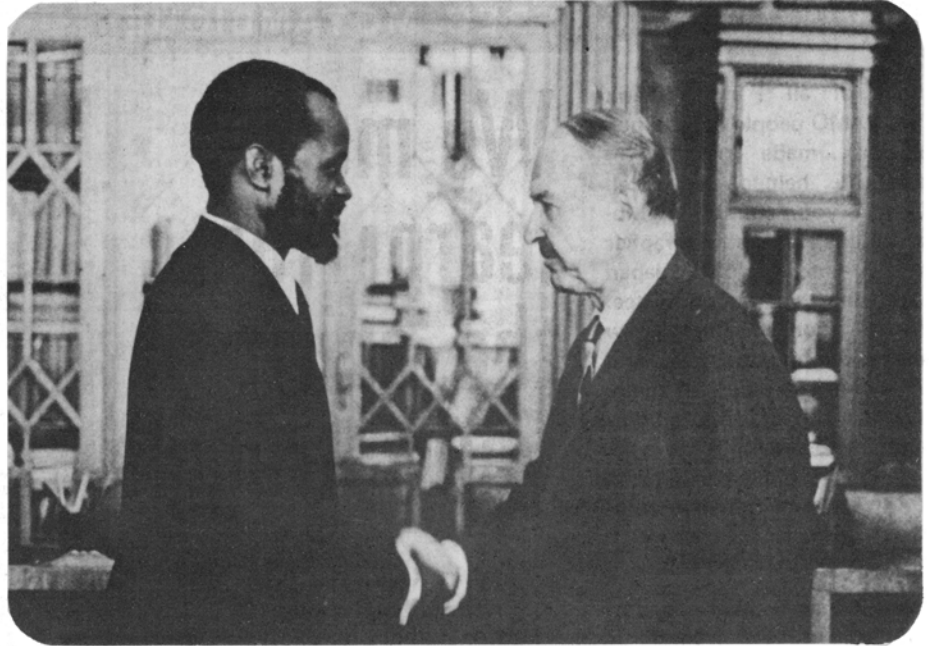
The Mauritius Prime Minister and the Executive-Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee (in the photo) were among many who visited the FRELIMO stand in Addis - Ababa.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO SOVIET UNION AND ROMANIA

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania, a FRELIMO delegation headed by the President, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, visited the Socialist Republic of Romania in June, 1973.

Our delegation had talks with the Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and other members of the Central and Executive Committee of the R.C.P.

During the visit a Joint Communiqué was signed by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Machel, on behalf respectively of the RCP and FRELIMO. In the Communiqué both parties stated their common position on certain major international issues and declared their satisfaction at the growing friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and FRELIMO. They also hailed the recent appointment of a FRELIMO representative to the Socialist Republic of Romania as an event which will further strengthen the friendly relations between our two peoples.



Comrade Boris Panamarov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU and Head of the Soviet Delegation, welcomes the FRELIMO President.

A FRELIMO delegation headed by the President, Comrade Samora Machel, visited the Soviet Union in June, 1973. Talks were held with a delegation from the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, on whose invitation the visit took place. Our delegation was warmly welcomed and the talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.



Bucarest: the ceremony of the signing of the Joint Communiqué between the Romanian Communist Party and FRELIMO.

First of all I must thank FRELIMO people to have permitted, made arrangements and thus helped my traveling in your country of Mozambique, as a photographer and as a member of the Japan Anti-Apartheid Committee. Inside your country, I saw many fighting, working, and studying people in many shambas or in bases, schools and in hospitals. Your activities are almost the same as those in your comrades' country, Guiné Bissau, where I similarly visited in 1971.

I must say I am deeply impressed with the progress of your struggle, and I did see with my own eyes how Portuguese have been exploiting your villages. And the cruel forced labour, which resemble gum-juice squeezed out from cuts of gum trees, makes us realize the figure of imperialism and colonialism.

In Japan, we have a proverb, «One made a Buddhist image, but he forgot the spirit of Buddha». This means that a finely carved sculpture of Buddha can hardly appeal to the people if the carver himself has forgotten the most important

We must learn from the spirit of your struggle

Tadahiro Ogawa, a Japanese photographer and anti-apartheid activist, visited liberated areas of Cabo Delgado Province from April 22 to May 5. He wrote for "Mozambique Revolution":

thing, in this case the spirit of Buddha, which is the very motive and element of the whole work.

Here in Mozambique, the «Buddhist image» is seemingly rather small. But great and strong is your spirit. Your schools are built under the trees and have hardly any big classrooms. Desks and chairs are made by the branches

of trees. But your schools have much greater spirit and more essential spirit than ours. Your hospitals also teach us the way hospitals should be based on humanism.

It is easy for you to understand this, if you have a look at the problems of pollution in the so-called advanced countries. For instance, we

Japanese established big industries and our economy seems to be considerably powerful, but we have lost some very important things such as clean air, healthy environment to live in, and so forth. So I think there are many things which careful observers must learn from the «spirit» of your nation-building. (And, if I may add, socialists in this regard make no exception; they will also learn a lot). We must study the great spirit of your struggle which shows us the essence of matters.

Lastly may I again extend my thanks to the Party and all the people of Mozambique. I think it is my duty to go back and tell the Japanese people exactly what I saw in this part of the world, especially how everyone was committed to the construction of a new order by revolutionally changing their own ways of life.



VISITORS IN FREE MOZAMBIQUE

Two West German journalists, Reinhard Biermann and Ursula Pauli, spent five weeks in Tete Province recently. Printed here are some of their impressions and pictures from the trip. Behind Ursula in the photograph below is the Zambezi river.

Our visit to the liberated areas of Tete Province has been quite interesting for us, because we were able to see with our own eyes the amount of work which FRELIMO is doing at the present moment in these areas.

During our stay there we have lived for several days in a military base at the banks of the Zambezi. It was there, where we found the fragment of a Napalm-bomb, which had been dropped on a maize-field at the banks of the Zambezi in August, 1972.

Later we visited an orphanage. Sixty-eight children of all parts of Tete Province who lost their parents in the war live here together and get food from a nearby village. Obviously, FRELIMO has overcome tribal separation which is still

a major problem in most African countries — if it were not so, children of different tribes could not stay together there and the people of the neighbouring village would have refused to feed these «alien» children.

There and in all other places we have visited during our 5-week long stay in Tete, we have seen schools, medical posts, and agricultural co-operatives, organised by FRELIMO — things the population did not even know when Portuguese troops were still controlling these areas.

A TRIP TO THE ZAMBEZI



VISITORS IN FREE MOZAMBIQUE

We were surprised to witness that even in the most remote parts of Tete province (we walked altogether more than 300 km.s.) there was never a problem of getting food. We did not even have any difficulties in having meat every day. The population obviously supports FRELIMO wholeheartedly and distributes maize-meal, chickens and goats to FRELIMO soldiers, as well as to patrols or visitors like us, who pass there.

