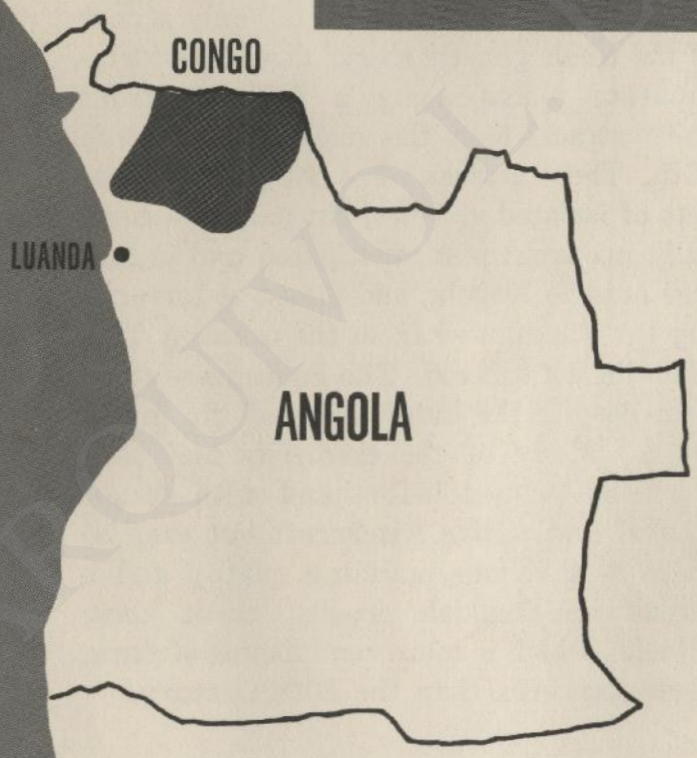
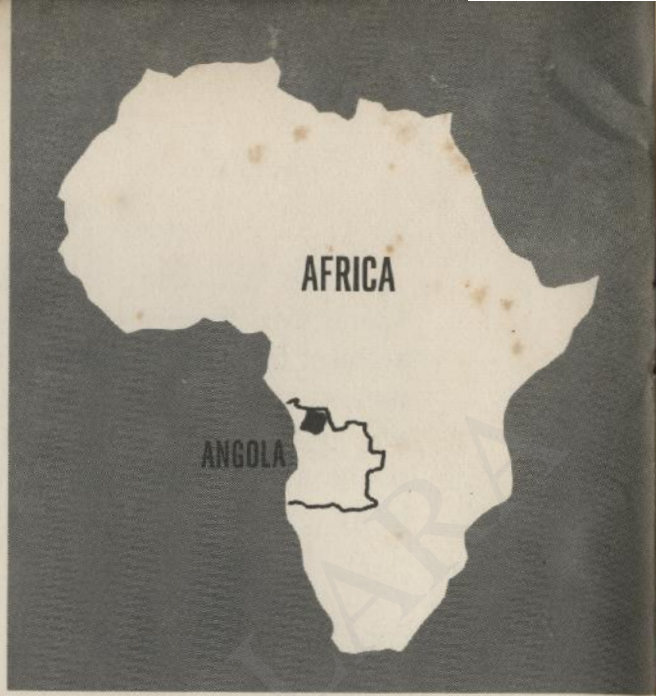



on the
morning
of March

15



The following stories and pictures speak for themselves. This is a factual account of some of the tragic events, which recently occurred in the morning of a single day in northern Angola. Over 200 Europeans and 300 innocent Africans and mulattos lost their lives on that day. They were tortured, butchered and mutilated with a degree of bestiality that is not condonable on any terms. These few extracts, taken from official sources, tell only a part of the whole ghastly story. Over 50 widely-separate places along a 400-mile front were attacked on the morning of March 15th. These attacks were not just sporadic acts of isolated violence, but part of a carefully prepared plan, instigated and organized outside Angola, and aimed at terrorizing the Portuguese from the country. This plan did not succeed. The Portuguese stood firm despite the hideousness of the initial shock. Many of the terrorists had been carefully primed beforehand with drugs, alcohol and native witchcraft but even so there is a vicious maiming, quality and a streak of freakish cruelty about these attacks, which is more reminiscent of dark, barbarian eras than the 20th Century.



