

STATEMENT BY C.O.N.C.P.

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Fesencia de imprensa do Secretari
geral da CONCP em Bombay, por
ocasio do Seminario sobre Colo
ni Portugal 24/OCT/1961
Bombaim*

The Conference of Nationalist Organisations in Portuguese colonies was formed because of the necessity for ending the Portuguese colonial system as quickly as possible.

With this idea in view ten nationalist organisations in Portuguese colonies held a Conference at Casablanca in April 1961. At that Conference it was decided that our anti-colonial struggles will be inspired by the principles laid down at the various Afro-Asian Conferences that followed Bandung in 1955.

The following decisions were taken at the Casablanca Conference;

1. Our struggle is for the complete liquidation of Portuguese colonialism and all forms of oppression.
2. Solidarity and unity is necessary between all nationalist organisations
3. A common front is necessary in each colony.
4. The support of all peace-loving peoples must be secured to help in the struggle for liberation and national independence.

To fulfil these decisions the C.O.N.C.P. was created with a permanent Secretariat and a Consultative Council.

In the last six months of its activity the Conference has received substantial material, diplomatic and moral help in response to its Casablanca appeal.

1. The Republic of Ghana has forbidden Portuguese ships and planes to make use of her harbours and airfields.
2. The Indonesian Republic has recalled her Ambassador from Lisbon.
3. Republic of Senegal has broken off all diplomatic relations with Portugal.
4. The Republic of Dahomey has liberated Sao Joao Batista de Ajuda.
5. Many other countries have assured us of their moral and diplomatic help.

In addition the C.O.N.C.P. has undertaken the task of creating and developing national fronts in different colonies.

1. All parties and organisations from Portuguese Guine have joined a united front of liberation - F.U.L. - F.L.P. at the Dakar Conference in July 1961.
2. Efforts are being made to create a united front in Angola between the U.P.A. and the M.P.L.A.
3. A voluntary Corps to help the Angolan refugees (C.V.A.A.R.) has been created to take charge of thousands of refugees in the Congo.

Important as these achievements are much more help is urgently required to carry on the liberation struggle. We therefore appeal to all peoples and Govts. to assist us in the following practical way.

1. Material help for the freedom fighters against the well-armed Portuguese troops.
2. Medical supplies - including ambulances and food to assist the refugees escaping from Portuguese oppression.
3. Direct pressure by friendly States against the Portuguese Government to hasten the end of her colonialism.
4. Diplomatic representations calling on Govts now supporting Portugal to ban all arms supplies at once.
5. Action by the General Assembly at the U.N. to enforce sanctions - including military action by member States.

Bombay.

25th October, 1961.

FOUNDER MEMBERS OF THE C.O.N.C.P.:

- ANGOLA: 1. Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola. (M.P.L.A.)
2. Unico Nacional dos trabalhadores de Angola. (U.N.T.A.)
- CABOVERDE & GUINEA (3. Partido Africano de Independencia de Guine e Cabo Verde (P.A.I.G.C.)
4. Movimento de Libertacao de Guine e Cabo Verde (M.L.G.C.)
- GOA { 5. Goa Liberation Council } Members of the Goan Political
{ 6. Goan People's Party } Convention.
{ 7. National Congress Goa
8. Goa League, London.
- MOSAMBIQUE 9. Uniao Democratica Nacional de Mosambique (UDENAMO)
- SAO TOME e PRINCIPE (10. Comite de Libertacao de Sao Tome e Principe (C.L.S.T.P.)
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