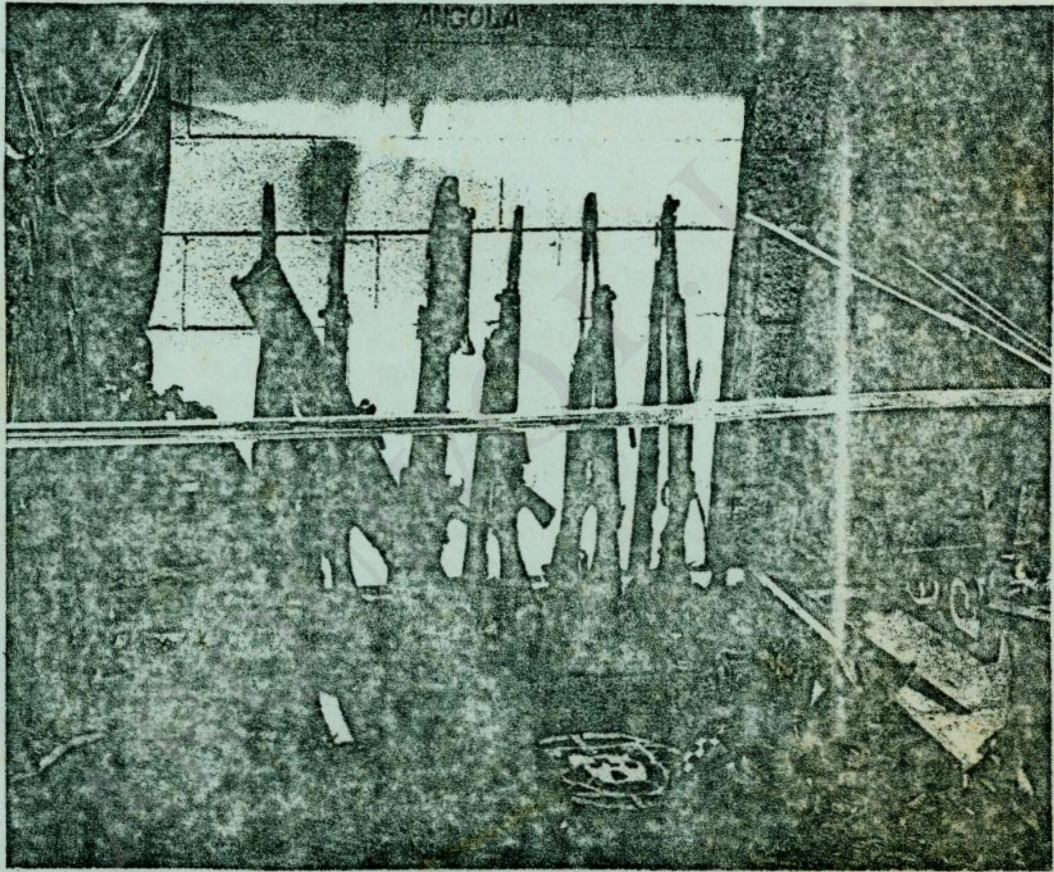




FLASH ON ANGOLA



captured weapons exhibited at the all african fair in NAIROBI

A P R I L

72

500 MILLION DOLLARS

GRANTED TO PORTUGAL BY THE USA

The United States government has given approximately 500 million dollars in loans and aid to the fascist colonialist portuguese regime, as a result of an agreement between both parties on the continued use of the American military base of LAGES, on Terceira island (Azores) until February 1974.

Specifically this amount includes a loan of 400 million dollars to finance the development of "projects including airports, bridges, railways and hospitals"; 30 millions for "social and economic projects"; 1 million to subsidize "education"; 5 millions (which can be increased by mutual agreement) for "non-military equipment"; and even a loan for a boat for "oceanographic ends".

It is clear that this new United States aid to the Portuguese colonialist regime, given at a time when the wars in Angola, Guinea and Mozambique are absorbing the major part of Portugal's resources, will allow the Portuguese government to appropriate this same amount or others to maintain her colonial war.

