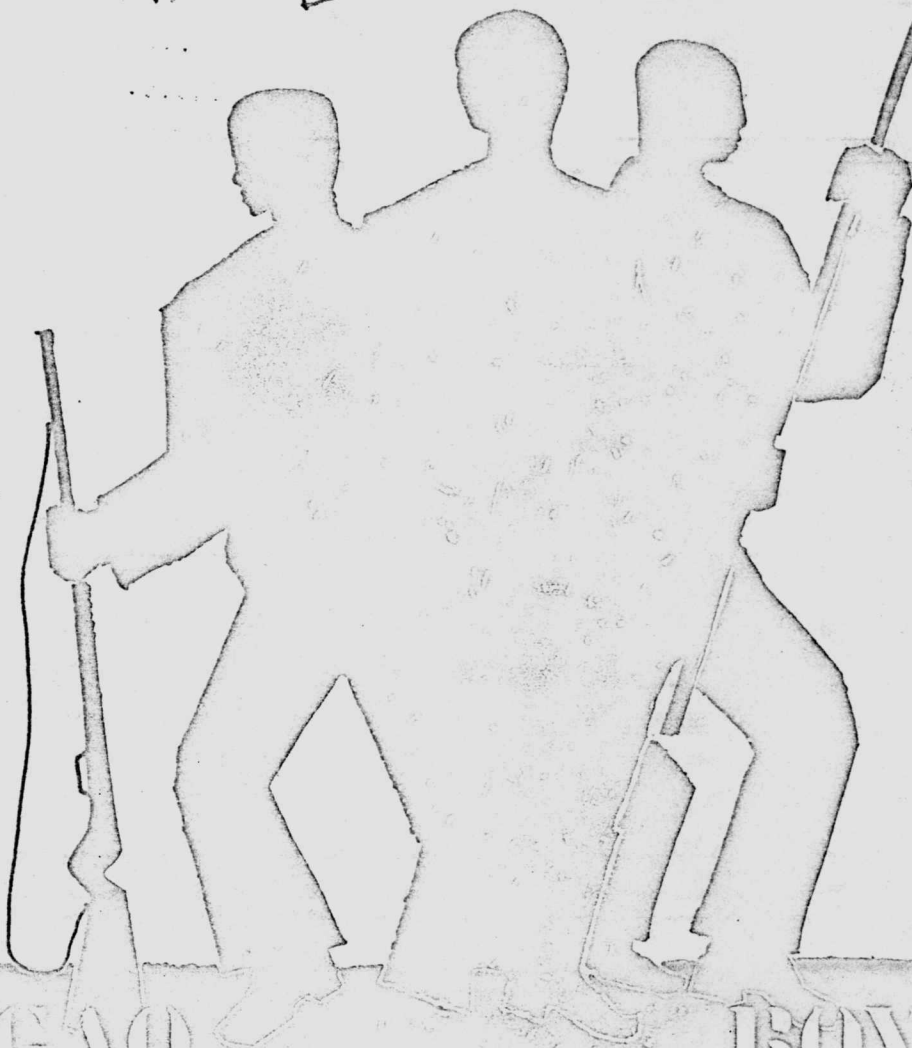


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COMBAT EN TIME

VOL 1 N° 1
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AS NEWSPAPER



ORGÃO
OFICIAL
DO COMITÊ

BOX 1495
LUSAKA
ZAMBIA

COMITE REVOLUCIONARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE

PATRIA OU MORTE

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MESSAGE

FULL TEXT OF THE MESSAGE DELIVERED BY THE
PRESIDENT OF COREMO-PAULO JOSE GUMANE

The year 1969 must be a year of determination, courage and doubled efforts for all Mozabican freedom fighters under the Mozabique Revolutionary Committee (COREMO'S) banner.

Because since we launched a war of liberation against the Portuguese colonialists, three years ago, our struggle has been a hard one. The weapons we captured from the enemy are not enough to comb the devil from her strongholds throughout the country. If we have to succeed, we must change our tactics and strategy. We must always rely on our own efforts as we have done it before.

Fellow Mozambicans, we are all aware that arms are bought by money, and since we don't have it, we must buy them by our own blood as we have done in the past. Let us not retreat from the path which our comrades M. BOBO, LANGHANE TAMBARA, LUCAS MUTAMBO AND MANY others gave their lives for.

