

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT
OF ANGOLA
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M.P.L.A. AT THE CAIRO CONFERENCE

At the recent Conference of Heads of African States held in Cairo last July 17, once again there was the question of discussing the problem of "FREEDOM OF ACTION" demanded by MPLA for this last year.

Thus, MPLA is aware of the fact that this doesn't mean to beg any privileged situation or a simple tolerance contrary to its own dignity.

On the contrary, MPLA is only demanding a right from its condition of a vanguard movement fighting for its country's liberation and the defence of the African Continent sacred interests.

MPLA is sure that nobody can prevent the true freedom fighters gathered under its banner from pursuing their revolutionary action. In fact, such a step would be contrary to our people's deepest aspirations, what MPLA does not accept.

MPLA has always addressed itself to the high African bodies in a way free from every complexity even when its presence was considered undesirable (what happened in Dakar) or it was sabotaged as it was in Lagos and in Dar es Salaam.

Despite the refusal to hear MPLA as a petitionary, the Angolan problem was examined under the title of "MPLA problem" at the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Ministers.

A deep discussion of the problem was prevented by the inconvenience of the recognition of the "grae" on one hand, and the pretensions of exclusivism shown by the leaders of that "grae" itself, on the other hand.

Sent back to the Heads of state meeting, this problem enrolled under number 16 of the agenda rose up a great discussion. The following decision was adopted:

" Creation of a committee of three members - Ghana, Congo-Brazzaville and the U.A.R., charged with revising the Angolan question."

The importance of this decision must be retained:

- 1) The theses supported by MPLA found an echo at this Conference.
- 2) The decision taken to set up a Committee agrees with the often stated request of MPLA for a revision of the Angolan question.
- 3) The Conference has clearly shown some reserve on the op-

portunity to recognize the "grae" by keeping itself from any mention to the "grae" and from hearing its leader (Amílcar Cabral, PAIGC Secretary General, spoke on behalf of all nationalist movements).

4) In fact, the Conference of Heads of state was not an international consecration of the "grae". On the contrary, its position was visibly weakened at this Conference.

Propaganda material, like films and pictures, which Mr. Holden took with himself to show pretended guerilla actions, has been taken at the Kinkuzu camp, according to Mr. Jonas Savimbi, former "grae foreign affairs minister" and it did not bring the results that Mr. Holden desired and hoped to get there. There was the same deceit with the dreamy statements on soldiers's training in socialist countries, when everybody knows that Mr. Holden has sent cadres to Israel to undergo political and security training.

5) The opportunist Matias Miguéis's presence beside Mr. Holden was only another machination to make people believe that unity with MPLA had already been achieved.

6) The diplomatic activity carried out by our delegation composed of Luiz de Azevedo Júnior, member of our Steering Committee, Eduardo Santos and Miguel Baya, members of our Political Board as well as Luís d'Almeida, our representative abroad, has allowed a broader understanding of our problem. The memorandum distributed at the conference rose up a great interest from the delegates.

7) Mr. Jonas Savimbi's sensational statement (he was one of Mr. Holden's closest political personalities) announcing his resignation from the position of "grae foreign affairs minister" confirms MPLA statements about the development of the fight and other problems concerning the Angolan question.

8) Mr. Jonas Savimbi's resignation has been followed by some others. The most recent resignations are from Dr. José Liahuca, the only Angolan doctor of "SARA" (the UPA relief organisation for refugees) and from Dr. Matias Teixeira, pharmaceutical chemist, what confirms the greatest disorder among the UPA leaders. Moreover, the number of UPA members requesting MPLA membership is only increasing more and more. Dr. Liahuca's resignation is particularly important because of its direct repercussions inside UPA and the "grae". In fact, Dr. Liahuca states in his resignation communiqué that "the grae prime minister" is responsible for the trampling state of the armed fight, what also confirms only MPLA previous statements on this issue.

Opposition to the Angolan people's unity, tribal bias, unfair persecutions on some hundreds of Angolan freedom fighters, material advantages at the expenses of the revolution, those are the UPA leaders's activities often denounced by MPLA.

9) By stating that his organisation will soon have a 50,000 men army, once again Holden has only proved his lack of realism in examining the facts. Moreover, the race towards lies has always been "grae" leaders's usual method.

10) The Angolan students' seminary which after a long analysis

of the present political situation within the Angolan nationalism had suggested unity of students' organisations as well as of all nationalist movements, is again a proof of the total lack of "grae" and its leader's prestige.

If one adds the sad results achieved at the Cairo Conference one wonders what will happen to the captain of the "Daring Football Club" whose president was Cyrille Adoula if the imperialists don't decide to give him again a hand.

The conclusions from the Cairo summit are right at everyone's reach.

We still have to help the African leaders understand the nature and scope of the present events.

An Angolan vanguard movement - MPLA - is fighting for the achievement of its people's true interests. MPLA is ready to bear the greatest sacrifices in order to see achieved the Angolan people's major aspirations.

MPLA is carefully following the inquiry by the Committee nominated by the Assembly of the OAU Heads of state. MPLA wants to trust seriously its proposals.

The task of reinforcing the fight and keep watchful and united around its vanguard movement, the MPLA, and to be ready to follow its watchwords is up to the Angolan people. Victory is ours.

LONG LIVE ANGOLA!

LONG LIVE MPLA!

LONG LIVE INDEPENDENCE!

V I C T O R Y O R D E A T H !

BRAZZAVILLE
August 1st, 1964