AWARD OF HONOUR MADE TO O.M.A. BY UNESCO

Following the proposal of the I.D.W.F. (International Democratic Women's Federation) UNESCO awarded O.M.A. (Angolan Women's Organisation) the "NADIEJDA KROUPSKAIA" literacy Prize.

This significant decision by UNESCO, testifies in itself to the high level of the literacy methods used by different organisations of the MPLA.

"Internationally MPLA follows an independent policy. It is in favour of the establishment of equal relations with all the peoples of the world. We are in a position to guarantee all African countries whose territories can serve as bases for our national liberation struggle, our complete respect for their sovereignty, for their social and political principles. We guarantee not to interfere in their internal affairs, so following the principles of the OAU. MPLA wants help for its work and nothing else"...

AGOSTINHO NETO

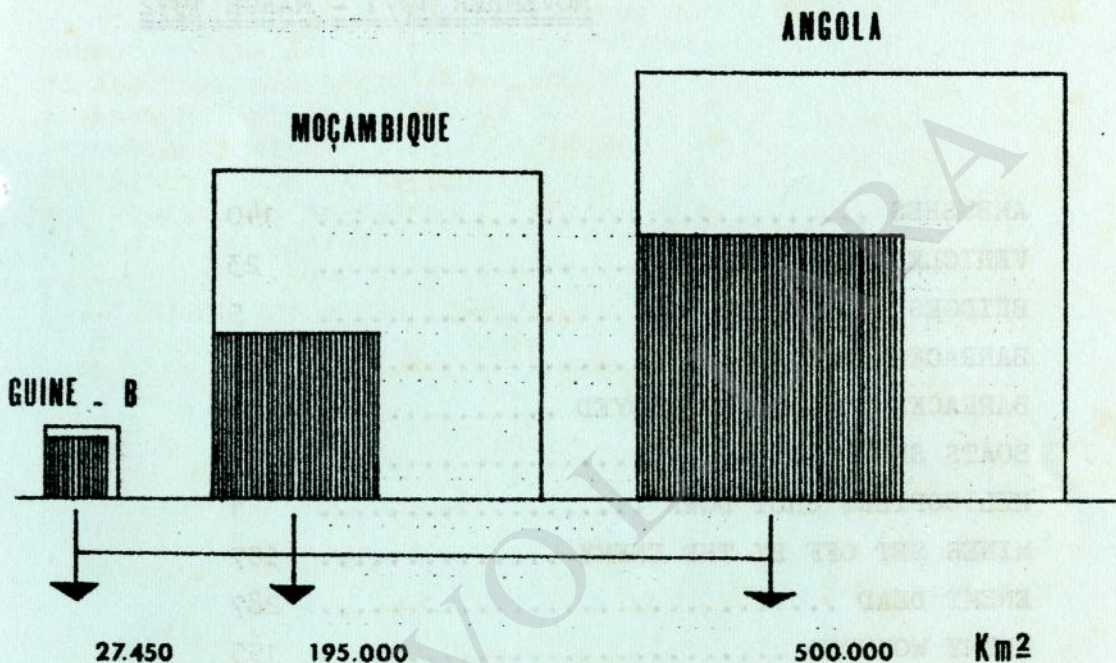
1971, A SUCCESSFUL YEAR
FOR PAIGC, FRELIMO AND MPLA

During 1971, PAIGC, FRELIMO and MPLA achieved important and significant victories for national liberation.

In GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE and ANGOLA, the PAIGC, FRELIMO and MPLA not only inflicted heavy losses on the colonialist armed forces but also increased the number of barracks and vehicles destroyed, bridges sabotaged, roads mined, ships sunk, planes and helicopters shot down and ambush set up.

As a result, the liberated and controlled areas have been extended to include by now $3/4$ (GUINEA-BISSAU), $1/4$ (MOZAMBIQUE) and more than $1/3$ (ANGOLA) of the total area of each respective country.

1972, will be a year of new and greater successes for PAIGC, FRELIMO and MPLA, which reaffirm more and more the irrefutable proof that VICTORY IS CERTAIN!