In various interviews we have had with the population and the soldiers, we heard horrifying stories about the sufferings of the people – pregnant women being disembowelled by the Portuguese soldiers, villagers being burnt alive in their huts, people being tortured and kept as prisoners in strategic hamlets. The stealing of cattle and the raping of women were such common things that people didn't seem to find anything unusual anymore. It was these people who told us that they have seen white Rhodesian troops in Tete Province. These troops, they said, had different uniforms and were even more cruel to them than the Portuguese troops. We had to learn that the atrocities which have been committed against the Vietnamese people, are also practised by the Portuguese colonial troops.

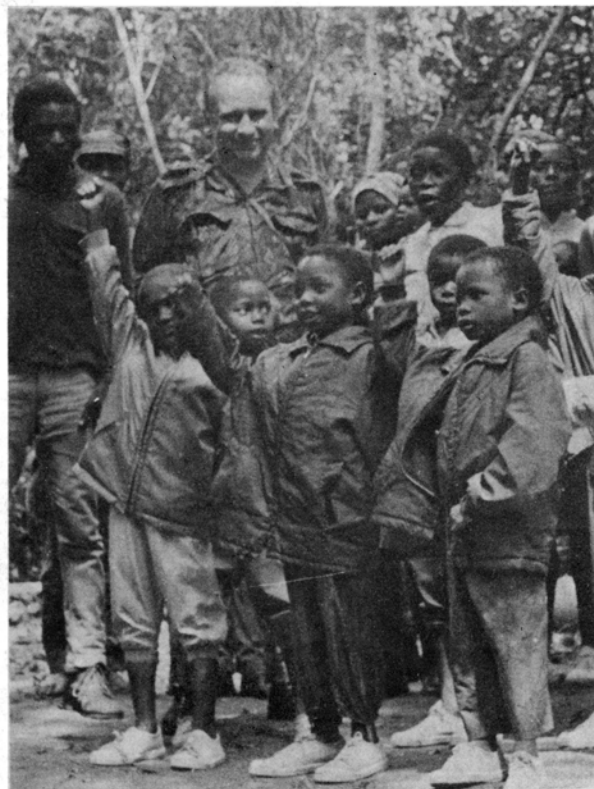
In the liberated areas we have seen quite a number of captured weapons – G.3 rifles, 60 mm mortars, all sorts of hand grenades, 15 kg bombs and – as a surprise for us – old German Mauser rifles, which had been produced under the Hitler regime and still carry the emblem of the Nazi party on them. The Nazi emblem next to the Portuguese flag engraved on a weapon used against the population in Mozambique – isn't this more than a symbol of the spirit which is guiding the Portuguese government in its colonial war?

While we visited the liberated areas, we made a 16 mm documentary film in color, which we will distribute to West European TV stations. We hope that this will help to end the constant misinformation of the public in these countries where the Portuguese Government still spreads the legend of peace and harmony in its «Overseas Territories».



Within the framework of the friendly relations existing between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and FRELIMO, the Central Committee of FRELIMO invited a Soviet delegation to visit Mozambique. The visit took place in April, 1973, in Cabo Delgado Province. During its 7 day stay in Mozambique, the Soviet delegation was accompanied by the President of FRELIMO, Comrade Samora Machel.

The Soviet visitors did a lot of marching and met a lot of people during their visit to Cabo Delgado. Here are some glimpses of the trip.



FRELIMO IS IN FULL CONTROL



Above: Mr. Thoriud with two of his hosts in a maize field. Left: The visitor inspects captured weapons.



A Norwegian journalist, Mr. Johan Thoriud, spent the first two weeks of May touring liberated areas of Tete Province along the northern bank of the Zambezi River. In the Pangola area of Zumbo district he was able to see the work of national reconstruction and also inspected a large collection of arms, of NATO origin, captured by FRELIMO from the Portuguese.

After his visit, he went to Lusaka in Zambia where he gave a Press Conference. The "Times of Zambia" reported on this conference:

«Mr. Thoriud said he was very impressed with the way FRELIMO was organising itself in the liberated area of Pangola, Zumbo district. It has organised state institutions, was encouraging the

civilians to form co-operatives, was setting up commercial centres, schools and was introducing new crops. «FRELIMO is in full control and the people there lead a normal life. Civilians told me that they had not seen a Portuguese administrator in the area for four years now,» Mr. Thoriud said.

The "Zambia Daily Mail" reported:—

«During my discussions with civilians and people in commercial sectors, I was very much impressed with the high morale among them and their political commitment,» he said.

He said that FRELIMO freedom fighters have surrounded all the Portuguese main centres, cutting off all the supply systems except air transport.



Cabo Delgado

During the period February - June, 1973, FRELIMO forces in Cabo Delgado attacked 25 posts and camps; destroyed 21 vehicles and 5 bridges; and killed over 230 Portuguese troops.

attacks

Between February 14 and June 11, FRELIMO fighters carried out 29 attacks on various enemy posts and camps including Nangololo, Nangade, Namrucia, Sofala, Namatil, Diaca, Sagal, Mocimboa da Rovuma, Mueda, Nambude, Nantadola, Comangano, Namele, Nazombe, Chai and the strategic villages of Nachivalo and Licholo. In these attacks 130 enemy troops were killed. We captured large quantities of material, particularly during the attack on the concentration camp of Comangano on 31 March where we captured 6 guns, 4 boxes of grenades and 13 boxes of ammunition, a Portuguese flag, 1 typewriter, 1 tape-recorder, 2 radio-transistors, 2 sewing machines, plates, blankets, documents etc. In this attack we killed 3 policemen on the spot and the others threw themselves into the sea and disappeared. 8 puppet soldiers were also killed. In an attack on the garrison which defends the bridge over river Messalo, on 10 May, we killed 15 enemy soldiers and captured 5 G3 rifles, 19 G3 magazines fully loaded, 10 water canteens, 9 tents, hand grenades, rounds of ammunition for heavy machine guns, uniforms, blankets, radio transistors, etc. And, in a combined infantry and artillery attack against the post of Nazombe on June 3, FRELIMO forces killed 30 enemy soldiers, and captured 6 G3 sub-machine guns, 31 magazines, 1,167 rounds of ammunition, 92 grenades, 19 uniforms, etc. We also took the parts of a 88 mm. mortar which was in the Portuguese artillery positions. The mortar had the following inscription: 387 E-C 1944 COS 330 G.A.R.E.L. CANADA.

ambushes and sabotage

In ambushing a convoy going from Porto Amelia to Quissanga, our comrades damaged one landrover badly. They salvaged 6 boxes of ammunition, civilian clothes, knives and money (5.000 escudos). The bodies of 3 Portuguese were found in the vehicle, 2 of them were identified as

WAR

COMMUNIQUE

being Antonio da Costa, a policeman and his wife, Conceicao Maria Costa.

On May 3, a metal bridge spanning the river Mwilu, on the road between Nacatar and Nantulo, was blown up. The bridge was 28.5 meters long and 4 meters wide.

In other ambush and sabotage operations in the zones of Mueda, Ng'apa, Nangade, Namunda, Quionga, Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia, Mwanguide, Inhancoma, Carenje, Ancuabe, Porto Amelia, Montepuez and Nangololo, our forces killed more than 100 Portuguese soldiers and destroyed 21 vehicles.

