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10 August 1961

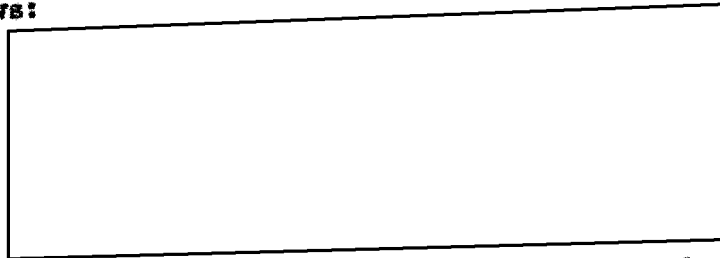
MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Analysis Branch, DD/CR

FROM : Chief, Publications Staff, ORR

SUBJECT : Release of CIA/RR GM 61-4, Angola,
24 July 1961, Secret, to Foreign
Governments

1. It is requested that the attached copies of subject report be forwarded as follows:

#90 - #95
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#102
#103



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2. All ORR responsibilities as defined in the DDI memorandum of 13 August 1952, "Procedures for Dissemination of Finished Intelligence to Foreign Governments," as applicable to this report, have been fulfilled.



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8 Attachments

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GEOGRAPHIC
INTELLIGENCE
MEMORANDUM

CIA/RR GM 6I-4
24 July 1961

ANGOLA



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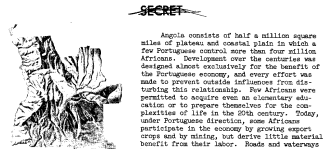
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS

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Angola consists of half a million square miles of semi-arid coastal plain to which a few Portuguese control more than four million Africans. Development on the coast was designed almost exclusively for the benefit of the Portuguese economy, and every effort was made to prevent outside influences from disturbing this relationship. For Africans were permitted to acquire even an elementary education or to prepare themselves for the opportunities of life in the colony by working under Portuguese direction, some Africans participate in the economy by growing export crops and by mining, but derive little material benefit from their labor. Roads and waterways have been neglected and railroads have been built chiefly to permit the movement of commodities between coast and hinterland and to facilitate the export of minerals. There is little Portuguese investment in the physical features of the interior, although the Portuguese have made a few roads and built a few bridges. The interior is a vast, unexplored area with both sides of the border and people close by. Portugal, at this time, has a tremendous advantage over the rest of the peninsula of points now close and, with them, the seeds of revolt.

Physical Characteristics

Most of Angola is part of the great plateau of Central Africa, and has elevations averaging 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The highest area, in west-central Angola, is 5,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level and is a drainage center from which rivers flow in all directions. The rivers in the north, with the Congo and Kasai are the most important. Five to the Congo Basin, those of the east drain into the Zambezi River system, which empties into the Indian Ocean. The Congo and other smaller rivers discharge at the edge of the plateau; but several short streams flow westward from the plateau to the coast.

Toward the east and south the plateau slopes gently and continues, with little change, into Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa. On the north, where the plateau was highly dissected by erosion, the coastal strip generally rises to heights of 1,000 feet. Despite this advantage, however, Portuguese immigrants have been attracted largely by economic and political factors, and have established their urban areas along the coastal plain, particularly in and around Luanda.

In climate, Angola is transitional between the rainy Congo Basin and arid southern Africa. The rainy season is from October through April. The amount of rainfall decreases from the coast to the interior, and is lowest on the plateau - some two-thirds of the area of Angola - receives 40 to 50 inches. A narrow strip along the southern border and on the plateau receives less than 20 inches of rain. Over the coast the Congo current flows northward and causes considerable fog and humidity on the coastal plain.

The annual range of temperature is not large nor are average annual temperatures differ much from one part of the country to another. The coastal strip generally averages, for the year, about 80 Fahrenheit degrees below the highest parts of the plateau, but may fall below 60 degrees at altitudes above 3,000 feet on the plateau. All have average of about 70 F. For the interior, however, the average for the year has an average of 65 F. In the south and on the dry coast, daily ranges (50 to 80 degrees) are close to those of a desert. At high altitudes the average for the year is about 50 degrees. The warm months are June through August, when frosts are frequent on the southern plateau.