ZONAS LIBERTADAS = LIBERATED AREAS = REGIONS LIBEREES

EXTENSÃO TERRITORIAL = LAND AREA = EXTENSION TERRITORIALE

ANGOLA 1.246.700

MOÇAMBIQUE 780.000 Km²

GUINE - BISSAU 36.600



BALANCE-SHEET OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE MPLA

NOVEMBER 1971 - MARCH 1972

AMBUSHES	140
VEHICLES DESTROYED	23
BRIDGES DESTROYED	5
BARRACKS ATTACKED	15
BARRACKS TOTALLY DESTROYED	2
BOATS SUNK	1
HELICOPTERS SHOT DOWN	1
MINES SET OFF BY THE ENEMY	107
ENEMY DEAD	287
ENEMY WOUNDED	155
AFRICAN MERCENARIES KILLED	21
PEOPLE FREED FROM STRATEGIC HAMLETS	275
DIVERSE ARMS CAPTURED	123
GRENADES CAPTURED	125
AMMUNITION CAPTURED (Calibre 7,62)	1150
RADIO TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER	4
CATTLE	104
MILITARY EQUIPMENT CAPTURED	1 ton

XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX

NORTHERN SUB-REGION OF THE THIRD FRONT

AN EVOLVING SITUATION

The introduction of new methods of combat, the use of new tactics and the constant improvement of both individual and collective technique has given our forces greater fighting power and driven the enemy into more defensive positions.

From the beginning of 1971, the strategic encirclement to which the colonialist barracks have been subjected has been tightened and at some points we have gone over to a tactical encirclement with positive results.

The most spectacular victory in the first eight months of 1971 was the evacuation of KARIPANDE barracks by the Portuguese troops. Despite its ideal strategic position, owing to the effectiveness and tenacity of our attacks, the Portuguese Command were forced to cede this position to us.

Our tactic was, first, to isolate KARIPANDE strategically through a series of both small and large operations which cut it off from other Portuguese garrisons. Then we carried out a large-scale attack followed by continual shelling. And while the tactical encirclement was being tightened, there was continued intensification of the strategic encirclement, which had as its high point the attack on LUMBALA (West), with the almost total destruction of installations housing around 250 naval gunners, looked upon as crack troops by the Portuguese military authorities.

Over the past years there has been a certain balance of forces, with a slight advantage to the patriotic forces, who never lost the strategic initiative. In proceeding to carry out this year's plan, aimed essentially at changing the balance of forces in our favour, the Command of the Northern Sub-Region, implementing its watchword "Mobility on all sides", decided to use the tactic of paralyzing

enemy activity by violent surprise attacks on points used for support purposes.

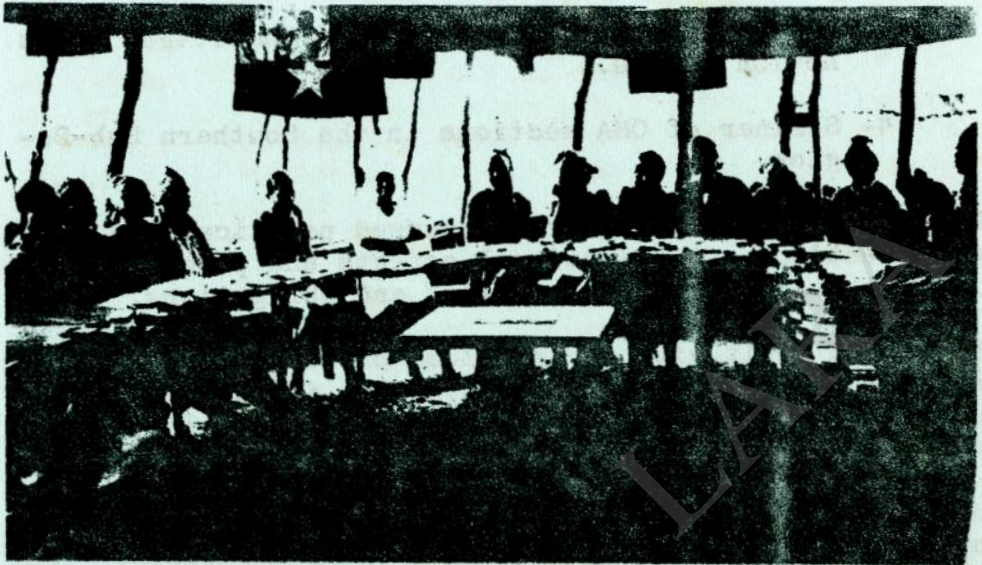
It was in this connection that operation "In Memory of the Martyrs" was planned and carried out in an area where the enemy had embarked upon activity directed principally against the local population. This operation involved simultaneous attacks on two barracks and the destruction of the concrete bridge over the Lufuta river, on the LUSOGAGO COUTINHO road.

