



Tricontinental Scene

what the MPLA Expects from the OAU

Freedom of transit
throughout the
territory of the
Democratic Republic
of the Congo.

During the unfortunate recognition of the "grae" by the government of Mr. Adoula, the MPLA was expelled from the Congo Kinshasa and was forbidden transit for its men and materi el. Any type of political work for the liberation of the homeland was also prohibited.

This attitude has greatly weakened the fighting forces of Angola, of which the MPLA is the directing force.

The "grae", submitted to foreign influences, has shown its inability to further the struggle, and does not even carry out activities in the interior of the country.

Revision of the recognition of the "grae" by the OAU

In June of 1963, the Conciliatory Commission appointed by the Liberation Committee to seek an understanding within the Angolan Liberation Movement under strong pressure from the Kinshasa government, gave an erroneous interpretation to our struggle and recommended the recognition of the

"grae" as the sole representative of Angola's struggle, by the Conference of Chiefs of African States, which ratified that recommendation.

The MPLA was able to prove the great error in judgement which this decision of the OAU represented. The MPLA demonstrated that the instrument that was being offered for the struggle of the people of Angola only served the interests of the Portuguese settlers, inasmuch as the columns of the MPLA that went to reinforce the operational zones in the northern part of the country, were attacked.

The MPLA, as the only force that truly furthers the Liberation struggle on a national level, calls on the top leadership of the OAU to correct their historic error of 1963, and to deal fairly with the just cause of the liberation of Angola, reconsidering their recognition of the "grae" which constitutes at present a veritable disgrace to all of Africa.

Freedom of MPLA militants held prisoner in Kinkuzu

Taking advantage of the freedom of action they have been granted by the government of Kinshasa and the ban imposed on the MPLA, which has been forbidden to carry out its activities, the puppets of the "grae" kidnap and murder our militants. About a hundred members of the MPLA, true patriots, among them Major Benedito, a member of the political bureau of the MPLA, and five young girls, cadres of the OMA, languish in the concentration camps of Kinkuzu and Nkamuna (in the Congo, Kinshasa) under the most vile conditions.

Can we tolerate these brave fighters being arbitrarily subjected to these

tortures? And why should the authorities of the Congo Kinshasa who have been repeatedly warned and who have all the facts, continue to permit such outrages?

The MPLA believes that the intervention of the OAU might lead the authorities of the Congo-Kinshasa to revise their position and order the freeing of the brave patriots who have been kidnapped.

Kinshasa government, in spite of promises to return them.

Of course, it is not necessary to point out the significance of this loss of two hundred weapons plus the equipment. Neither should it be necessary to point out how that hinders the development of our struggle.

In connection with this case, also, the intervention of the OAU might hasten the return of the matériel held by the Congo-Kinshasa authorities.



Return of the war matériel confiscated by the DRC authorities

In June 1967, a column of 200 guerrillas of the MPLA, which was clandestinely travelling to Angola had to ripost a provocation of the "grae" men in Congolese territory, at a distance of only a dozen kilometers from the Angolan border.

The column was then obliged to return to Brazzaville, regardless of the explanations and the guarantees offered by the leaders of the MPLA. All of the equipment and weapons belonging to the column were seized and are still in the possession of the Congo-

OAU aid to the people of Angola, given exclusively to the MPLA

During the seven years of struggle that have elapsed, the facts have shown that it is the MPLA alone which is leading Angola in the fight against the colonial oppressor with the aim of winning independence.

The "grae" and other small groups of a tribal nature have shown themselves to be obstacles to the development of our struggle.

The material, moral and political aid given by the African states should be entirely dedicated to the strengthening of the forces which are really

and truly fighting in Angola, and these forces are led by the MPLA.

A decision of this nature would be of considerable help to us and would contribute to the victory of our just cause.

THE ANGOLAN PEOPLE AWAIT
THE COURAGEOUS AND JUST DECISIONS OF THE OAU.

Addis Abeba, February 1968
