

Costa and Jose Manuel Paiva had gone into the barrios of Luanda the night preceding the coup after being alerted of signs of trouble among certain units as well as civilians who had received arms from the putschists. The following morning the three commanders, plus Finance Minister Saydi Mingas were sent at the bidding of the putschists, to talk and negotiate with the coup makers after it was clear the coup could not succeed. They never got out alive, being tortured, murdered, and then hauled away, gasoline poured on their bodies and burned. Other MPLA cadre, mostly military, who refused to join the putsch were also killed.

Had the army joined the plotters, Alves would have read a proclamation over national radio announcing the new regime had seized power, and then the Deputy Commander of the Army, Imortal, was to have followed this up by arresting and eliminating MPLA leaders. Among those scheduled to be killed, according to the captured Fortunato, were MPLA General-Secretary Lucio Lara; Defense Minister Iko Carreira; Commander Carlos Rocha Dilolwa; Commander Ludy, head of State Security; Commander Xietu, chief of the army general staff headquarters; and of course President Neto. The arrested army officer Veloso was in charge of engineering the "physical elimination" of Lara, Carreira and Dilolwa. "This list was the personal choice of Nito Alves," said Veloso. "There were others he wanted killed but we said we didn't have enough people for the job — so Alves reduced the 'action' to these three." All three are mulattos who were hated by the racist Alves.

At the central committee meeting on May 21 at which the decision was made to purge them, Alves and Van Dunem put the other members on the spot, making them state their views on the factional position of Alves and

Van Dunem. In this meeting Mingas and one of the commanders, Paulo da Silva Mungungu severely criticized the two factioneers, swinging the rest of the Central Committee behind them. Mingas and da Silva were two of those who were murdered by the putschists.

The whole murder operation was carried out by the Alves-networks in conjunction with disruptive tactics by the group of Portuguese "gauchists," both under the control of CIA Portuguese operatives. How was this operation put in place, and how could it function to the extent it did?

### The MPLA: A Front Organization

The MPLA is a front, and has many more political tendencies in it, in addition to the Alves faction, although most of them now are unified around the necessity of reconstructing the country. Members of the former Angolan Communist Party (PCA) played a central role in setting up the MPLA in the mid-1950s. The PCA was founded in October 1955, and in early 1956 the PCA set up an anti-colonial party with which to organize among the Angolan people. Immediately after this, however, a plethora of disparate nationalist groups were founded, rendering impossible a unified anti-colonial political movement. As a result the young PCA members, together with other political tendencies in Angola, rapidly founded the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in December 1956. It was founded as a broad encompassing front, including several groups, and had no rigid entry requirements. This marked the beginning of a long process of forming united fronts with other tendencies, and kicking out those that tried to divert the MPLA from its goal. No operation

## Angola On 'African Socialism'

*The following is a release by the Cuban press agency Prensa Latina:*

LUANDA, June 24 (PL) — Africa can not divorce itself from the world, for this would be equivalent to playing the game of colonialism, racism, and apartheid, affirmed the *Jornal de Angola* today.

In a commentary dedicated to analyzing the historical and ideological roots of the school of thought called "negritude," the daily said this has been launched by the leaders of the non-progressive countries of the continent.

The thesis of the President of Senegal, Leopold Sedar Senghor, on "African socialism" maintains that this tendency must be based on the prevalent tribal structures on the continent.

In this context, the daily indicated that now some heads of African governments, in the service of foreign interests, are trying to revive in the region the cadaver of negritude, "Bantu socialism" or authenticity, the latter headed by Zaire leader Mobutu Sese Seko.

The real reasons which motivate these

maneuvers, added the daily, are exposed in the intentions of these administrations to maintain the population in the dark, removing them from the victories that the progressive forces gained in their fight.

The struggle of Africa today does not permit the acceptance of these tendencies, because with the passage of time the camps have been defined and it is known who are friends and who are enemies, asserted the daily.

It added that at various international meetings these tendencies have been manifested by states that promote them, but have been rejected by the decision of the majority of the continent to eliminate the colonial consequences and construct a new society.

The next summit of the Organization of African Unity, which begins next July 2 in Gabon, will be another adequate scene for the confrontation between the Africans who want to be free and those who want to permanently be subservient to international reaction, concluded the *Jornal de Angola*.