Lower temperature and greater temperature range make the plateau somewhat more desirable climatically for white habitation than the coast, particularly in areas above 3,000 feet. Despite this advantage, however, Portuguese immigrants have been attracted largely by economic and political factors, and have established their urban areas along the coastal plain, particularly in and around Luanda.

From what little is known of Angolan soils it is assumed that they are characteristically poor and sandy, although interrupted by small areas of fertile soil. The productivity of the land has been further reduced by accelerated soil erosion followed by deforestation. From Luanda northward, the predominant vegetation is dry open grassland and grassland with scattered acacia trees. From Luanda southward, the vegetation is a dense thicket of low-lying shrubs and trees.

On or beyond the plateau; the Congo and the Cuito cross only the coastal plain. Although the railroad complex has been planned by utilizing and extending existing roads and paths, the bulk of the building of the interior. The Benguela Railroad, which runs from the coast to the interior, is the most important. It is the western limit of the only railroad that crosses Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. The Benguela Railroad is the only railroad that crosses Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. The Benguela Railroad is the only railroad that crosses Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

Despite Portuguese attempts to seal off Angola, the geographical position and characteristics of the country make it difficult to seal off. Along with Angola's 2,900-mile land frontier, infiltration and cross-border communication is relatively easy. The Portuguese have built a number of barriers, with the possible exception of regular border posts. Economic development and transportation facilities are primitive along the entire coastline. The offshore-growing areas of the northwest are even more vulnerable to infiltration than other parts of the country because the Congo River flows on both sides of the border and because the vegetation in the northeast provides good concealment. The population of the coastal plain is the most dense. For urban concentrations near the major ports, the 1,100-mile coastline is as easy to penetrate as the land frontier.

Population

The Angolan population of Angola consists of two major groups, the Bantu and the non-Bantu (Khoisan). Over the centuries successive waves of migrating Bantu peoples, from the north and east, have entered the country. The 1950 estimate suggests that the total population of Angola is more than 3,000,000.

The Bantu belong to a family of tribes that occupied the Congo and Angola before colonial administration. In Angola, the Bantu include four main linguistic groups -- Ovambo, Kongo, Bakongo, and Nambya -- and a few other groups such as the Quico, Nambya, and Herero (see map). The 1950 census tabulates approximately 1,140,000 Bantu. The non-Bantu population of Angola is estimated to be about 2,000,000. The non-Bantu population includes many tribes, 70 of which are listed on the map. The non-Bantu population is concentrated in the north and east of the country. The non-Bantu population is concentrated in the north and east of the country.

Because the Portuguese have encouraged the use of their own language by the Bantu, hoping it would be a civilizing and unifying force, and because the more educated Africans come to defect their Bantu language as being a sign of inferior status, the use of their own language has increased. The Portuguese have made an attempt to force their children to learn Portuguese, some Africans have even prohibited the use of their native tongue at home.

At least four of the Bantu linguistic groups live on both sides of international boundaries: the Quico along the Congo border; the Kongo along the Congo and Southern Rhodesia borders; the Ovambo along the Congo and South-West Africa borders; and the Nambya along the Congo and South-West Africa borders. Of these the Quico, numbering 17 million in Angola and approximately 1 million throughout the Congo, are by far the most important cross-border ethnic group. Their ancestors have lived in northeastern Africa of the western Congo for many centuries, and present ethnic and linguistic ties to the Bantu of the Congo and South-West Africa.

Occasionally the Africans have been given the opportunity to achieve Portuguese citizenship through assimilation, but actually most have chosen not to do so. Assimilation is a long and costly process, and is subject to review every five years. The Portuguese colonial law is subject to review every five years. The Portuguese colonial law is subject to review every five years.

received Portuguese citizenship at birth. No known Angolan male aged 15 or over (1) to more than 10 years old (Approved For Release 2002/05/09 : CIA-RDP79-01006A000100220001-2) and his family. (1) has completed military service. (2) has no criminal record and has not been convicted of a crime. (3) has no record of being a member of a Portuguese citizen and has no police record. In exceptional cases the restrictions have been modified or waived in part, but almost exclusively for the few Africans who are government employees.