 *Area of Terrorist Activity*

on the morning of March 15

the "Primavera" plantation near São Salvador was attacked and all the European personnel were slaughtered. The only survivor was Snra. Reis, the wife of the owner who, after being repeatedly raped, was left for dead. Four white women and five children from the nearby village of Mabinda managed to escape to the woods where they huddled together in a group whilst two of their menfolk went to São Salvador for help. When they returned they found that the tiny group had been discovered by the terrorists, the women had been violated and hideously mutilated and the children had been hacked to pieces and their remains hung from the branches of trees. Some of the bodies were found with their stomachs cut open and their abdominal cavities stuffed with grass and bits of wood, which had been set alight.



on the morning of March 15

the small village of Buela between Maquela do Zombo and São Salvador was attacked and the local administrator and his wife were tied to boards then sliced methodically into pieces. All the other members of the village, except the wife of the guard, were also slaughtered, including a businessman Snr. Fernandes, who had first to watch his wife, a negress, being raped and then obscenely mutilated despite her advanced state of pregnancy. Her stomach had been cut open and the unborn child pulled out and beheaded.



on the morning of March 15

a group of some 400 terrorists attacked the experimental farm at M'Bridge. One of the few survivors of this attack, Manuel Lourenço Alves, relates what happened:

"The assault began at six in the morning and all the houses on the farm, whether they belonged to Europeans, Africans or mulattoes, were attacked simultaneously. My African boy, João, ran to the house next door to try and get some ammunition but he was caught half-way and beheaded and castrated before my eyes. The white, mulatto and negro women were dragged out of their houses together with their children. In front of the mothers, the terrorists then proceeded to cut off the legs and arms of the children and then started to play a grotesque game of football with the twitching bodies. The women and girls were then led away, stripped, raped and cut up. Many of them were killed by stuffing large branches of trees into their vaginas. They tied one young girl of 18 to a tree, crucified her and then, whilst she was still alive, they cut off her breasts and put one in each of her outstretched hands."