Niassa

From January to March, 1973, FRELIMO fighters in Niassa Province attacked a number of military camps and strategic villages, blew up 2 trains, and launched a great number of sabotage operations and ambushes, killing more than 90 Portuguese soldiers and destroying 5 vehicles.

attacks

On January 24, FRELIMO forces launched simultaneous attacks on two enemy posts, Nova Coimbra and Manhice. Both posts were damaged and the enemy troops suffered heavy losses.

Previously our sabotage units had destroyed the bridge over River Lugwessi, between Nova Coimbra and Lunho, to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements.

Our comrades in Niassa also launched a number of attacks against strategic villages and military camps, the most important of which were in Quinas on February 14, and Naicuanga on February 19. In these operations, 26 people who were in concentration camps were freed.

actions on the railway line

Two trains were blown up on the railway-line between Nova Freixo and Vila Cabral.

on 23 March a train going from Nova Freixo towards Chipa hit a mine. The engine and four wagons were destroyed.

on 28 March the locomotive and 6 out of 18 wagons of a train were blown up when leaving Nova Freixo.

ambushes and sabotage

A great number of ambushes and sabotage operations were carried out by FRELIMO fighters, particularly in the zones of Vila Cabral, Massangulo, Mandimba, Kumwambe, Mkuanda, Lupalane, Machomane, Lunho and Oliveira. More than 70 enemy soldiers were killed, 5 vehicles destroyed and 36 patriots freed.

Tete

During the period between January and June, 1973 (partial report) FRELIMO forces in Tete Province attacked 7 posts and camps, shot down 2 planes and 2 helicopters, and launched a great number of ambushes and sabotage operations throughout Tete of which 15 were on the road between the town of Tete and Cahora Bassa. More than 350 Portuguese soldiers were killed, 26 vehicles and 1 locomotive destroyed.

attacks

Post of Chipera, on January 7: 9 enemy soldiers were killed and 3 vehicles destroyed.

Post of Kaphiridzanje, on February 16: 4 houses, 6 tents and 1 tractor were destroyed and 7 of the enemy were killed.

Post of Malewera, on March 1: the houses, vehicles and depots were destroyed.



Camp of Massinguo, on March 11: 4 Portuguese soldiers were killed.

Concentration camp of Cauyo, in Chiuta, on May 16: more than 100 huts were destroyed, 25 enemy soldiers were killed and many people were freed.

Barracks of Namadende, in Vila Gamito, on May 22: 20 Portuguese soldiers were killed.

Post of Tembue, on June 9: about 150 soldiers, out of the battalion garrisoned there, were killed. The material depot, the barracks, the command house and the administrative centre were wiped out.

Military Headquarters of Chitima, about 9 kms. from Cahora Bassa, on June 18. A battalion is stationed in Chitima, and has as its main assignment the protection of the Cahora Bassa Dam. Our attack resulted in the total or partial destruction of the officer's mess, the radio installations, artillery positions, and the electric power station. The airfield was also badly damaged. Many enemy soldiers were killed.

aircraft shot down

On 7 March, a helicopter flying over the zone of Mazoe was shot down by our fighters. It crash-landed near river Mazoe,

On 15 March, a jet-fighter, FIAT G-19, was shot down when it was bombing the zone of Luia. It crash-landed near Chicoa.

On 17 March, FRELIMO fighters shot down an airplane when it was attempting to destroy a people's shamba with herbicides, in the zone of Chitengeni - Chioco. The plane crash-landed 2 kms. from the post of Chioco.

On 29 April, we shot down a helicopter in the region of Marara.

international road and railway line

In different operations on the International road Rhodesia - Malawi and along the railway line between Mutarara and Caldas Xavier, FRELIMO fighters blew up a train on 3 February and killed more than 50 Portuguese soldiers in the zones of Mukambedzi, Muatize, Chiwezi and Zobue.

ambushes and sabotage

Many ambushes and sabotage operations were carried out by FRELIMO fighters particularly on the international road and

in the zones of Madamba, Sandifolo, Mocumbura, Mague, Chicoo, Chalibuca, Goba, Changara, Funculamoco, Mandie. In addition, we mounted ambushes on the road Tete-Cahora Bassa on January 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 25, 27, 28 and February 6, 14 and 15. These ambushes on the Tete - Cahora Bassa road resulted in 10 vehicles destroyed and at least 40 enemy soldiers killed.

rhodesian soldiers killed

A convoy of 6 lorries carrying Rhodesian soldiers to Changara was ambushed on January 9. One of the lorries was destroyed and 4 Rhodesian soldiers were killed.

On February 4, we ambushed a convoy on the same road, Rhodesia - Changara. One lorry was blown up, 3 Rhodesian soldiers were killed and 2 were wounded.

On February 14, Rhodesian forces entered a zone under FRELIMO control in Cambototo. They were ambushed by our forces: 3 Rhodesian soldiers were killed and 4 were wounded.

Manica e Sofala

The armed struggle for national liberation in Mozambique was extended last March into two new regions: Pungoe and Gorongozo, situated approximately in the centre of Manica e Sofala Province. During the months of December, 1972 - April, 1973, FRELIMO fighters in this Province launched 50 major ambushes in the areas of Mandie, Mungari, Vila Gouveia, Buzua, Chemba, Macossa, Maringue, Pungoe and Gorongozo, which resulted in more than 170 Portuguese soldiers killed and 47 vehicles destroyed.

In **Mungari** region, our main target was the road between Changara and Guro. Eight major ambushes were launched on December 23, 1972, January 6, 17, 28 and 29, February 24 and March 20 and 24, 1973. They resulted in 6 vehicles destroyed and 16 enemy soldiers killed.

On March 19, five more enemy soldiers were killed when we attacked their camp at Gatio. The soldiers were in charge of defending the workers engaged in the erection of pylons for the transmission lines from Cahora Bassa.

In addition, our comrades destroyed 3 telephone poles on the road Changara -



Guro (April 17), and 12 poles on the road Mungari - Guro (April 30), cutting respectively 450 and 1500 meters of telephone line and thus disrupting the communication system.

In **Vila Gouveia**, our fighters destroyed 10 vehicles and killed 24 of the enemy in ambushes carried out on the Vila Gouveia - Guro road on December 23 and 25, 1972, and on January 1 and February 3, 6, 8 and 23.

On 17 March we attacked an enemy unit garrisoned in a shop at Nham'phasa. Five enemy soldiers were killed and 1,454 escudos in cash and one radio and several wrist-watches were captured.

In the region of **Mandie** on the main road Mungari - Mandie, 4 vehicles were destroyed and about 20 of the soldiers in them were killed.

On March 2, enemy soldiers from the camp of Nhamaswonje entered our zone. They were ambushed twice - 9 were killed and many more wounded.