The assimilation does not have an effective value in Luanda nor in the local affairs of Angola, nor have they had the opportunity - either in Angola or Portugal - for the kind of education that might prepare them for political and administrative responsibilities. The 1950 census showed that only 10,000 of the total number of 30,000 assimilated were literate. Presumably most of these literates were women and children. Although, according to the same census, some 10,000 assimilated had had some school education, few had finished the primary course and none had completed secondary school.

Educational facilities have been provided chiefly for the Portuguese rather than the African population of Angola, and all school systems are closely controlled by the government. The basic African schools are run largely by the Roman Catholic Church and offer a 1-year preparatory course. Portuguese children are required by law to attend the best government-operated primary schools, where they are in a slight majority over the Africans. Secondary schools are attended almost exclusively by Portuguese. The cost of education is an important factor in limiting African attendance at all levels, and without proof of school attendance the African child is eligible for a market for manual labor.

Portuguese The non-native population of Angola is overwhelmingly Portuguese. Many Portuguese in Angola today were born there and consider themselves Angolan; they have a primary loyalty to Angola rather than to Portuguese Portugal. Since 1900 the Portuguese population has increased from 70,000 to about 100,000, this rapid growth of the white population may be the result not only of a Portuguese desire to strengthen the Angolan economy and retain a firm hold on the province but also of a need to replace the pressure of population in Portugal.

Throughout the years the stimulus for Portuguese migration to Angola has come from private interests and efforts, chiefly through companies with either private or public ownership. The private interests have been the most numerous. These early efforts were successful, however, in part because of the government's support and in part because of the government's failure to do so. The private interests have been successful in part because of the government's support and in part because of the government's failure to do so. The private interests have been successful in part because of the government's support and in part because of the government's failure to do so.

Some of the Portuguese in Angola live on farms and plantations, but most of them are concentrated in the cities. Even so, they constitute a relatively small proportion of the total population in six of the eight largest cities in Angola (see map). In the approximate 90,000 Portuguese employed in Angola, 19,000 were in industry, business, trade, or services; 14,000 in government; 7,000 in agriculture; and about 1,000 each in mining and other activities. Migrants from Portugal have included the unskilled and semi-skilled workers who could earn higher wages there than in Portugal. The unskilled and semi-skilled workers who could earn higher wages there than in Portugal. The unskilled and semi-skilled workers who could earn higher wages there than in Portugal.

Transportation

The construction of railroads leading northeast from the Atlantic coast ports provided the basic transportation for opening up the interior of Angola. Four of the six separate lines start at a port and run roughly eastward to a terminal

on or beyond the plateau; the Congo and the Cuito cross only the coastal plain. Although the railroad complex has been planned by utilizing and extending existing roads and paths, the bulk of the building of the interior. The Benguela Railroad, which runs from the coast to the interior, is the most important. It is the western limit of the only railroad that crosses Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. The Benguela Railroad is the only railroad that crosses Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

The main ports, Luanda and Nambya, are situated on the coast. Luanda is the largest port and is the main port of the country. Luanda is the largest port and is the main port of the country. Luanda is the largest port and is the main port of the country. Luanda is the largest port and is the main port of the country.

