



Angola:

The Armed Struggle Throughout the Territory

On February 4 —with the completion of 8 years since the armed liberation struggle began— the Angolan People's Liberation Front has had positive results on the political, ideological and military fronts.

In honor of this anniversary, February 4 was chosen as the World Day of Solidarity with the Angolan People.

Since 1961 up to date the development of the struggle has experienced a constant increase, especially in the past lustrum: the East front was opened to join the already reactivated front of Luanda and Cuanza to the North, and we find at present the following four politico-military regions comprised in the ten (10) —out of a total of fifteen (15)— districts where the MPLA guerrillas operate: the first politico-military region comprises, in the North, the districts of Luanda, Cuanza Norte, Zaire and Uige; the second, the district of Cabinda; the third, the districts of Moxico, Cuando Cubango and Bie. Finally, the fourth and last politico-military region, the districts of Luanda and Malange. By 1967 the leadership of the Party undertook the extension of the armed struggle to the entire national territory.

As a result of the development of the struggle and the improvement of its methods of organization, the general headquarters have been moved to the country's liberated areas so as to carry out political and ideological work closer to the people. Along with the headquarters, the Angolan Women's Organization, the MPLA Youth, the National Union of Angolan Workers have been moved to Angola. A revolutionary instruction center has been set up in each one of the military regions to form politico-military cadres. New methods of collectivized agriculture have been introduced; the militia guarantees defense; there are schools, medical services, people's stores.

To all this Portugal, backed by the weapons of its allies from the aggressive NATO, has replied with renewed brutality, using napalm bombs and toxic chemicals against the Angolan people. Particularly encouraged by



the increased support of the imperialist governments of the United States of America, Britain, the German Federal Republic and Israel, the colonialist regime of Portugal intends to raise its military effectives in its alleged African colonies to a very high number. In addition to the Portuguese troops, the Angolan patriots must face —along with the hostile actions of Mobutu's regime— the active participation of the South African and Rhodesian army. This will only raise the degree of revolutionary awareness of the Angolan people and their fighting ability. In Africa the MPLA enjoys greater prestige. Proof of this is that the African heads of states and governments who met in Algiers in September were forced to withdraw the recognition granted to the so-called Angolan Revolutionary Government in exile of the traitor CIA agent, Roberto Holden.