There is no country in the World which has ever been liberated by external assistance without the participation, determination and courage of the indigenous people of that given country. The peoples of ALGERIA, KENYA, CUBA, RUSSIA, CHINA, VIETNAM and many others, had to die a little to gain their freedom and dignity among the nations of the World.

We should bear in our minds that our forefathers since inception waged so many wars against the Portuguese intruders without modern weapons. Some of these wars lasted for centuries such as those of Kings, Monomotapa, Ngungunhane and many others.

They were determined to crush the enemy, but because of lack of unity, everything went astray. The same happens to our struggle. The portuguese colonialists, succeeded to divide us into small pretentious groups, so that they may delay or make our revolution once again null or impossible.

They would like to see us surrender or capitulated cowardly. Brothers and compatriots, we must bear in mind that our struggle is a protracted one, and we must wage it with or without modern weapons.

It is true that we have made so many mistakes, but, we have also learned much from them, because up to now, nobody knows how strong we are and how confident we are contemplating the bright future in our Holly struggle for freedom and independence. In the last analyses, I must assure you my fellow country men that the final victory is on our side.

CABORA BASSA DAM, IMPERIALISM BULWARK

On July 10, 1968, Zambesi Hydro-electric Consortium, comprising five German concerns, three French, three South African and a Swedish Company, with a bid of £86.8 million won the contract for the first phase of the great Cabora Bassa Dam, which will be the biggest hydro-electric project on the African Continent.

The Consortium, known as ZAMCO, has its headquarters in Paris. The dam will be on the Zambezi river, as we announced earlier, about 200 miles from the Rhodesian border.

Besides its economic value, the dam will also be a militarily strategic point for International Imperialism against African Nationalism. It is also designed to quell the nationalist forces in their struggle for freedom. It is a bulwark which would divide the White racist empire from the African Independent States North of Zambesi.

When completed this dam will be one of the largest in the World and an integral part of the proposed Southern Africa grid network linking Mozambique with South Africa and Rhodesia - Construction work has already started last November. This involves the building of a dam wall 984 feet long, 520 high and with a minimum thickness of 16 feet 5 inches and a maximum thickness of 70 feet 4 inches across the Zambesi river about 80 miles upstream from Tete. In addition two underground Power Stations are to be constructed. The dam will have five generating units.

It has been said that the Cabora Bassa Dam will be the base from which a massive development of the White Empire is planned, and where a settlement of a million white immigrants is expected to be settled in the vast basin created by the Lake. When the dam is completed a lake will be a 160 miles long and 15 miles wide. An area of 1,100 square miles will be flooded. It is estimated that these waters will be able to irrigate 3.5 million acres of land, which is equal to 63 per cent of all land cultivated in the country at present.

The electrical power to be generated by the dam will supply an area of the radius of 900 miles. The hydro-electric power expected to be produced by 1974 will be in the region of 17 billion KW/hours.

The dam will cost £102.8 million.

SOURCE: BOLETIM MENSAL AND NEW YORK TIMES

MOZAMBIQUE ON NUCLEAR POWER

Mozambique has become a cancer of ever growing imperialism occupation since the colony was sold to the International monopoly capitalism by the former Portuguese dictator Dr. A. O. Salazar. Thus the Western Powers have decided to install a Centre of studies on Nuclear Power which was inaugurated early last July in the "Estudos Gerais" in Lourenco Marques (Mozambique Mock University).

NEW FASCIST TAKE OVER OFFICE IN LISBON

The bloodclot that early last September closed temporarily the brain of Antonio de Oliveira Salazar has forced the Portuguese

puppet President, Américo Thomaz, to appoint Professor Marcello Caetano successor to the Portugal's durable dictator Prime Minister.

Caetano, who was heading the law faculty of the Lisbon University and who has backing among the Roman Catholics was assigned Premier of the Portuguese Empire on the evening of September, 1968.

The following is the official text of the announcement made by Thomaz of Portugal to the nation, regarding to the forced retirement of Dr. Salazar :-

"The few words I have to say are very necessary at this grave, difficult juncture in the life of the nation. They can only come directly from me as Head of the State.

"On the sixth of this month, Prime Minister fell seriously ill. After a timely, successful operation it seemed that a rapid eventful convalescence would restore him to his normal activity. But at that point another, far more serious illness, affected him and left him in a state of coma early in the afternoon of September 16. In spite of his exceptional stamina and untiring, constant care of his highly competent Doctors in attendance, he has still not come out of his coma.