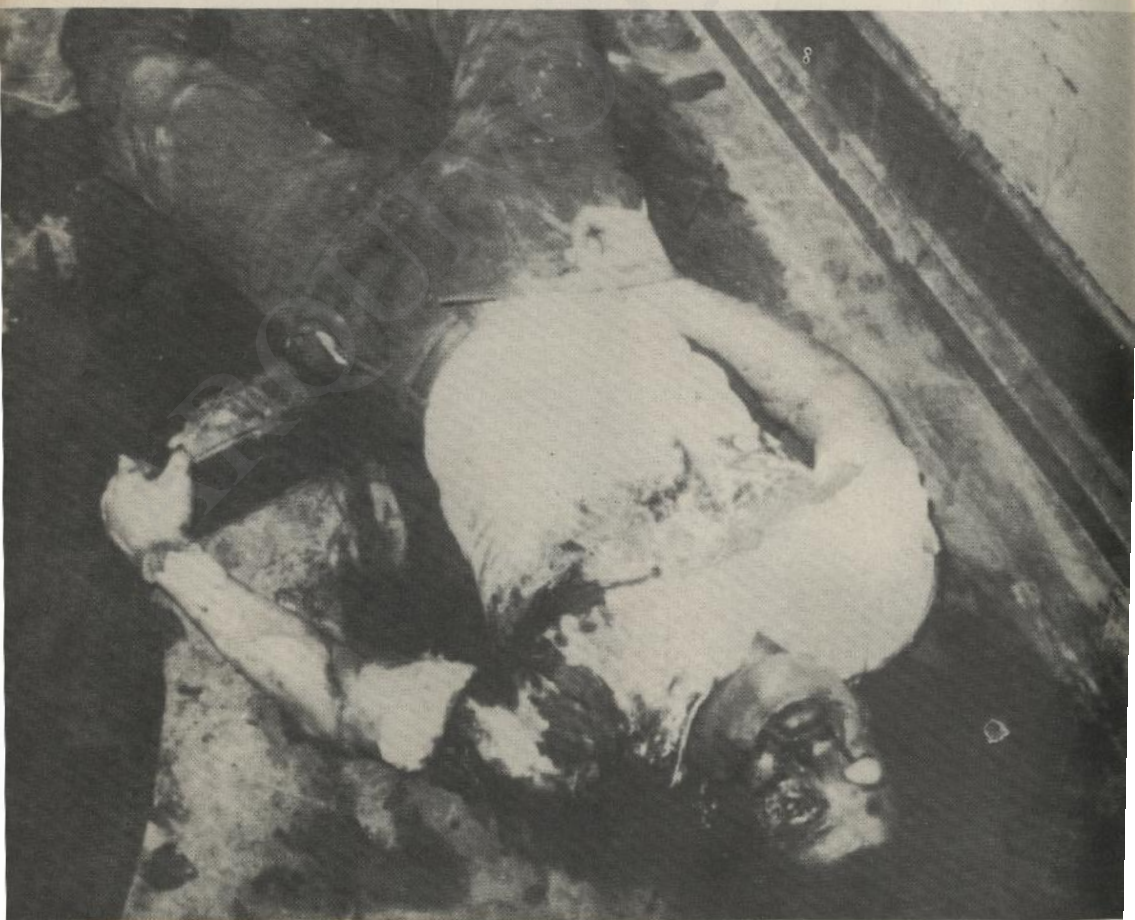


on the morning of March 15

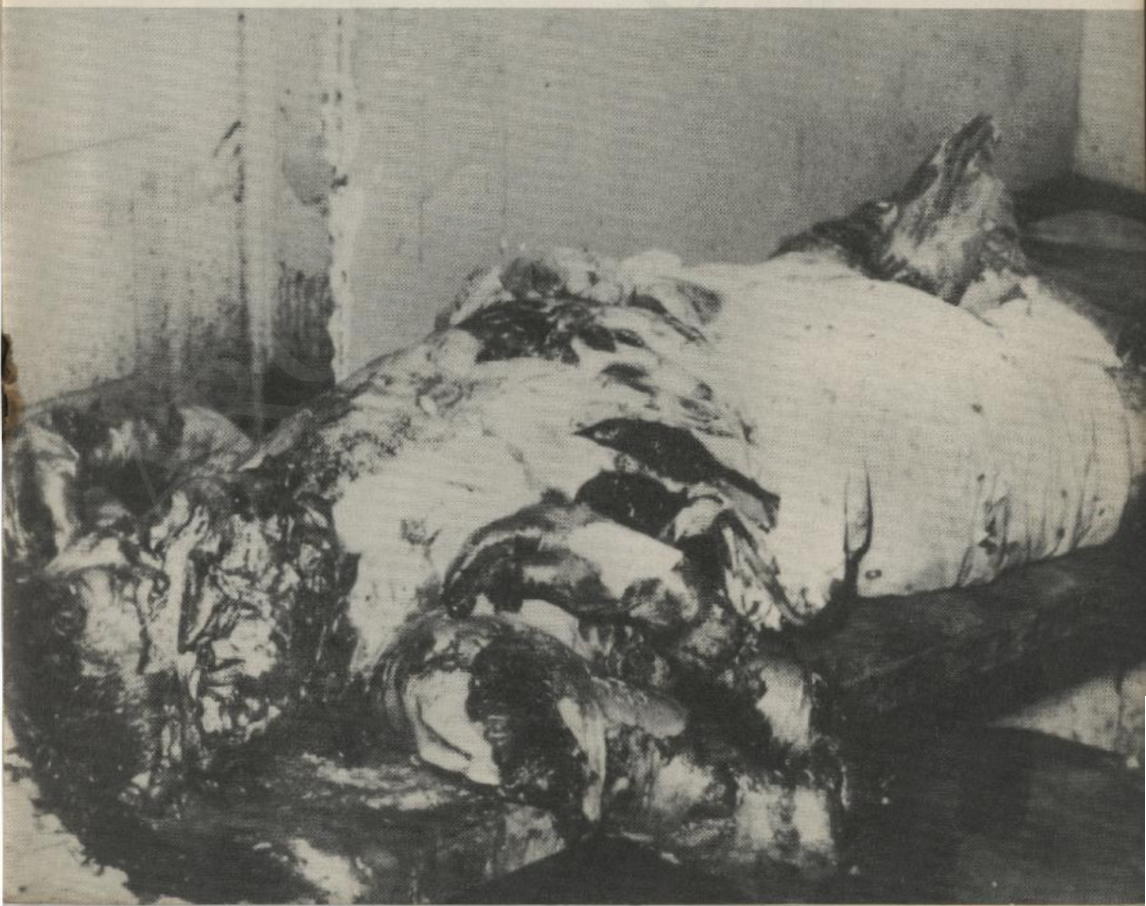
a band of terrorists attacked the small village of Pangala near the frontier of Congo and butchered many of the local inhabitants. An Italian priest, Father Graziani and his negro assistant Tiburcio, who happened to be in Pangala for the Easter sermons, were tied to stakes and for two days were subjected to a bestial series of tortures before they were finally killed.