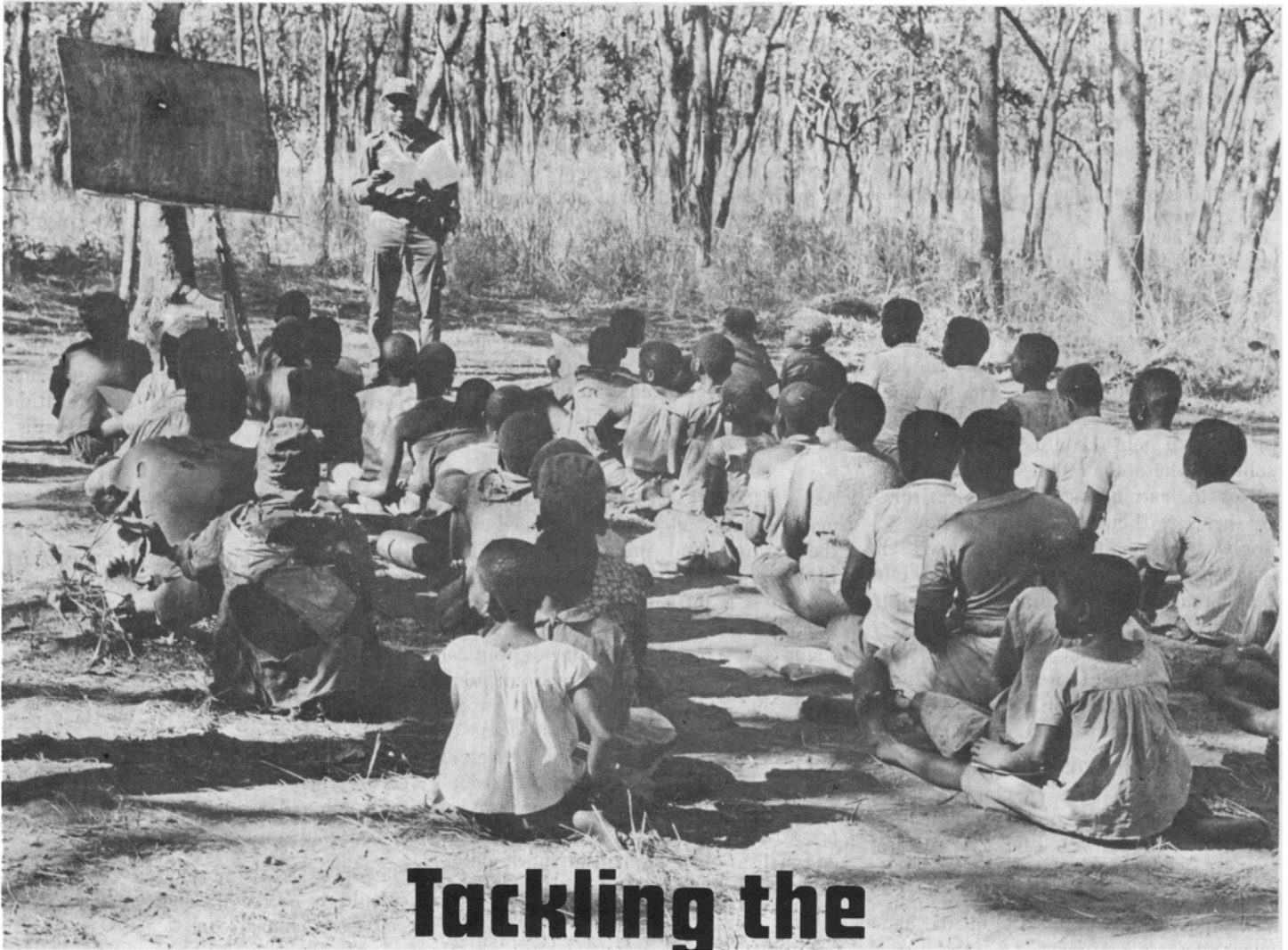
In the region of **Buzua**, our fighters were active, setting up ambushes on the roads Mungari - Chivuri, Guro - Changara, Mungari - Guro, Buzua - Marirenhangá, and Guro - Mungari. Six vehicles were destroyed and 10 of the enemy were killed.

In **Macossa**, the roads ambushed by our forces were: Macossa - Nhansalala, Macossa - N'sangaza and Macossa - Vila Gouveia. We destroyed 3 vehicles and killed 12 Portuguese soldiers.

In one of the ambushes, on April 18, on the road Sena - Nhangalale, in **Chemba**, guerrillas forced one lorry to stop which was carrying wood from the timbermill at Nhangalale to the town of Sena. The driver and his 3 assistants were left free. The lorry and its contents were burnt.

In **Gorongozo**, a similar operation had taken place on March 19, at 14.00 hours on the road between Vila Paiva de Andrade and the National Game Park of Gorongozo. Two lorries were involved loaded with wood from the Gorongozo Park. The 2 drivers and their 2 assistants were left free after political mobilisation. The lorries and the wood were burnt.

Soon after FRELIMO had established its military structure in Gorongozo, our comrades received a complaint from the people that many Mozambicans of the zone of Khaunda had been recently expelled from their fertile lands, and that these lands were now the property of a Portuguese landlord named Fernando. Our comrades decided to take action. On March 13, 1973, at 7.00 a.m. we attacked Fernando's farm. There were 20 Mozambicans working for the Portuguese exploiter under conditions similar to forced labour. They were set free after an explanation of the reasons and objectives of our action. The 2 store-houses and most of their contents were burnt, as well as the house and one caterpillar. The farm's owner, the colonialist Fernando, was at that time absent. The farm produced cotton, maize and sunflower seeds.



Tackling the problems in our schools

The First National Pedagogical Seminar organised by FRELIMO's Department of Education and Culture was held from 25 January to 2 March, 1973. It was attended by cadres from the Department of Education and Culture and the Political Commissariat, as well as by teachers from the FRELIMO schools in Tete, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado Provinces, and the educational camps abroad.

After a brief exchange of impressions among the participants at the seminar, it was decided that the main items to be studied and discussed, because they constituted common preoccupations, should be the following:

1) Broadening and consolidating the teachers' knowledge of politics in general and of FRELIMO policy in particular, so as to make them better equipped to disseminate and apply the movements'

political line in schools.

- 2) Unifying school programmes.
- 3) Unifying teaching methods.
- 4) Progressively and consistently raising the scientific and pedagogical level of the teachers.

The Seminar started with the presentation, study and discussion of the reports of the teachers from the Provinces represented and from the FRELIMO centres abroad.

Those reports revealed great progress in the organisation and number of schools in the liberated zones, greater application to their studies by the pupils and a correct understanding on the part of the teachers and students as to their political tasks. Particular emphasis was given to the vigour and success with which the fight for the victory of science over superstition, for the emancipation of women, for ideological unity and for the affirmation of the Mozambican culture is being fought in the schools. In the field of education and culture, the principle of educating man to win the war, to create a new society and to develop the country is being fully implemented.

However, the reports also revealed certain difficulties related mainly to teaching methods, difficulties resulting from a lack of adequate preparation of the teachers, and a lack of textbooks and manuals to guide the teaching.

methods of teaching – the problems

The Seminar made a thorough study of the problems involved in each of the subjects taught in the schools. Thus, it was found that our students do not master the Portuguese language and that this prevents them from fully understanding other disciplines. The teaching methods some teachers have been using also do not help the situation. There are schools where the pupils confine themselves to learning the grammatical rules by heart without being taught how to apply them in the spoken or written language. They are taught words without being taught how to link them to form sentences. They do not do enough exercises. All this is the result of the lack of teaching handbooks with instructions to guide the teachers. To remedy this situation, the seminar recommended that:

- a) the teaching of Portuguese should be done on the basis of complete sentences instead of isolated words. In this way, the students would be able to learn and grasp the whole idea, which is essential to their being able to think and, therefore, to communicate in the language they are learning.
- b) the teacher should find topics for discussion and talks in order to enable the students to get used to expressing themselves easily.
- c) The teacher should introduce many more written and oral exercises.

