

prisoners. Fourteen Portuguese were killed but the colonial authorities bore down heavily on the rebels. In March of that year, Savimbi returned to Switzerland to prepare for examinations. By July, however, he decided to give up his medical studies. Savimbi alternated between Switzerland with his studies and Africa on political work. He was now studying law and international politics. He founded an Angolan student movement, the National Union of Angolan students (UNEA), which was funded by the UPA. He established youth and trade union wings and a medical service.

By 1963, nearly 30 countries had become independent in Africa. The Organization of African Union (OAU) was created in Addis Ababa 22 - 25 of May 1963. Savimbi attended and was given an influential position as chairman of a group of liberation movement representatives who advised on the formation of a committee which would coordinate fund-raising to support nationalist movements in those countries still under colonial rule.

In 1964, Savimbi travelled to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, and China in search of support. The eastern Europeans displayed little interest in helping him. The Chinese were more receptive and promised to train some of Savimbi's men and to distribute \$1,000.00 from the Chinese embassy of Brazzaville to those of his supporters who were there. Savimbi continued his studies in Switzerland and returned again in 1965 to China to arrange for guerrilla training for his first recruits. The Chinese gave Savimbi \$15,000.00 - the first donation received by UNITA for its party funds.

In July of 1965, Savimbi completed final examinations in Lausanne for his degree in legal and political sciences. He returned to China for additional training and he also welcomed there a group of 11 men chosen as UNITA's first guerrilla commanders. Savimbi knew the fight had to be fought right in Angola. He wrote,