on the morning of March 15



various farmers in the district of Nova Caipemba were attacked. There was only one survivor from the whole area. On one of the farms, the terrorists having set fire to all the native huts killed the Cape Verdian owner and his wife and tore their infant son in half by the legs.

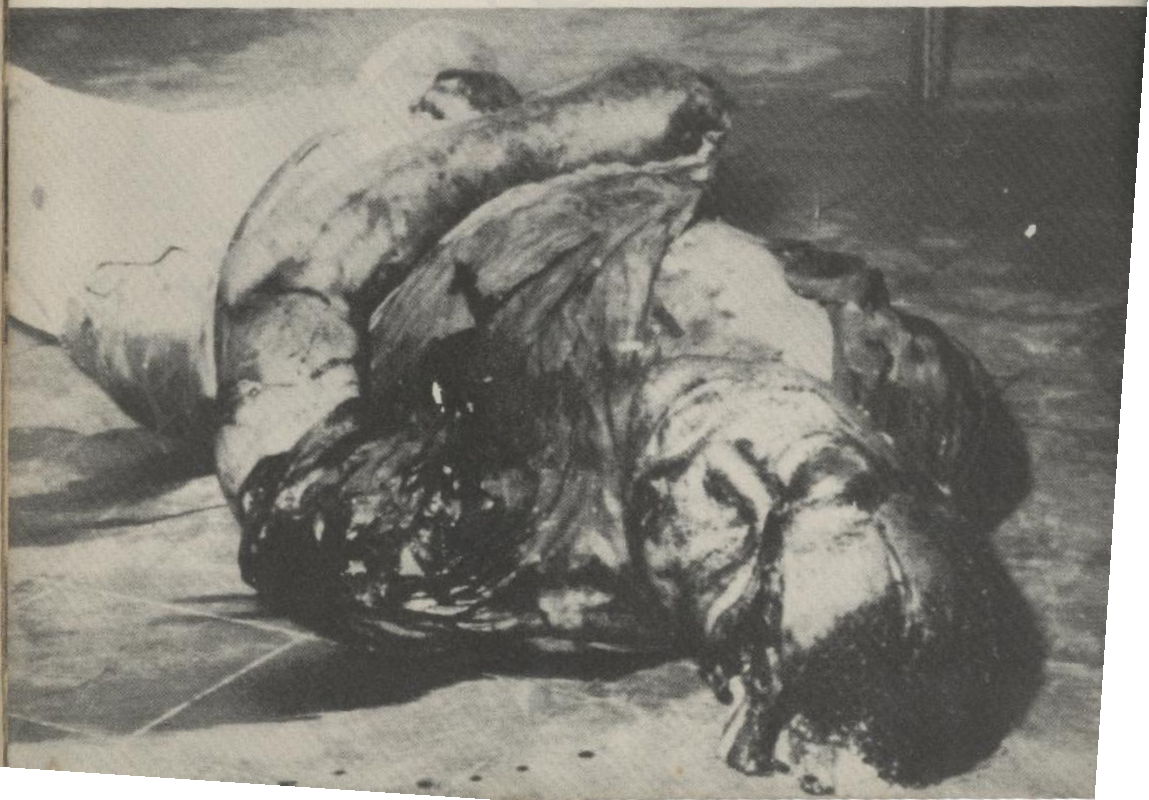






on the morning of March 15

the town of Quitexe was attacked and 25 Europeans and many Africans were savagely killed. The men were castrated and their scrotums were stuck on stakes in front of their homes. Most of the children appear to have died from hemorrhages due to the fact that their eyes had been gouged out.





on the morning of March 15

the village of Luvo near the Congolese frontier was attacked and the 40 Europeans, who resided there were all killed. The owner of the local saw mill, together with his wife, two small sons and several others met their death in a particularly horrible way. They were tied to planks of wood and then fed into the saw. "We sawed them lengthwise," one of the terrorists admitted to a journalist from "Le Monde" afterwards. According to one eyewitness the victims were dead before the operation. Others, on the contrary, said they were still alive.



on the morning of March 15

nearly all the farms in the Nambuagango area were attacked. Mario Albuquerque, the owner of one of them, relates the following story. "It was before sunrise and I was still in bed whilst my wife was in the kitchen preparing breakfast. I suddenly heard her scream and fall and then a band of armed terrorists entered the bedroom, overpowered me and tied me to the bed. They then caught hold of my 3 year old son, cut off his legs and arms in front of me, and placed them over my face as I lay helpless. They then set fire to the house. I was rescued by my 12 year old godchild, a little African boy, who helped me to hide in the woods nearby. He himself was caught by the terrorists, and I can still hear him screaming to me to run away, as he was cut down by their "catanas" (machetes)".