In the field of **mathematics**, the teachers sometimes fail constantly to relate theoretical teaching with practice and do not give illustrative examples taken from everyday experience, or they do not encourage the students to make use of what they are learning. The recommendations of the seminar therefore related to these matters.

Concerning **history**, there is the immediate difficulty already referred to of insufficient knowledge of the Portuguese language. Moreover, many teachers do not know how properly to relate **history** to **politics**. The Seminar called the atten-

tion of the teachers to the fact that knowledge of a people's past is important as a means of understanding the present and drawing up a strategy for the future. Through the study of **history** we are passing on the experiences of past generations and these experiences, in our specific case, help us to understand the necessity and importance of the revolutionary armed struggle we are waging.

There were not many problems in the field of **geography**. However, the Seminar recommended that the same principle of constantly relating theory to practice be reinforced, and that examples taken from the immediate environment be used as much as possible.

As regards the teaching of **politics**, in many schools all that was studied were the statutes and programme of FRELIMO, and a few other documents. Although it is difficult in primary schools attended by children to expect a profound study or understanding of political phenomena, the Seminar recommended that even so the teachers should impart basic notions to enable the students to understand our policy in the different sectors of activity, specifically in education and culture; the fundamental aspects of the liberation struggle, what colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism are, and so on, preferably using concrete examples taken from our own experience which are already familiar to the students. Here too the aim should not be to learn definitions by heart, but to understand situations. In the more advanced classes and in secondary schools, political classes should continue to include more advanced concepts such as what politics is, what our political line is, what ideology is, the difference between a revolutionary political line and a reactionary line, the meaning of a revolution, a protracted war, a people's war, people's power and so on.

Agricultural production is one of the subjects taught in our schools. The students learn about the preparation of the soil, sowing, germination, transplanting and all the necessary tending. The classes are always composed of two parts, one theoretical and one practical. The Seminar also recommended the detailed study of certain basic aspects of the economy of Mozambique, the chief products, the diversification of production.

Also discussed at the Seminar were problems of philosophy, psychology and taking care of material goods. For example, the two philosophical concepts of the world (materialist and idealist); dialectical contradictions; the reactions and specific behaviour of children, (child psychology); the importance of material goods, especially the instruments of production, to the organisation of man's life; the need for these goods to be properly used and protected, particularly those which are given to us, since they represent the efforts and sacrifices of other peoples. The seminar made several suggestions to the Department of Education and Culture on each of the points discussed.

recommendations

1. A more complete programme should be organised for raising the political level of teachers. The basic material for this programme should be FRELIMO's political documents. The teachers themselves also have a great responsibility in this respect: they should undertake self-education, training themselves.
2. Whenever possible, theory should be combined with practice, applying what is observed and practised.
3. The technical level of teachers should be raised through constant seminars at provincial level.
4. The adult literacy programme should be stepped up, making it truly popular and using the programme to disseminate scientific ideas and revolutionary political concepts among the masses. This year, 1973, we should launch a general offensive against illiteracy.
5. More textbooks and manuals should be prepared.
6. The information organ of the Department of Education and Culture (the bulletin «Rasgando as Trevas» – «Clearing the Darkness») should be revived.

The work of the Seminar was characterised by a spirit of deep understanding of the principle of unity – criticism – unity. All the participants contributed actively to the discussions, bringing their experiences to help find correct solutions. The Seminar was a further step forward in the progress of our revolution.

THE STRUGGLE TO BUILD A HEALTHY MOZAMBIQUE



A summary from the Health Conference's Communique

The First Conference of the Health Services was held from 16 February to 2 March, 1973. It was attended by about 80 delegates, including members of the Central Committee and Executive Committee and health cadres posted in the fighting provinces and in the FRELIMO centres outside the country.

Comrade Samora Machel, the President of FRELIMO, presided over the work of the opening and closing sessions, giving the basic guiding lines to the meeting. The agenda adopted by the Conference was as follows:

1. Critical examination of the reports on the health activities in the different sectors from the point of view of adherence to FRELIMO's political line and of efficiency.
2. Examination of the working methods and structures which will best enable the health services to adequately meet the requirements of each phase of our struggle.
3. Examination of the programme for training and raising the political and scientific level of health cadres.
4. Future prospects.

The Conference noted that considerable progress had been made in the health services. In fact, it was found that most of the cadres in these services are conscious and apply the principle that in the relationship between politics and technique, politics comes first. In the past, lack of understanding of this point gave rise to purely administrative attitudes and behaviour among health cadres, which made it difficult for them to communicate with the masses. Without the people's support and co-operation, the health services found it difficult to do their work within the framework of the popular and revolutionary struggle we are waging. Now there is proper understanding of the political role of the health services, the main preoccupation of our comrades in the health services being to cultivate love for the masses with whom they are in direct contact and among whom they represent our movement and political line.

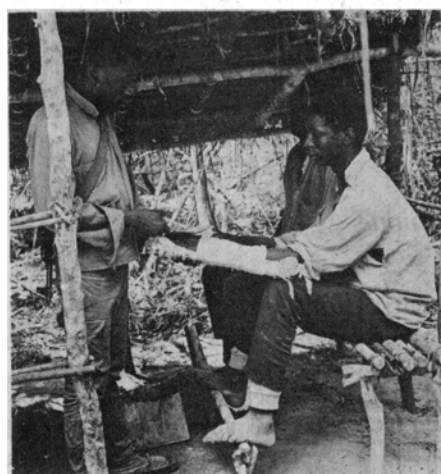
technical and scientific advances

The Conference also noted an advance from the technical point of view and recommended that more efforts be made in this respect. In fact, side by side with

political action, the people's confidence in our health services and their rejection of superstition and other negative aspects of tradition depends on whether or not our comrades are able to cure their illnesses. A constant campaign should therefore be underway to raise the level of technical and scientific knowledge of personnel in these services.

Dealing with another aspect, the conference stressed that the health services, because they are a field which by the very nature of the work deals with human lives and health, require a high degree of organisation. In our particular case such organisation is vital because it makes it possible at least to lessen the effects of the technical shortcomings we face. Constant attention should therefore be given to the consolidation and proper functioning of the health structures to ensure that they always fully cover all the zones under FRELIMO control, that is, that they provide medical care for the most advanced base, the most remote village.

The Conference supported the programmes underway to combat the shortage of health cadres and to raise their level, such as the holding of special courses to train



As the quality of medical services provided by FRELIMO improves, more and more people — like these outpatients — flock to the clinics for treatment.



first aid assistants, midwives, nutritionists and laboratory assistants, dental courses and so on. It was suggested that a magazine or medical journal be started to publish political and technical articles on certain illnesses, as an instrument to heighten the technical, scientific and political knowledge of health cadres.

