

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT
OF ANGOLA
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C O M M U N I Q U E

An official delegation of the OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE will soon be in Brazzaville and in Léopoldville.

According to the Middle-East Information Agency, that Committee has among its goals "to carry out talks with Agostinho Neto, MPLA leader." Moreover, according to the same Agency, those talks would be on MPLA refusal to join Holden Roberto's Angolan Government in exile as well as MPLA demand to keep its freedom of action and to be able to accept aid from some African countries.

Since these aims of the Liberation Committee do not agree with MPLA position on the Angolan problem, this Movement gives the following precise details:

- 1 - MPLA has been and will continue to be the only Angolan political organisation truly interested in the Angolan nationalism Unity despite the continuous refusal from the groups which make up FNLA and the latter's machinations to keep on division within the Angolan patriotic forces.
- 2 - MPLA insists on its demands of FREEDOM OF ACTION, it means its right to act and to be able to act for its country's independence and to do all in order to assure in the best way, the Angolan people's highest interests.

Thus, MPLA reminds some facts:

The Congolese government decided to close down our offices in Léopoldville and to forbid our political and military activities throughout the Congo because of the decisions taken by the Reconciliation Committee in July 1963, recommending the recognition of an "Angolan government in exile". That Committee also recommended the African countries to stop all aid to our organisation and the prevention of our activities in those countries.

MPLA thinks that those decisions handicapped its political and military activities. They have widened division of Angolan nationalism. They have consacrated the existence of an "Angolan government" representing only a small part of the Angolan nationalism, a government which today is challenged by its own leaders while more and more mass desertions are taking place within its political and military cadres themselves.

The tragic results from the Reconciliation Committee action are, therefore, visible ones. If on one hand, one sees the armed

fight standing still due to "grae" incapacity in leading the fight, on the other hand, the boycott of MPLA means of action makes it difficult for this organisation to intensify the armed fight.

It is exactly to revise the mistakes of the Reconciliation Committee and to give a new impetus to our people's liberation fight that the PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF ANGOLA (MPLA) requests the African states in general and those bordering Angola in particular its FREEDOM OF ACTION.

MPLA STEERING COMMITTEE

BRAZZAVILLE
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