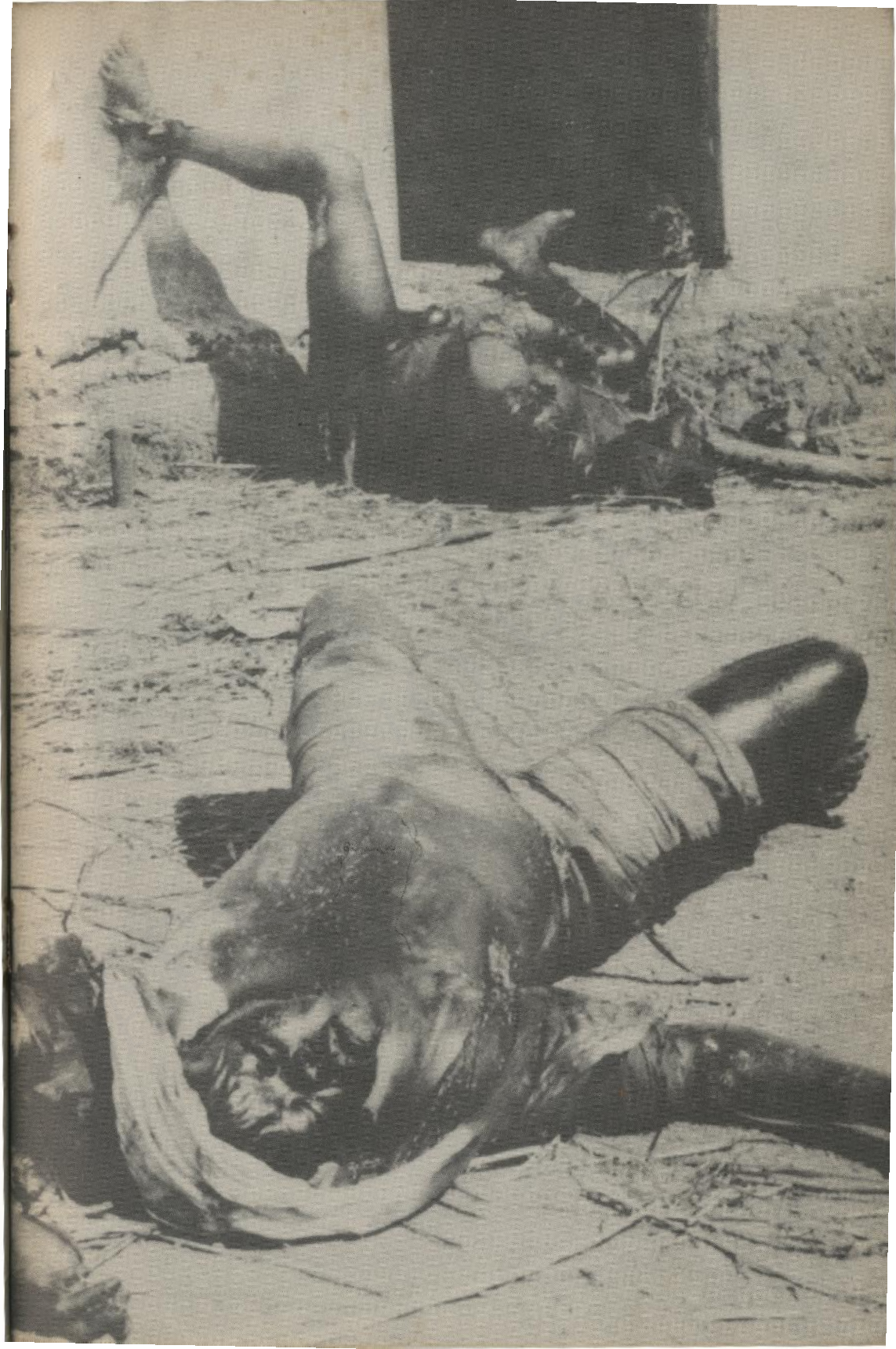


on the morning of March 15

the settlement at Mavoio, where there is an important copper mine, was attacked. This is the report of the commander of the military column which arrived on the scene the following day. "When we entered the village everything was deserted and quiet with only doors and windows banging in the wind. 'They must have all fled,' was my first thought, but when I entered the first house I saw what had actually occurred. The owner of the house lay on a blood-soaked bed with his intestines on the floor, his wife was just a hacked up mass in the corner. Similar scenes met our eyes when we entered the other houses of the settlement." All the European inhabitants had been slaughtered as well as many African servants, who had sought to defend their employers.

on the morning of March 15

the Ferreira plantation near Nambuangongo was attacked. The son of the house, Antonio, aged 18, relates what happened. "Very early that morning a scared black boy came to our farm and warned us. He said there had been an attack on my uncle's farm next to ours and my two uncles had been killed. My mother and older brother decided to go to the administrative post for help at once, each taking a different path. My younger brother and I stayed at the house. Soon we saw movement in the grass; then several figures darted for the house. Then there was a yelling mob screaming "Mata! Mata! Mata!" (Kill! Kill! Kill!) and brandishing "catangas." They began banging on the door and front windows, we dashed out of the back. Too late. I saw one swing a catanga at my brother and he went down. I was hit in the arm and again in the head, but I kept running. I ran into a muddy stream, which I know the blacks fear because of the crocodiles. I splashed across and hid in the bush for two days before I ran into a military column on their way up from Luanda."





on the morning of March 15

a coffee-plantation, at Camabatela some 160 miles from Luanda, was attacked. The owner, who is German born, was away, but his wife and staff of twenty five were murdered and his three children, the youngest a baby, burned alive.

You have seen in the preceding pages a photographic record of some of the events of March 15.

Now you may well ask:

Are those who inspired and ordered these acts fit to govern?

Are they fit to merit the support of the United Nations, or any Christian, civilized society?

Are they fit to enlist the support of the United States?

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