The Conference noted that one of the specific tasks for which the health services are responsible is the struggle against superstition. The most effective way to fight this struggle, the Conference noted, is by demonstrating the superiority of science over superstition in practice, and through political and scientific explanation.

Analysing another important aspect of the strategy to be adopted by the health services, the Conference recommended that the main emphasis should be on the prevention of illnesses (prophylaxis). In fact, where curative and preventive medicine are concerned, the latter corresponds to our long term objectives and comes within the realm of our possibilities. However, the full and proper application of this strategy requires, as a precondition, a thorough study of the regions. We have to know the population, their habits and customs, their traditions, their economic life, the environmental conditions, and so on.

It was with this in view that the Con-

ference recommended:

- a. that a geopolitical, economic and human study of the regions be undertaken;
- b. that health statistics of the regions be compiled;
- c. that vaccination campaigns be stepped up;
- d. that education campaigns be intensified to achieve an all-round improvement in hygiene, both personal (washing of the body, clothing, etc.), family, (fight against parasites, hygienic care in the preparation of food, the use of latrines, etc.), and at village level (cleanliness of sources of water and bathing places, doing sports etc.).
- e. that campaigns be organised to explain the need to isolate people with infectious or contagious diseases, so as to control and cure them better. Such patients should be isolated in the place where they happen to be.

Analysing the world situation and its effects on our struggle, the Conference rejoiced at the deep current of solidarity among progressive people and organisations the world over. This solidarity makes itself felt in the health sector especially, because since we do not yet produce medicines or medical equipment, we are largely dependent on external aid for our material needs. The Conference stated that this aid, although far from meeting our needs, is an extremely valuable contribution to our struggle. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the action undertaken by governments, organisations, groups and individuals in support of our cause, and expressed the hope that this solidarity will be intensified and result in increased support not only for health but for all sectors of our work.

Finally, in its conclusions the Conference again stressed the need for the health services to be wholly guided by the strategy and tactics of the movement, in order to be able to fulfil the main task of the present phase which is to liberate the creative energy of the masses in order to liberate the country, to create a new society and build a Mozambican man ideologically new and healthy, free from the disease inherited from colonialism.

THE OSLO CONFERENCE: A MAJOR VICTORY



The Oslo Conference on colonialism and apartheid in Southern Africa constituted a remarkable gathering of the forces of world wide public opinion in support of the liberation struggle in Africa. Assembled together were the representatives of 54 countries; the nine liberation movements recognised by the OAU; senior officials and functionaries of the UN and OAU; the UN specialised agencies (ILO, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, etc.), and a number of individual experts chosen especially from solidarity organisations in western countries. The Conference discussions lasted five days and culminated in the unanimous adoption of a detailed and comprehensive list of proposals for future action required for the liquidation of colonialism and apartheid. These proposals, together with a general declaration have been submitted to the UN General Assembly for discussion at its forthcoming session.

For many reasons the Oslo Conference should be seen as an important event, and a major victory for the movements engaged in the armed struggle for their peoples' liberation.

In the first place, the liberation movements attended the Conference on a basis of full equality with the representatives of independent states. In its general declaration the Conference affirmed that the liberation movements which lead the struggle are the authentic representatives of their peoples and should receive full international recognition.» The President of MPLA, Dr. Agostinho Neto, and the Vice-President of FRELIMO Marcelino dos Santos, were elected respectively Vice-President and Rapporteur of the conference, and will as a result have the right to be present when the Conference proposals are discussed in the UN General Assembly. More and more our people are winning the right, so long refused to them by the colonialists, to be

heard and represented in the forums of the world community.

Secondly, the conference resulted in a new and better understanding by our friends of the political requirements of our struggle. Above all, the importance of armed struggle, the principal and necessary means of securing the independence of our peoples was recognised and given proper emphasis. Although the participants were in theory «experts» and not government representatives, in practice most were people who held high positions in the service of their national governments.

The commitment of those governments to support our struggle has been (we expect) intensified.

The results of the Conference reflected this new understanding. The General Assembly now has before it not generalised resolutions, but a series of concrete proposals (numbering 20 paragraphs on the subject of the Portuguese-occupied territories alone). The Conference exposed and attacked the role played by NATO powers in supplying Portuguese colonialism with the military and economic support without which it could not continue to wage war against our people. Of these powers, the United States, Great Britain and France were invited to send experts to the Conference. They refused. They knew that they could not answer the charges of collaboration with colonialism and apartheid which would be made against them.

But not all NATO members boycotted the Conference. Some showed themselves ready to reaffirm publicly their support for the liberation struggle. Of these, the contribution of Norway, hosts to the Conference, was of prime importance. The fact that the conservative government of a NATO country can express, in the words of its Foreign Mini-

ster, «its full support for the peoples of Southern Africa struggling for their liberation and against apartheid», exposes more starkly the hypocrisy and self-interest of those who continue to support the colonialists in the exploitation of our people.

The Oslo proposals will now be discussed by the General Assembly; and the true success of the Conference can only be measured by the extent to which they are adopted by the Assembly and – more important still – implemented by the member states of the United Nations. There are many states whose actions do not match their words. For example, the Social Democratic Party of West Germany sent a message to the Oslo Conference pledging its solidarity with the national liberation movements. Yet the Social Democratic Government of that country continues to give massive military and economic support to the Portuguese colonialists. West Germany is about to be elected a member of the UN. If its Government seriously carries out the policy of the Social Democratic Party, another decisive step will have been taken towards the total isolation – and the total collapse of colonialism and apartheid.

Our two principal objectives in the international field are, first, winning maximum support for our struggle, secondly the withdrawal of support given to Portugal by her NATO allies. These objectives will be won only by constant pressure and activity. We can say of the Oslo conference that it lays down, more clearly and more authoritatively than ever before, the duty of the international community. Many states will carry out their duty to the full. Some will move a little further towards a correct position. Some will not be moved at all. But the trend of increasing solidarity with our struggle is now clear and irreversible.

THE JOSINA MACHEL ORPHANAGE



Deep in a valley in Niassa Province, near a place called Chilolo (Luatize), is the Josina Machel Orphanage.

It has not been there for very long. Previously it was at the top of a mountain, but the present place, apart from not being so cold, offers greater security. It also makes it possible for active members of the orphanage to engage in production.

THIS IS THE TIME

This is the time we were waiting for. Our guns are light in our hands the reasons and aims of the struggle clear in our minds.

The blood shed by our heroes makes us sad but resolute. It is the price of our freedom. We keep them close in our hearts from their example new generations — revolutionary generations — are already being born.

Ahead of us we see bitter hardships. But we see also our children running free our country plundered no more.

This is the time to be ready and firm.

The time to give ourselves to the Revolution.

JOSINA MACHEL

Situated about five day's march from the border, the orphanage is itself a small village which provides shelter for 37 war orphans of up to five years of age. There are 7 five-year-olds, 12 between one and four, and 18 new-born babies.

Last year there were 43 children, but 6 of them recently left for the Mondlane Pilot Centre to attend primary school.

The children are looked after by fifteen militants of the Women's Detachment. However, our comrades face difficulties. In the first place, they not only have to care for the children, but also grow crops for the whole camp. The need to increase the staff is therefore making itself felt, especially since this factor has made it impossible to take in the large number of children awaiting entry.

