



**ANGOLA**  
**SEVEN YEARS**  
**OF CONSECUTIVE**  
**VICTORIES OVER**  
**IMPERIALISM**

On February 4, 1961, the Angolan people began the armed struggle as the only way to break the chains of more than four centuries of colonial exploitation.

Throughout this period, Angola—14 times larger than Portugal—has been one of the most important sources of income for the Lisbon government. In 1964 alone, the Angolan exportation of coffee, petroleum, diamonds and other products brought 204 million dollars to the Portuguese coffers.

Along with the systematic sacking, Portugal has put into practice the most savage repressive methods against the Angolan people. From 1961 up to the first months of 1963, the deaths at the hands of the Portuguese troops and the International Police (PIDE) exceeded 130,000 while in the jails of Luanda and Lisbon the lives of a considerable number of patriots depend on the capricious designs of the Portuguese authorities.

The persecution in the cities and the indiscriminate bombing of the rural areas have forced almost a million Angolans to seek asylum in the territories of Zambia and the Congo Leopoldville, which border on Angola.

With all the possibilities of a peaceful struggle closed to them, on the 4th of February the revolutionary fervor exploded with attacks on the police stations in Luanda to free the leaders of the union movements and the political organizations.

The enemy's superiority in weapons and organization seemed to overcome the heroism and resistance of the people. Thousands of people were murdered when the police opened fire on the crowd; others were captured and shot later in the public square.

Nevertheless, on the 10th of the same month, another attack was made on the San Pablo Prison in Luanda.

The concepts of "autonomy" and "self-determination", wielded as reasons for struggle since 1902, matured into a program of organized action through the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The rebellion extended rapidly to the North. The first guerrilla detachment arose in the Sierra de Gamba.

After a period of apparent uncertainty, the movement took on new force in 1965 to settle in Cabinda in the northeast part of the country. The armed resistance arose in the districts of Luanda, North Cuanza, until in June of 1966, it reached Moxico, in the area bordering on Zambia.

From January to December of last year, the Portuguese punitive forces suffered some one thousand casualties among soldiers and officers and lost large quantities of equipment and weapons to the Angolan patriots.

From a strategic point of view one of the most important actions was carried out by the patriots at the end of December, 1966, when they destroyed an important section of the railroad in the Teixeira de Sousa area used to transport copper from the Katanga, Congo (L), mines and Zambia to the Port of Lobito in Angola.

As these actions took on greater force and liberated the usurped territories, the MPLA came nearer to its goals of proclaiming independence, establishing a republican regime, economic, political and social equality and agrarian reform, and abolishing illiteracy.

In the zones occupied by the guerrillas they have set up a system of communal agricultural work and medical and school units, as a step toward these objectives.

The minister himself told the British newspaper, the *Observer*, that the infiltration of the patriots in the areas controlled by the colonial administration had forced Lisbon to step up vigilance.

The newspaper stated that Portugal devoted 216 million dollars annually to repressing the liberation struggle in the colonies. This year that budget will be increased considerably.

The Portuguese counteroffensive has been unleashed against the civilian population.

After the crushing defeat suffered in Teixeira de Sousa, anti-aircraft and infantry reinforcements attacked the population with planes that dropped Napalm made in the USA and West Germany and supplied by NATO.

Portugal, together with its allies in NATO, doubled their aggressions against the Angolan people to safeguard their interests in CABONANG, DIAMANG, CADA, and other enterprises of the United States, West Ger-

many, Belgium and Great Britain, which exploit the leading mining and agricultural centers of the country.

The investors of these financial enterprises, who also have large amounts of capital invested in Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa, are planning the formation of a strategic front in Portugal to prevent the continuing victories of the Movement of National Liberation in the colonized territories

and the Movement of Liberation of the peoples of Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The liberation movement of the three colonies, united in the Conference of Nationalist Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies (CONCP), have adopted a common tactic of struggle, and in developing it rely on the solidarity and support of the progressive peoples of the world.