"An unexpected and extremely grave problem has thus been put to the country. It has deeply worried all Portuguese citizens, who have nevertheless, and with the utmost calm, shown the world a consolingly outstanding maturity and civic sense. Among them all, the most concerned is necessarily the Head of State. Before, he was the first authority which is an undesirable position. All eyes are fixed on him in anxiety, which it was travelling amidst innumerable difficulties.

"For the last 10 days the Head of State has been torn between his feelings of affection and gratitude and the feelings imposed on him at this critical juncture in the life of the nation by reason and a sense of duty. It is no longer possible in the highest interests of Portugal to postpone a decision any further. I know that this decision would, gain the unreserved approval of the Prime Minister were he able to express an opinion.

A PAINFUL DECISION

"Dr. Salazar is very seriously ill and even if he survives his illness - there is no hope of his being able ever again to carry out his duties in full.

"Since the highest interests of his nation must prevail over any feelings, this circumstance must lead to the painful decision to replace Dr. Salazar as leader of the Government. He is a true patriot who deserves well of his country, which he has served with greatness and absolute, untiring devotion for over 40 years. The better to serve it, he gave up all else in an act of a complete renunciation without equal in over eight centuries of Portuguese history.

I have sought the advice of the Council of State and I cannot delay this decision any longer. It is with deep bitterness, which is only lessened by the intimate knowledge of his desire not to die in office, that I exercise my constitutional power and release Dr. Salazar from his post as chairman of the Council of Ministers, all the honours of which post he will continue to enjoy. Under the same constitutional provision, I appoint Dr. Marcelo Jose das Neves Alves Caetano to replace him".

CAETANO'S BIOGRAPHY

Marcelo Caetano was born in Lisbon on the 17th August 1906, into the family of a minor civil servant.

In 1927 he obtained a degree in Law, at Lisbon University. While a student, he founded and directed the student magazine "Ordem Nova" (New Order), which presented itself, amongst other things, as "anti-modern, anti-liberal, anti-democratic, anti-bourgeois and anti-bolshevik, and also as 'counter-revolutionary, reactionary, Roman Catholic, monarchist, intolerant and intransigent.'

Caetano became a Doctor of Law in 1931 and a University Professor of Law in 1933. He was also employed, from 1929 to 1934, in the Finance Ministry, under Salazar, the then Finance Minister. At the same time he became one of the directors of the 'fidelidade' insurance company, one of the largest private insurance companies in the country. In 1938, he visited Rome, while Mussolini was in power, to inaugurate a centre of Portuguese studies in the University.

In 1940 Caetano was appointed general leader of "Mocidade Portuguesa" (The Portuguese Fascist Youth) - a post he held until 1944.

From 1944 to 1947 he was appointed Minister of the Colonies, under Salazar. During this period he visited Angola and Mozambique; also South Africa and Rhodesia. He had to accept the continuation of the occupation by the Japanese of the colony of Timor, in Indonesia, until 1945.

In 1947 Caetano was appointed, by Salazar, as president of the executive Committee of the Fascist Party the "National Union", the only authorized party in Portugal since 1926.

In 1950 he was appointed president of the Corporative Chamber; and in 1955 he became Minister of the Presidency, and first in line for successor to Salazar. But Salazar never encouraged his possible successors and Caetano had to leave his post in 1958.

He was appointed in 1959 rector of the classical (Law, Letters, Medicine and Sciences) University of Lisbon, a post he held until his resignation in April 1962, because of disagreements over the treatment of students.

Caetano, a devout Catholic, is married and has four children.

He has close connections with the ruling Portuguese monopolies, specially the giant GUF, which is also associated with the foreign ruling monopolies.

Caetano's cabinet includes people dedicated to the regime and ex-collaborators of Salazar such as the Foreign Minister, Franco Nogueira, and the economics Minister, Correia de Oliveira; defence Minister is general Viana Rebelo, ex-governor of Angola. The Army Minister is Brigadier Bettencourt Rodrigues, an ex-military attaché in London. The Public Works Minister is Caetano's nephew, Rui Sanches.

CAETANO'S VISIT

The Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Marcello Caetano, is expected to make a quick businesslike trip through South Africa when he visits Lourenco Marques, Luanda and Bissaw-Capital of Portuguese Guinea - in the early part of this year. (The Sunday Tribune, 19th January 1969).