Another problem to be solved is that of skilled personnel, although the experience of the comrades now working there to a certain extent offset their lack of specialised training.

The houses are situated around an assembly ground. There is the housing for the children and Women's Detachment militants, a refectory and the quarters of the garrison stationed there to protect the village.

The children's security poses special problems. When enemy planes overfly the area, as they often do, each woman takes three or more children to seek cover in the bush until the danger has passed.

But despite all precautions, in December, 1972 four children were kidnapped by heli-ported troops.

The daily life in the village is very simple. The women cadres get up at 5 o'clock in the morning. After washing and dressing, some of them sweep while others heat water. At 6 o'clock the children are woken and given their baths. Then they are given milk. When there is any, they are given tea and bread.

Then the children play with balls made of rags or other toys which are made there. The seven oldest boys leave for school. A few cadres stay with the children while the others go off to work: doing the laundry, pounding maize or cassava, tilling the fields and preparing food for the children.

At noon everyone comes back for lunch. After lunch, work is resumed until 4 o'clock. During the cold season a fire is lit in a big room and all the children brought there to play together.

By 7 o'clock in the evening the children are in bed.

Every Sunday the women in charge of the children hold a planning meeting at which they make a critical analysis of the work with a view to improving it.

The normal programme of the garrison militants is more or less the same. Those who have not been on sentry duty get up at 5 o'clock. Groups are then sent out to patrol the whole area. Some re-



main in the camp to guard it and the others go to the fields with the Women's Detachment militants, either joining in the agricultural work or building and repairing houses.

There is a medical assistant working at the orphanage and serious cases are sent to the nearest hospital.

The children are given singing lessons.

The needs are very great.

Clothing and bedding:

blankets, children's clothing such as woollen sweaters, shirts, trousers, girl's clothing, underwear, hats, socks, shoes, towels, nappies and knapsacks for children.

Foodstuffs:

powdered milk for infants, powdered baby food, powdered protein, baby bottles, concentrated soups.

Since the orphanage's agricultural plot does not produce enough and we cannot depend too much on gifts from the local population, we need money to buy such items as meat, fish, bread, vegetables, eggs and fruit in Tanzania.

Medicines:

Against diarrhoea, skin diseases, infections, parasites, malaria, bronchitis, eye infections, and also vitamins.

Toys:

For children ages 1 to 5.



GENERAL KAULZA'S COMMENTARIES ON THE STATE OF THE WAR ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY DIVORCED FROM REALITY. WITNESS THESE REPORTS IN THE LONDON "DAILY TELEGRAPH".

WAR IS WON IN MOZAMBIQUE, C.-IN-C. CLAIMS

By Our Lisbon Correspondent

Gen. Kaulza de Arriaga, C-in-C. of Portugal's 60,000-man army in Mozambique, says that militarily the war has been won there.

His declaration reflects the view growing among Lisbon observers that, barring direct intervention by Moscow or Peking, Lisbon can now more than hold its own in the battlefield.

June 29

Guerrilla rockets hit Mozambique dam defence base

By BRUCE LOUDON in Lisbon

AFRICAN guerrillas armed with Russian 122mm rockets have attacked the command centre for Portuguese forces defending the Cabora-Bassa dam project in Mozambique it was disclosed in Lisbon yesterday.

An undisclosed number of rockets, similar to those which were among the principal weapons of the Viet Cong, were fired into Estima, an important settlement from which all movement to and from Cabora-Bassa, including supply convoys; is controlled.



July 2

Guerrillas menace Rhodesia's lifeline to Beira

By BRUCE LOUDON in Lisbon

AFRICAN guerrillas advancing southwards in Mozambique are within an ace of posing a direct and serious threat to Rhodesia's rail and road lifelines to the Port of Beira.

The guerrillas, members of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, have infiltrated deeper into the populated heartland of the territory than ever before.

The "Pungue river front," which is causing profound concern in Lisbon, is only about 60 miles from the railway and road running between Beira and Umtali, just inside Rhodesia.

The real test of the seriousness of the situation will be whether the Gorongosa game reserve stays open. Already, many safari camps north of the reserve have closed, and more will do so following the killing of Gen. Franco's personal physician by terrorist machine-gun fire.

Speculation in Lisbon is that Gorongosa may have to close, at least until the present threat has passed.

July 4

Mozambique rebels kill Franco's doctor

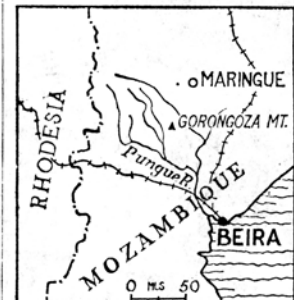
By BRUCE LOUDON in Lisbon

AFRICAN guerrillas, in their biggest drive in Mozambique, have ambushed and killed Gen. Franco's personal doctor as he landed from a small plane at an airstrip for a safari holiday.

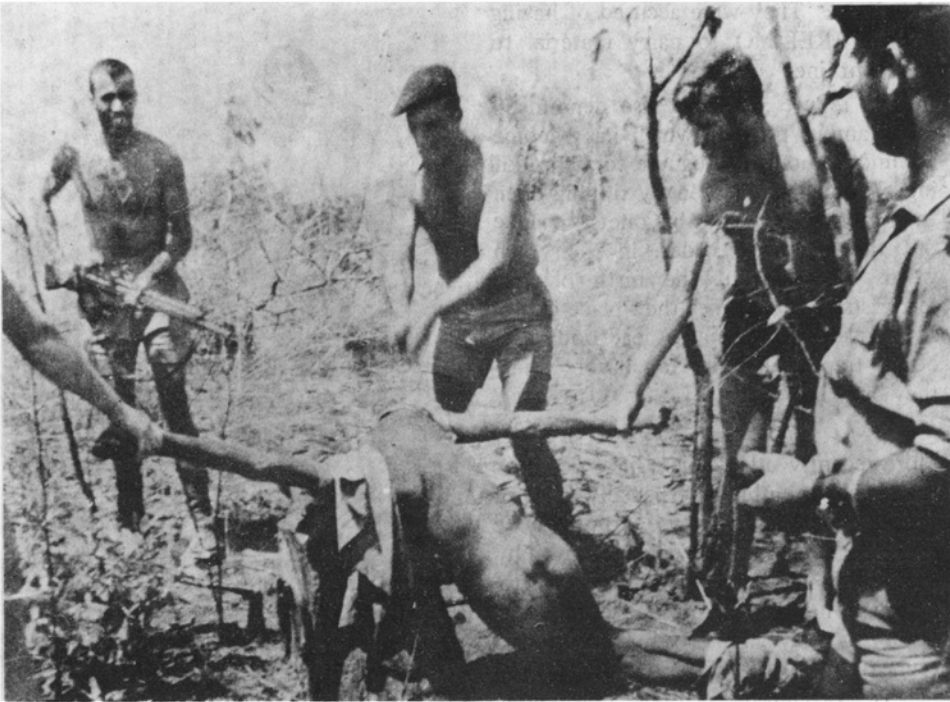
A Portuguese communiqué said guerrillas machine-gunned the plane as it landed near Maringue, less than 130 miles from Mozambique's main port, Beira.

