EMBASSY OF INDIA LUANDA

INDIA - ANGOLA RELATIONS

Here are a few snippets from the past. (Historical press clippings from Times of India newspaper)

Pages from history covering India-Angola Relations.

India recognizes MPLA Govt in Angola: 6 / 7 February 1976

India recognises MPLA govt.
The Times of India News Service
The Times of India (1861-current); Feb 7, 1976; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Times of India

India recognises MPLA govt.

THE government of India today extended recognition to the MPLA government in Angola "led by its distinguished President and freedom-fighter, Dr. Agostinho

Announcing this amidst applause in the Lok Sabha today, the minister for external affairs, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, said: "We are confident that in keeping with its declared policy. the MPLA government will join to strengthen the fraternity of non-aligned nations and help to build a world based on equality and co-operation among nations."

equality and co-operation among nations."

A similar statement was also made in the Raiya Sabha.

The following is the text of Mr. Chavan's statement:

As the house is aware, the government has always, given full support to the struggle against colonialism and racism in Africa. We have been in full sympathy with the Organisation of African Unity, which has demonstrated the unity and determination of the continent in the struggle for emancipation.

The house will recall that the OAU had recognised all the three liberation-movements in Angola—the MPLA (popular movement for the liberation of Angola), the FNLA (national front for the liberation of Angola) and the UNITA (national unity for total—independence of Angola).

With the rising tide of liberation movements and after the change of regime in Portugal the OAU and

with the rising tide of liberation movements and after the change of regime in Portugal, the OAU and African statesmen sought to bring about reconciliation among these three liberation movements.

When Portugal decided to end its

"The Times of India" News Servic
NEW DELHI, February 6, India interpretation of India immediately recognised the independence of Angola and welcomed the determination of

the people of Angola to preserve the territorial integrity of their country.

The government of India also condemned categorically the unlawful violation of Angolan territorial integrity by the racist regime in South Africa.

As the house is aware, an extra-ordinary meeting of the OAU at the summit level was held in January, 1976, to discuss the problem of Angola.

Even after several days of intensive discussions, the member-states of the OAU remained evenly divided between countries which supported the recognition of the government of MPLA and others who wanted a cease-fire and reconciliation among the recognised liberation movements.

Since then three more African countries — Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and Togo — have accorded recognition to the government of MPLA based in Luanda, representing a clear majority of the 46 member-states of the OAU.

The MPLA government alone seems committed to preserve Angola's integrity and independence and fight the South African armed intrusion.

In the totality of these circumstances, the government of India has decided to accord recognition to the MPI.A government led by its distinguished President and freedom lighter, Dr. Agostinho Neto.

Samachar adds; In the Lok Sabha, Mr. S. M. Banerjee (CPI) congratulated the Prime Minister, who was present when Mr. Chavan made the announcement, on bchalf of the opposition groups "for her bold step".

Moscow: India's recognition of Angola has been welcomed in Soviet circles.

The announcement in Indian Par-liament was given big play in the media here with the Tass treating it as a high priority item and following up with a fuller report.

❖ Decision on Opening of Indian Embassy in Luanda : 17 / 18 May 1986

(As would be noted from this archival press clipping, this decision was announced during visit of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India to Luanda in May 1986. Also note the reference to Indian offer to send an eminent archaeologist to Luanda to suggest measures to preserve the Armed Forces Central Museum at Fort of St. Miguel - presently known as Fortelezza. Subsequent to this, an Indian team eventually visited Luanda and contributed to the reconstruction of the Fortelleza Museum)

Indian embassy for Luanda
The Times of India (1861-current); May 18, 1986; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Times of India
pg. 9

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Indian embassy for Luanda

LUANDA, May 17 (PTI).

INDIA has embarked on a new era of bilateral relations with Angola with a decision to establish a permanent embassy in Luanda and enter into an agreement for technical and economic cooperation.

The decision to set up the embassy in Luanda was taken by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during talks, lasting over two hours, with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos here last night.

Indian interests in Angola are currently looked after by the Indian high commission in Zambia.

While Mr. Gandhi and Mr. dos Santos held talks on bilateral and international issues, the external affairs minister, Mr. Shiv Shanker, and the Angolan trade minister, Mr. Ismael Martins, helped by senior officials, discussed ways of enhancing trade between the two countries.

Mr. Shiv Shanker told newsmen today that a high-level Angolan delegation led by Mr. Martins would visit India in July to sign the agreement on technical and economic co-operation.

India has offered to buy as much crude oil, raw gems and precious stones as Angola can supply and in return supply textiles, drugs and machine tools to it.

Mr. Shiv Shanker, who is also in charge of commerce, said an Indian delegation would visit Angola within 15 days to finalise the deal for buying diamonds and precious stones.

Angola has sought Indian co-operation in developing its open mines and setting up a fertiliser plant.

The country, which is rich in natural resources, will supply phosphate to India.

Angola produces 260,000 barrels of petroleum per day and its oil reserves

are estimated at 1.84 billion barrels. Its diamond production in 1985 was 800,000 carets. Angola is the fifth largest producer of diamonds in the world with over 80 per cent of production being high-quality gemstones while the rest are of industrial quality. Angola also has deposits of iron ore,

Angola also has deposits of iron ore, coal, phosphate, uranium, nickel, copper, gold, bauxite, limestone and rare earths.

