

UNITA OPERATIONS IN ANGOLA

a routine patrol mission, was ambushed near Mumue. From the attack 6 Portuguese colonial soldiers were killed and 10 seriously wounded. The following material was seized from the enemy:

- 1 hand machine gun - Italian made Cal. 9, and mod 67
- 2 500 rounds of ammunition
- 3 6 tents
- 4 5 blankets
- 5 4 offensive hand grenades
- 6 7 pullovers for military use.

On 6 January 1970 in the road Cachingues-Mutombo, our column No.2 ambushed one truck full of PIDE members (today called Security Forces); 4 of them were killed. Another truck which was moving ahead of the PIDES with soldiers to provide protection ran away. How brave fascist soldiers are ... Among the things seized, there was an important map where the enemy had traced some of our zones in the Bie Province.

On 13 January 1970 in Chicala, 3 trucks entered a well organized ambush. 2 of them were of Portuguese soldiers and the third was a truck of Security Police (Policia de Seguranca Publica). The galant FALA fighters opened fire on two last trucks. The one on the lead ran away. The other two trucks were completely destroyed. The leader of the local Police, in Chicala, Belarmino Rocha de Paiva No.3402/G/6579, was killed in the attack. Herein we join his identity card. This cruel fascist was responsible for the death of brother Collins Luciano, member of UNITA central committee, killed in December 1969 while performing his revolutionary duties of underground organization in the area. Chicala is about 10 miles from Luso.

From the attack UNITA patriots seized the following material:

- 1 3 G3 American made with the following serial nos.
G3 FMP 120508 9/68
G3 FMP 1204334 9/68
G3 FMP 120506 9/68
- 2 1 hand machine gun, Italian made, Mosch "Bereta" Mod.4. Cal.9, 1957, No.9316.
- 3 2 Pistols Belgium made: Browning-Herstal No.24-TI659; Browning Herstal No.AC 64-TI459.
- 4 1 long Rifle Chechoslovakia made, BRNO Mod 581 No.26002.
- 5 6 defensive hand grenades, American made Type -ZWP, AM & Co Ltd
- 6 1.695 round of ammunitions.

In another combat another Portuguese colonial soldier was put out of action. This was Antonio Lourenco Soares, soldier No.884/64 whose identity card follows.

On 15 January 1970 the UNITA column No.4 made a surprise attack on the Portuguese camp near Coutade do Mucusso (Quando-Cubango). The enemy suffered 5 dead. This was admitted in the Portuguese Colonial weekly news bulletin. No material was seized because the helicopters had intervened exactly at the moment when our forces were making the last assault to take up the camp.

On 19th January 1970 the fascists bombed our Central Base. They had brought into our area troops transported by South African helicopters. From this raid, two civilians were killed and 5 wounded.

On 25th January 1970 our column No.3 was called in to help to repel the aggressors. The Portuguese paratroops were attacked at dawn of 26 January 1970. They ran away leaving behind 6 dead and carrying with them several wounded. 1 G3 FMP 120507 9/68 was found on the ground together with 235 rounds of ammunition, and 4 tents.

On 30th January 1970, 3 companies entered the Central Base using again the Benguela Railway Line (Tanganyika Concessions). In their criminal action, they had killed 10 civilians and had left the leaflets that we join to this communique.

On 31st January 1970, one of the companies was ambushed 3 times the same day. The following day all the three companies were withdrawn by helicopters with several dead soldiers and wounded.

The High Command of FALA (Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola) has decided to harass all the trains carrying troops without disrupting the Benguela Railway Line. UNITA hopes that African brothers concerned with this Railway Line will take a realistic view in order to allow UNITA to give a fair protection to the people.

Long Live the People's War ...
Central Base in Freeland of Angola
February 3, 1970
(signed) The Operational Commander
MOISES KAYOMBO (Major)

PARTICIPATE IN ACTION
BY DISTRIBUTING NEWS OF
GRASSROOTS

World - Felix Green

Products, 30% of their exports are financed by foreign aid. According to 'Business Week', which is a very respectable New York journal, respectable in the sense that it reflects the business community, aid, foreign aid, is now used even to assist businessmen who want to set up businesses, believe it or not, in South Viet Nam. It is incredible that even to say, if you are an American businessman, you can go to the foreign aid people in Washington and say that you want to set up a business or buy a business in South Viet Nam in Saigon. And under the terms of the foreign programme, the foreign aid people will pay half your fare and your hotel expenses and so forth while you go and make the investigations. And if you decide to invest, they will then guarantee you 100% against any war losses, against any appropriation of your company or any financial loss you might sustain, and will guarantee you that you will bring back 70% of your profits in the next 5 years. This is foreign aid. This is what the people in the US think is going to the poor and the impoverished. It's going to the businessman.

Public indebtedness of the underdeveloped countries increased by 4 times between 1956 and 1966. So by 1966 we get into the position that 44% of the foreign aid given to the underdeveloped countries had to be used merely to pay the interest on the past indebtedness, and that is taking the foreign aid programme as a whole. If you take an area such as South America, you'll find an even more fantastic position. You'll find that in 1966, the foreign aid did not even cover the interest charges on the foreign aid that had been given to it previously. The result is, of course, in actual terms, that no aid is given. That in fact it is kept in order to repay what is already given. It means that shipments of tin and copper and coffee have to be sent to the US, shipment after shipment for which there will be no returns, because those are the only ways in which the Latin American countries and the other countries can in the end repay their indebtedness. So enormous amounts of human effort has to go in merely paying back the debt which has been created by foreign aid.

So foreign aid is a stranglehold, it is a means by which poor countries are kept poor, a means by which maximum amounts of raw materials can be drawn from those countries at a minimum price. And aid is a wonderful trap for liberals, because whenever the aid programme comes up, there is a tremendous pressure from the people of goodwill who say 'Yes, we must give aid, we must help the poor countries'.

unita operations Angola

NEWS BULLETIN OF THE ARMED FORCES
FOR LIBERATION OF ANGOLA
January 1970

Central Base of Angola
February 3, 1970
Issued by Operational Commander of UNITA

Never before our Armed forces had scored such resounding victories as we had observed during the first month of the year. All officers, soldiers and Party local leaders have responded with courage, the call of the Party to launch very heavy blows against the enemy.

On 1 January 1970, our column No. 1 ambushed 2 trucks full of Portuguese soldiers in the road Bucaco-Luso. From the attack 12 soldiers were wiped out and 5 others seriously wounded. The following materials were captured:

- 1 5 G3 American made with the following serial numbers:
 - a) G3 FMP 120336 9/68
 - b) G3 FMP 120371 9/68
 - c) G3 FMP 120381 9/68
 - d) G3 FMP 120502
 - e) G3 FMP 120435 9/68
- 2 1 Hand machine gun FBP m/63 No. 30441
- 3 10 hand offensive grenades
- 4 1,750 rounds of ammunition
- 5 1 briefcase full of valuable military information (documents).

On the same day, in a different war zone (Bie Province) a group of 35 Portuguese soldiers in

Aid & Investments

And after the "aid" that is given to agriculture, the schools, then there is naturally the "aid" that is given to the military. And then military advisers were sent. The committee for the US in South Viet Nam which ostensibly seemed of wholesome intention, became in fact a stranglehold on the entire country. So when we hear of these apparently innocuous-sounding efforts of aid in different parts of the world, I think we had better remind ourselves that at the onset of imperialism, it always has its forerunners and that just as the missionaries were the forerunners of Standard Oil in China, so the welfare programmes around the world are the modern form of missionary effort which inevitably leads to the economic controls of those countries.