Our future activity will tend, first, to force the enemy into passivity and, then, to isolate them in their garrisons in such a way as to put them entirely at our mercy and to annihilate them easily.

The experience of these ten years of armed struggle has given us daily proof that only violence is effective, that only the annihilation of the enemy's vital forces will enable us to achieve national independence. There is no other way!



KARIPANDE DESTROYED



SEMINAR OF OMA SECTIONS

SEMINARS

=====

As a result of decisions taken by the MPLA Executive Committee at the Plenary Meeting held in the Eastern Front from the 27th September to the 3rd. October 1971, a series of Seminars have been prepared in order to analyse and discuss the many problems inherent in the armed national liberation struggle.

Between last November and March this year, the following Seminars were held in the Eastern Front:

- 1- Seminar of Organisers-Mobilisers, Political-Activists and Peoples Defence members of the Southern Sub-Region.
- 2- Third Politico-Military Region Teachers Seminar.

3- Southern Sub-Region Seminar of Committees and Action Groups.

4- Seminar of OMA sections in the Southern Sub-Region.

The first of these Seminars discussed political and military questions, organisational aspects and practical activities concerning their functions and obligations.

The second dealt with the problems of teaching, education and culture, especially discussing the following themes: Teaching, Political Formation, Military Formation, Culture and Organisational problems.

The third Seminar particularly covered the relations and inter-linking between Action Committees, the people and the guerillas. Other subjects greatly discussed were political-military, administrative and cultural development, participation in the armed struggle, self-defence, supplies, agricultural production and peoples power.

The fourth discussed problems relating to the objectives of the OMA and especially: - Angolan women from tradition to revolution; - the placing of women within the framework of armed struggle for national liberation; - the cultural and social formation of women; - organisational aspects of OMA work; - the future OMA assembly.

Participating in each of these Seminars were 30 to 40 delegates sent from the sectors or zones where they are working.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE "ANGOLAN CHILDREN'S HOUSE"

On the 5th February 1972, in the presence of leaders of "AFRICA 2000" and MPLA, the Honourable Mayor of Lusaka officially inaugurated the "ANGOLAN CHILDREN'S HOUSE" situated in a residential quarter of Lusaka.

In his brief but significant speech the Honourable Mayor of Lusaka said:

..."We are gathered here today to open this magnificent home for the children of Angola. They are not ordinary children. Some of their parents have been killed by Portuguese soldiers, using NATO weapons".

"Their future deserves to be bright because their parents have paid for it with life itself -- the highest price that any person can pay for freedom, independence, justice, equality and human brotherhood.

Their Angola will be characterised by self-determination, not foreign domination; by national independence, not colonial subservience; by majority rule by the indigenous people, not by the rule of a greedy minority of foreigners; by cultural freedom rather than by the domination of sick foreign cultures; by free education for all, not by mass illiteracy; by the use of national resources for the people rather than by their exploitation for the benefit of few rich and grasping men"...

"You of AFRICA 2000 will be justly proud of having been associated in a small way with the founding of such a future". ... "You have contributed substantially towards the building and furnishing of this home. You will no doubt continue to contribute not just morally but also materially to its maintenance and more particularly to the care of the children for whom it will be "home" for yet a while"...