Mr. Shiv Shanker said that the Angolan delegation would come to India with a comprehensive shopping

He said Angola had sought a feasibility report from India for setting up a gas-based fertiliser plant here. It has also asked for Indian assistance in developing its communication systems, including shipping, transport and the automobile sector.

During his discussions with President dos Santos, Mr. Gandhi offered to send an eminent archaeologist to Luanda to suggest measures to preserve the armed forces central museum, a legacy of the Angolan freedom struggle, at the fort of St. Miguel.

Mr. Gandhi yesterday visited the museum which contains mementos of Angola's late founder President de Antonio Agostinho Neto and the fiery revolutionary Jose Mendes de Carvalho, who studied in Cuba and died in battle against the Portuguese on April 14, 1968.

According to an official spokesman, Mr. dos Santos has asked Mr. Gandhi to step up bilateral economic co-operation

On his part, Mr. Gandhi extended political and economic support to Angola. He said that India was keen to develop South-South co-operation and pointed out that most of the current problems arose from lack of economic independence of developing countries.

Mr. Gandhi said some of the de-

veloped countries were making a concerted effort to lower prices of commodities from developing countries to make development more difficult.

He also pointed out that the expertise developed by India in nuclear engineering, space, defence, electronics and biotechnology was far cheaper than that available in the West.

Mr. Shiv Shanker said that India had agreed to Angola's request for agricultural implements and expertise to train personnel to promote agricultural 'development.

Angola is also keen to import more bicycles from India. Last year, it bought one million dollars worth of bicycles from different countries.

Dar-es-salaam (UNI): Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today said India would resist all efforts by the racist South African regime to destabilise the frontline states.

Speaking at a banquet hosted in his honour by Tanzanian President H. A. Mwinyi, he said India firmly supported the struggle of the people of South Africa to attain their human rights and political freedom.

Mani's sacrifice

Bangla poll's dubious legacy

Iodisation plant

MAY18, 1986

Indian embassy for Luanda

Talcher fire: danger In the second of the fire way are found as the way was plant. The second collection in the same of the submitted to the plant and the first and the way was plant. The second collection in the same of the submitted to the plant and the plant and a second to the plant and the



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05 SEPT 1988

Angola ravaged by war

The Times of India (1861-current); Sep 5, 1988; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Times of India pg. 18

ravaged by

LUANDA,

Sept.

Pool)

HE armed forces war museum in the Angolan capital bears testimony to the mass destruction caused by the 13-year-old war with South Africa

Indian experts are busy renovatings the 400-year old fort of Saint Michael perched on a hill-top overlooking the quiet port city of Luanda, battlescarred by the war.

The task of restoration is sponsored by the Africa Fund of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) to help frontline states and epitomises the hope of Angolans for peace.

For them this restoration will forever store the war memories behind glass showcases.

Angolans here say, "It is the things that are stored in this museum that we want to forget." An Indian team headed by D. K. Sinha is restoring the city's war museum at a cost of 700 million granted by the Africa Fund.

A government spokesman said Angola had to build a high military apability to combat the South Arfican defene forces.

"Before independence, Angola was never allowed to develop. "The portujuese never develop, but plundered Angola during colonialism", Mr Sinha aid.

War-weary Angolans, whose country ot its name from that of the precolonial traditional ruler Ngola have 10 doubt suffered severe economic setacks in the post-colonial struggle to

(ZIANA- defend their sovereignty.

dollars on the war.

A war communique reported in the local newspaper Journal de Angola said way that his predecessor did. 153 armed bandits were killed and five others were captured in recent battles in Malanje province, east of Luanda.

major incursion into Angola in con-Santos faced a similar situation that needed from Cuba.".

confronted the first Augolan president, The country has spent billions of Mr Agostino Neto, on the eve of independence.

Mr Dos Santos acted in the same

Describing the scenario in retrospect, the secretary-general of the African National Congress of South When South Africa began its fourth Africa, Mr Alfred Nzo, said: "The adventurism of Pretoria was to prove denamed "Operation Modular" at its own undoing. This time Pretoria Cuito Cuanavale in November last went too far. It created conditions for year, The president, Mr Eduardo Dos the Angolans to get all the help they

Indian technical team for Angola

The Times of India (1861-current); Apr 4, 1987; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Times of India pg. 9



Indian technical team for Angola

NEW DELHI, April 3 (PTI): India, acting to share its developmental experiences with Angola, is to send its technical experts to Luanda and also help develop Angola's telecommunications and postal services.

This was agreed to in new protocols signed between the two countries to mark the three-day state visit by the Angolan president, Mr. Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

Mr. Santos said that Angola is ready to involve India in mining of precious stones including diamonds and will also examine proposals by India for cooperation in oil exploration.

Rs. 10-cr. credit for Angola

5APRIL 1987

NEW DELHI, April 4 (UNI): Indo-Angolan economic relations entered a new phase today with India agreeing to grant a credit of Rs. 10 crores to enable Angola to buy consumer durables and capital goods from here.

The agreement on two suppliers credit of Rs. 5 crores each marked the three-day state visit of Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos which ended here today.

Before the President emplaned for Luanda, India and Angola issued a joint statement highlighting the failure of the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" in ending apartheid in South Africa and instead favoured vigorous implementation of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist regime.

President Zail Singh, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and his ministerial colleagues were present at the airport to see off Mr. Santos.

Two protocols were also signed relating to deputation of Indian technical personnel to Angola and co-operation in the field of communication.