Dr Angel Garaizabal, 61, was killed. One of his companions, Senor Enrique Osborne, member of a sherry firm, was slightly wounded, but Senora Osborne was unhurt.

The communiqué said that a "vast" operation had been mounted to throw back what appears to be the biggest and most dangerous penetration ever made by Frelimo guerrillas towards the populated heartland of Mozambique.



July 3



As we were preparing this issue of Mozambique Revolution the missionaries' disclosure of more massacres in Tete Province were published in the international press. FRELIMO issued the following statement in connection with these disclosures:

Wiriyamu: NOT AN ISOLATED CRIME

World attention has recently been focused — with a mixture of horror and indignation — on a report by Spanish and British priests, describing the massacre by Portuguese troops of about 400 Mozambican civilians in a village in Tete Province.

While welcoming the international denunciation and condemnation of this genocidal act, the Mozambique Liberation Front wishes to point out that this massacre must not be seen in isolation. In fact, massacres are the common practice of the Portuguese troops in Mozambique, they are inherent to the Portuguese colonial system. As early as 1960, more than 500 villagers from Mueda in Northern Mozambique were slaughtered with gre-

nades and machine-gun fire as, in a peaceful demonstration, they demanded independence from the Portuguese authorities.

Time and again FRELIMO has published detailed reports of many other large-scale Portuguese atrocities against the Mozambican people. These reports — some of which have been presented periodically to the U.N. Commission of Human Rights — describe the bombing and destruction of whole villages, plundering, forced removal of population, the torture and murder of prisoners of war, and the use by the Portuguese army of chemical weapons in the liberated areas. Let us recall just a few cases:

In June 1970, the Portuguese troops arrived in the village of Joao, in Tete



Province, gathered everybody they could find (about 60 people, among them children), and told them to dig a big hole «for us to hide from the bandits». The people, unaware, obeyed. At a certain point the Portuguese told the people to enter into the hole «to see if all of us will fit into it». The hole was still not big enough. The people enlarged it. Then the soldiers said: «Let us try again». The people entered again, and now there was room for all. When our people were inside, the Portuguese started shooting at them. They killed all 60 Mozambicans and buried them in that hole.

In another village, in Xidecunde, in February 1972, the Portuguese soldiers locked 16 people — men, women (some with babies) and children — in a house and threw grenades inside. 15 people were killed — among them 4 pregnant women and 6 babies. Only one woman survived, with the loss of an arm, blown off by the grenade.

On September 28, 1972, in Angonia, Tete, the Portuguese locked up about 30 people inside a house, set fire to the house and burnt all of them to death. The people were accused of knowing the hide-outs of the FRELIMO guerrillas.

In early December, 1972, as a reprisal against FRELIMO's successful attack against the town of Tete, the Portuguese

troops rounded up the neighbouring villagers and arrested 60 people. They were locked inside a house and burnt to death.

In May, 1973, Rhodesian troops in Mucumbura massacred 15 people from a village. They took others away in their helicopters, and they were never seen again.

By the end of 1971, Portuguese soldiers in Tete ordered civilians to leave their villages and the day when they were on their way to other places, they were attacked by helicopters and savagely slaughtered. On that occasion, several mothers were caught with their children and forced by the Portuguese troops to crush their babies in mortars. (Reported also in the South African newspaper THE STAR, November, 6 1971.)

In February, 1972 Portuguese soldiers massacred 21 people in the Angonia region in the village of Mukaliwafi, whose chief is named Chide. All of them were killed with bayonets. All pregnant women had their abdomens ripped open.

On July 18, 1972, Portuguese troops took the people imprisoned in their «strategic hamlet» in Chiuta to the road between Chalimbana and Manje. The people were ordered to dig out several mines the troops had detected on that road. This followed the death of several Portuguese soldiers from the explosion of mines in the process of de-mining. The people were told that they had to do that work because the mines had been laid by their brothers. Lacking any experience of explosives, 9 people from the strategic village were killed attempting to de-mine.

On October, 1972, in the Kapalautsi — Chiuta area, a Portuguese unit, after having suffered several casualties in a FRELIMO ambush, took reprisals against the defenceless local population of the area, killing 18 people.

On December 1972, the colonialist troops killed 12 people in the village of Tsemba, in the zone under chief Chipanda. The troops arrived in the village in lorries and ordered 12 people whom they picked up to enter the lorries to be taken to the Mawizire administrative post, where, they said, there would be a meeting. After driving a few kilometers, the people were ordered to get out. They were made to stand in a line and shot by the soldiers, all 12 of them, including the headman

Matchona. They were accused of having helped FRELIMO to carry material to the front line.

In our reports we have also denounced an infamous practice which has become common among Portuguese soldiers: killing all pregnant women by ripping open their abdomens with bayonets to take out the foetus in order, in their own words, «to prevent the birth of new terrorists». Sometimes they place explosives inside the woman's dead body as a booby-trap to kill other villagers when they bury her.

More recently other voices have also been raised in Mozambique, especially those of priests, condemning these crimes. We recall the overwhelming evidence given by the White Fathers Missionary Congregation, who decided to leave Mozambique in May, 1971, appalled by the crimes and torture inflicted on Mozambicans. In October, 1972, a Portuguese priest, Father Afonso da Costa, revealed in a Press Conference in Europe, after being expelled from Mozambique, that he had irrefutable information that over one thousand Mozambican civilians had been massacred in Tete Province alone, between March 1971 and May 1972.

The colonial repression is worsening and spares no one. In June, 1972, 1800 people were arrested in Southern Mozambique, on the grounds that they had contacts with or were working for FRELIMO. In January, 1973, two priests were jailed and sentenced by a military court to terms of 5 months and 20 months respectively, charged with having denounced the atrocities of the Portuguese army. In mid-June, 1972, 30 African Presbyterian church leaders were arrested and jailed; two of them, the Head of the Presbyterian Church in Mozambique, and a member of a local Church Council, were murdered in jail. In announcing their deaths in December, 1972, the colonial authorities alleged that they had «committed suicide».

One does not need to look too far to find the reasons for these acts. It is sufficient to quote the words of the Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese army in Mozambique, General Kaulza de Arriaga. He has said that «the Portuguese strategy in Africa should be aimed at achieving an equilibrium between the black and white



Is the world finally becoming aware?

population». After having hailed the export of slaves to Brazil as a good thing, he put forward the present aims of Portuguese action: «on the one hand, the growth of the white population; on the other, the limitation of the black population». He could not have been more explicit.

It is, therefore, this fascist policy of genocide, combined with the desperation of the colonialist troops who are suffering defeat after defeat in their war against the Mozambican people, which is the root cause of these bestial acts.

This is the context in which the atrocities denounced by the Spanish and British priests should be seen.

Several times we have expressed our regret that the world conscience, the peace and freedom-loving people, have not played as effective a role as they both could and should have done in denouncing and condemning Portuguese colonialism. It is our earnest hope that the world-wide reaction to the recently revealed crimes of the Portuguese colonial army is an indication of a growing awareness of the true nature of Portuguese colonialism and of the imperative need to oppose and combat it.