"I remind you in this connection of the words Dr. AGOSTINHO NETO, President of MPLA, used when he addressed AFRICA 2000 on 11th June, 1971:

"We in MPLA appreciate very much the efforts of AFRICA 2000 and other similar organisations

which are striving to help our country in humanitarian fields. When we receive medicines, when we receive clothes, when we receive foods, our cause is helped by strengthening our fighters and giving us confidence in the future before us".

"These evocative and poetic words are the best expression of gratitude I can find to offer you on behalf of all those of us who are concerned with the stirring of deeply painful struggle for the freedom of Southern Africa"...

"I SAW THE ANGOLA OF TOMORROW" - CECILE HUGEL

At the invitation of OMA (Angolan Women's Organisation) -- a member of the Bureau of the International Democratic Women's Federation -- Madame CECILE HUGEL, the Secretary General of the I.D.W.F. and her colleague DANIELE JEAMMET made a visit to the zones liberated or controlled by the MPLA, some time last year.

Here are some passages from her impressions published in the World Council of Peace magazine "New Perspectives" in December 1971.

..."We were in the 3rd. Politico-Military Region of MPLA, this is in the East of the country, to be precise in zone C. During our stay we were constantly accompanied by a leader of OMA, an MPLA Political Commissar and a member of the Information and Propaganda Department. We covered about 200 km on foot, through savannah and forest to reach a military base"...

"The life which we shared for 24 days with the men and women of fighting Angola left us with unforgettable memories, for here we were confronted with the brutality and inhuman character of a colonial

war which continues at all costs in spite. It showed us too in the naturalness of daily experience the courage, heroism and strength which is given by consciousness to defend a just cause, to encourage those who are face to face with it"...

"The war is the napalm, the mutilated, burned and murdered children; it is the plane or helicopter (made in France, often piloted by a South African mercenary pilot) which sprays herbicides (made in West Germany or under their patent); it is the reprisal raids against a village, using the most modern arms (made in South Africa, Britain, Federal Germany, USA, etc.) to extinguish in the blinking of an eye the already pitiful life which existed there; it is the "strategic hamlets" directly imported from South Vietnam; it is the desperate attempt, lacking the power to maintain foreign oppression in any other way, to starve, to exterminate the people who reject them definitively"...

"But the Angola of tomorrow, that which we saw, is the united strength of the people to create, organise and put into practice a new society; it is the ten years old child we saw cured of meningitis in a field hospital of the Medical Assistance Service (S.A.M.); it is the campaigns for vaccination, for literacy, the children and adults who go to school, the teacher who writes in the sand, who is proud because he owns three books ... between fifty children; it is the People's Assemblies in the "kimbos"(village), the Action Committees, which they elect and which administer the life in free Angola; it is the meeting we attended on May 1st., a Saturday evening concert, a political meeting on Friday and the work of every day; it is the armed militant who protects the women working in the fields; it is the democratic organisation of all categories of the population: the Angolan Women's Organisation (OMA), the MPLA Youth (JMPLA), the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA) and the An-

golan Pioneers' Organisation (OPA)"...

"The Angola we saw is carrying out a struggle on all fronts: against oppression, hunger, sickness and ignorance. It is a people that are being formed in their liberation, that has already created an alternative, rejecting the society which has been imposed upon it for centuries"...

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

DANISH AID TO MPLA
=====

In the course of the official visit to Zambia of the Danish Delegation led by the Danish Foreign Minister, Mr. KNUD ANDERSEN, a meeting was held on 13 March with the President of the MPLA, Dr. AGOSTINHO NETO, in the presence of the Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr. ELIJAH MUDENDA.

During the discussions, which lasted one hour and thirty minutes, the Danish Foreign Minister reaffirmed his Government's decision to support the African national liberation movements and to finance MPLA projects related to Education and Medical care.

During his prior visit to Tanzania, the Danish Foreign Minister stated that his government would grant 6.63 million shillings to the African liberation movements this year.

MPLA DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
=====

AND PROPAGANDA -- D.I.P.
=====

Lusaka, APRIL 72