January, 31, 1969.

MESSAGEcontinued from page 1.

Compatriots, before I end this message I would like once more to appeal to you for UNITY of all Mozambicans at home and abroad so that we can concentrate all our efforts and energy for the liberation of our Motherland. Portugal has sold our country to modern imperialism which has started to re-divide it into zones of exploitation.

The bulwark of the Cabora Bassa Dam has its sinister efforts of side-tracking the struggle for our independence. Therefore, the completion of the giant dam will be a victory of the combined white minority imperialism against our forces, and this mean, a WHITE MAN'S LAND in Southern Africa.

LONG LIVE COREMO!!!
LONG LIVE THE REVOLUTION!!!

UNEMPLOYMENT AND MIGRANT LABOUR.

No published figures are available on the unemployment situation in Mozambique, for there is no Trade Union Organisation for the African people, who are regarded as state cheap labour according to the Portuguese law and policy prevailing in whole Portugal's colonies.

The situation is said to be worsening every year for the arrival of many military service men who after the termination of their service decide to stay in the country. Therefore the unemployment among Africans is much greater. The new settlers are taking over Africans fertile lands. And because of this policy, the Africans seeking work in the mines and Sundry and other services in the neighbouring South Africa and Rhodesia is increasing day by day.

Though no figures are available it is believed that the Mozambique migrant labour in recent years has been stupendous as we can quote numbers of 1963, December, 31. There were 286, 748 Mozambicans working outside their home land of whom 161,708 and 125,040 were respectively in South Africa and Rhodesia, that is, 9,775 and 5,169 more than those registered on December, 31st 1963.

At the close of 1964 Mozambique migrant labour working in the Republic of South Africa were as follow:- Gold mines of W.W. Rand - 74,025; Coal mines - 14,538; mines outside the "labour districts" - 17,906; house hold and sundry services - 55,239. Of those migrating to Rhodesia, some 6,500 worked on the mines, while the rest sought work as household servants, janitors, messengers, garage boys etc.

As we can see the situation in Mozambique is no longer that of African man can enjoy his life as human being and owner of his country.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL

Dr. Baltazar Rebelo de Sousa, the former Mocidade Portuguesa, (Fascist Youth Movement) leader is the newly appointed Governor-General of Mozambique. (P.J.12-7-68). He is a disciple of the new Premier, Marcelo Caetano.

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THE ENEMY WITHIN IS ALWAYS MORE DANGEROUS THAN AN ENEMY WITHOUT.

BALANCE OF EVENTS 1968

NEWS IN BRIEF

BANKS

The Banco de Credito Commercial and Industrial opened up seven new branches during 1968, bringing the total to thirty one branches in Africa. Fifteen of these branches operate in Mozambique, and the rest in Angola.

In Lourenco Marques, the capital of the colony, which has 569.100 inhabitants the bank has four branches.

RAILWAYS

Last January, the Portuguese Government granted a £735,000 loan to the Mozambique Railways to continue the building of the Nova-Freixo-Malawi Railway line. (D.L. 27. 1. 68).

All Mozambique Railway lines will be under the direct administration of the Mozambique Railway Service, according to an agreement reached between the TRANS-ZAMBEZIA-RAILWAY Company and the Directors of the Mozambique Railways. (Provincia de Angola, 27.5.68).

The Colonial Government spent the sum of £6,572,100 in modernizing Mozambique Railways during 1968. All railway engines will be equipped with radio transmitters.

In 1966, the settler Government purchased 16 U.S. manufactured diesel Locomotives. The installation cost of a telecommand signalling system was estimated at some 2.5 million.

PORTUGAL AND SOUTH AFRICA

The above two racist Governments have reached an agreement on Cabora Bassa Power supply to South Africa. (D.L. 27. 5. 68). Target date for beginning of electricity production by the first phase remains 1972. Initially, at least, most power would be exported to South Africa.

The South African Government has agreed in terms to finance a £4,116,000 building project for a new Sugar Mill, 50 miles from Beira.

SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLERS IN MOZAMBIQUE

The Angolan newspaper A.B.C. reported in its number of June 8, 1968, that hundreds of South Africans Boers are settling in Maravia and Fingoe, Tete District. The Zone of settlement is close to the Zambesi river where modern imperialism is building up Cabora Bassa Dam. (Ed.) -----

U.S.A. - OIL INTEREST

The U.S. - owned Gulf Oil Company has issued a contract to the "Seismographic Scientific Co. Ltd." which is prospecting in the former's large concession at Chimoio for natural gas. (Industrial Portuguesa, No. 474, August 1967).

Another American-owned Company Sunray Mozambique Oil Company is going to start - 03 - year project at a cost of £1,470,000 to prospect for oil and natural gas in the colony. (P.J. 11. 1. 68)

A third Company the Hunt International Petroleum Company of Mozambique will invest a sum of £1,029,000 in a 3 year search for natural gas, it was reported in Lisbon, (P.J. 22. 12. 67).

The Portuguese authorities have granted a concession to U.S. Company TEXACO, to prospect for natural gas in an undisclosed area of Northern Mozambique, (D.L. 13. 1. 68).

WEST GERMANY

The Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks Aktiengesellschaft, alias Gelsenberg has signed a contract with French owned Companies, "Societe Nationale des Petroles d'Aquitaine" and the "Entreprise de Recherches et Activites Petrolieres" and Anglo-American Corporation Corporation of South Africa, Limited" to prospect for natural gas in Mozambique (A.B.C. of Angola 17. 6. 68).

VEGETABLES

By this year, Mozambique will export weekly by air 50 tons of fresh vegetables and fruit to West Germany, a Lourenco Marques daily newspaper reported last October.

BANANAS

A 6-year contract was signed between Portuguese Government and South Africa, Rhodesia, West Germany Italy and Japan to supply them with one hundred thousand tons of bananas until 1973.

BRITISH AND SWEDISH CAPITAL

The British owned, Sena Sugar Estates, is the largest Sugar producer in all the Portuguese colonies (400 tons daily). It is going to invest another £5 million in a new irrigation scheme, which will help to double its production.

Presently the "Sena Sugar" employs 25,000 African workers on its plantations (D.L. 4. 8. 67). Its profits before tax-reached £1.4 million in 1967, compared with £907,000 in 1966. (Times 27. 1. 68).

Meanwhile, the Swedish firm, "Alfa - Laval" already operating in South Africa, is interested in the vegetable oil industry in Mozambique.

RHODESIA ALSO MOVE IN

It was announced that a Rhodesian Company had started work in an asbestos mine near the Vila de Manica, in the Manica and Sofala District. (P.I. 27. 7. 68).

SMITH CONGRATULATES CAETANO

The Rhodesian rebel leader McIan Smith, in his congratulation message to Dr. Caetano on his accession to Portuguese Premiership, expressed that wish that he (Caetano) would be a worthy successor to dictator Salazar "given the strong bonds between the two countries (P.J. 3. 10. 68).

On January 19, the President of the Rhodesian Chambers of Commerce Association visited Lisbon, where he held talks with the leaders of the Portuguese Commerce and Industry Associations.

ITALIANS ALSO JOIN THE GAME

According to the Portuguese Information Agency (A.N.I.) from Lourenco Margues of June, the representative of the Italian National Institute for Foreign Trade, Mr. Gincarlo Nardi, who went to arrange for the participation of his country in the FACIM, declared his country was very much interested in the intensification of the Commercial exchange between Italy and Mozambique. He added

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that last year's results of FACIM were good.

JAPANESE COMPANIES IN IRON

The Japanese Sumitomo Group has invested £22,050,000 on the exploitation of iron ore at Mirote, Nampula District.

The Japanese Nissam Motor Co. Limited, which holds one third of the car market in Mozambique, with a total investment of £21.4 million, has begun to operate in Portugal itself, in association with 'Movauto' (D.L. 24. 8. 68).

LOBSTER AND SHRIMPS ATTRACT JAPANESE ATTENTION

A Japanese trust with South African interests is going to invest £1,176,000 in building fishing installations for lobster and strrimps. (P.J. 3. 8. 68).

MORE CONCESSIONS

In its issue of July 31, 1968, the Portuguese Newspaper, one of the leading daily newspaper in Mozambique, Diario de Mozambique, reported that the Messina Transvaal Development Company Limited has been granted a concession to explore for minerals in the colony.

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Key to references

"P.J." : Premeiro de Janeiro
"D.L." : Diario de Lisboa

Two of the leading daily, censored, Portuguese Newspapers.

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