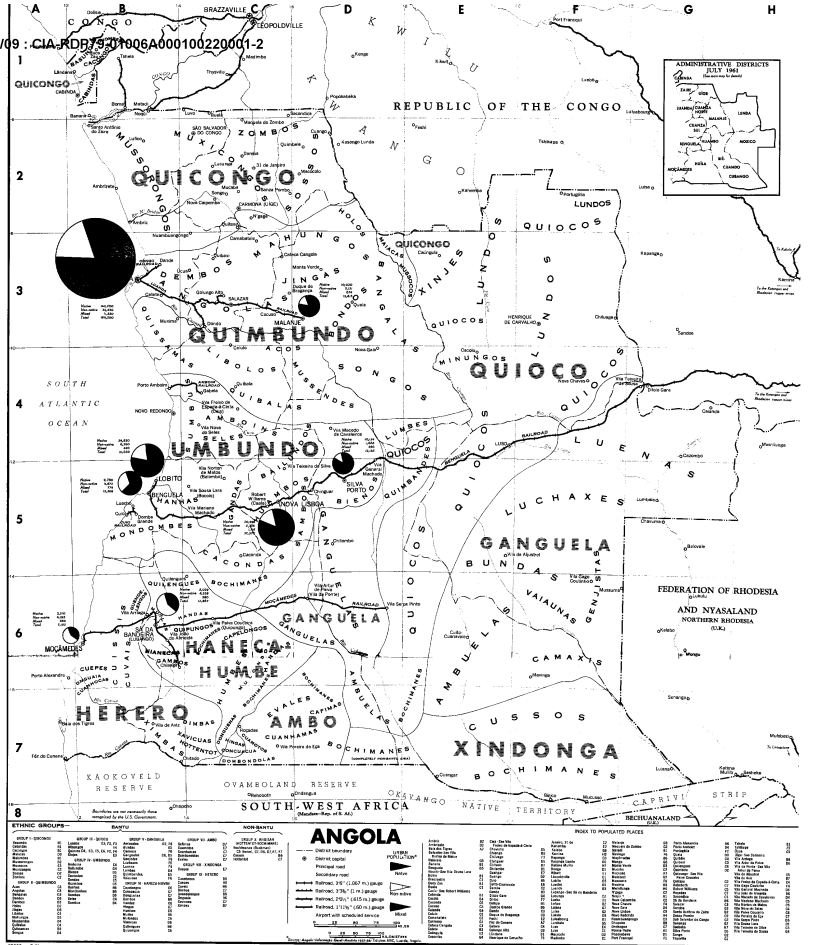
Road building has been largely neglected or kept to a minimum, and a greatly expanded program of road construction is necessary for further development of the interior. The existing dirt roads are often impassable in the rainy season, particularly in the north and east. The construction of roads is a high priority for the government.

Although several rivers in Angola are navigable, nothing approaching a network of inland waterway transportation is available in the country. The only navigable waterway is the Congo River, which flows through the country. The Congo River is the only navigable waterway in the country.

The economy of Angola is primarily agricultural and remains so despite government attempts at economic diversification. According to recent estimates, 80 percent of the total area of the land area of Angola is used for cultivated land. The main crops are coffee and sugar, which are the main exports of the country. The main crops are coffee and sugar, which are the main exports of the country.

Although several are the second-ranking export - accounting for 15 percent of the value of total exports in 1960 - but are not considered for their general purposes. The diamonds are mined in the north and east of the country. The diamonds are mined in the north and east of the country. The diamonds are mined in the north and east of the country.

Although the reports are of so many important in the west coast, Angola is of considerable economic value to Portugal - chiefly because Portugal is able to trade its surplus goods for diamonds and other minerals. Portugal is able to trade its surplus goods for diamonds and other minerals. Portugal is able to trade its surplus goods for diamonds and other minerals.



products that cannot be sold on the world market. Only 5 percent of Portugal's total exports come from Angola, whereas more than 15 percent of its exports are sent there. Angola also provides an opportunity for the private Portuguese investor to make large profits.

Eighty percent of the coffee and all the sugar, wheat and other products are produced on small farms and plantations. Most of the corn, beans, and other products are produced on large farms and plantations. Most of the corn, beans, and other products are produced on large farms and plantations.

The industrial sector of the Angolan economy was insignificant until recently and even today consists primarily of small agricultural processing plants located in the major cities. In 1970, however, the Belgian firm Compagnie Industrielle de Petrole (CIP) built a refinery in Luanda and constructed a refinery which will have a capacity of 100,000 metric tons. The refinery is expected to be completed by 1975.

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During the past 3 decades while the Belgians were expanding the development of the mineral wealth of the Congo and the British were exploiting the Rhodesian copper deposits, the Portuguese displayed a singular lack of interest in assessing the mineral resources of Angola. The Portuguese Government has spent between 1959 and 1959 and, because the Portuguese planned to develop Angola as a base for their operations in the Congo, spending only about \$20 million annually on mineral exploration. The Portuguese Government has spent between 1959 and 1959 and, because the Portuguese planned to develop Angola as a base for their operations in the Congo, spending only about \$20 million annually on mineral exploration.

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