
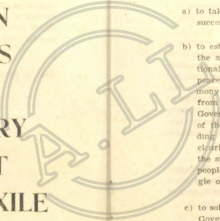


DECLARATION  
OF PRINCIPLES  
OF THE  
REVOLUTIONARY  
GOVERNMENT  
OF ANGOLA IN EXILE  
G.R.A.E.



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The Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile which was formed on April 3, 1962, is provisionally located in Kinshasa, capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Its mandate will automatically end with the definitive triumph of the Revolution and the vote for the fundamental Charter of the new Independent Republic of Angola. It has as its specific mission :

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- a) to take all measures and decisions necessary to the success of the Angolan Revolution.
  - b) to establish all necessary contacts and to strengthen the already existing relations not only with international organisations charged with safeguarding the peace and assuring the triumph of justice and harmony in a world which must be, once and for all, free from terror; but equally with those African and Asian Governments which have already earned the gratitude of the Angolan people because of their stand regarding the Angolan Revolution in progress, testifying clearly that they have understood and realised that the struggle which these courageous and determined people are conducting in different fronts is the struggle of all the peoples of the African continent.
  - c) to solicit the immediate recognition by the Afro-Asian Governments who, because of their concern for the safeguarding of the territorial integrity of the African continent, know that they must aid morally and materially the struggling human beings in their fight for the reconquest of their liberty, to lead to a successful conclusion of their movements for political and social revendications to be achieved by armed struggle, the only artisan of her destiny.

d) to lead Angola, at least independent, toward the establishment of a democratic and representative regime which respects the Declaration of Human Rights and will establish a constitution guaranteeing these rights to each and all; which will establish rule by law in the new Republic and determine the type, priority and urgency of the reforms to be undertaken for the benefit of the nation; and which will create the necessary institutions for the harmonious development of a truly democratic, political and social government.

No true unity of the African people can be realised so long as any point on the African continent continues to be sullied by the remains of colonialism. Unity is a monolithic bloc against which no outside powers can do anything. But this bloc, representing an irresistible and indestructible force, can be achieved only by the amalgamation of different ethnic groups. It is for that reason that the battle for liberty and independence in any part of Africa must become the battle of the entire African continent for the complete independence and unity of the African community.

The heroic and unprecedented struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Angola, which has already lasted seven years, is the struggle of the entire African continent to free itself from the exploitation of the colonialist powers.

For almost five centuries, Angola, which is an integral part of the African community and of its cultural heritage, has been a living hell for the native resident who has lost all his rights, and is subjected to taxes and forced labour at will. Angolans today live under conditions no better than those of the serfs of the Middle Ages. Portuguese colonialism in Angola has been one of the most cruel and inhuman

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in the history of colonialist peoples throughout the world. This is shown in the enforcement of rules governing all the national resources of Angola, in the total servitude of the native population to a plan of the most complete intellectual blindness, in the humiliations of forced labour, in the systematic stripping from the native of all that which constitutes the dignity of the human being.

This process of animalisation of the native in view of his blind submission to the cruel and slavery-supporting colonialism has lasted for many years. But, because in the heart of the native, there still exists a certain nostalgia for his lost liberty, the day came in which his attitude toward his inhuman and savage master started to change. In the depths of his subconscious, something stirred and grew; he has come to be progressively aware of his conscience, of what he has lost, of what he has become, of the situation in which he has been placed. Then started the process of the deterioration of his rapport with his master.

As this deterioration became sharper day by day, it reached the point where the struggle for the reconquest of his own individuality began with the casting off of all servitude, and the manifestations of his willingness to fight for his liberty. The greedy colonialist failed to realize that it was to his own benefit to humanize his own system, even a little, in these first moments of the deterioration of social relations. Instead, by his negative attitude he reinforced the initial movement of revolt until the launching of the armed struggle against the oppression of the forces of occupation. Since then, the Angolan masses have become aware of their power and potentialities.

And today, the armed struggle which the Angolan pro-

ple are leading in their fight for independence does not limit its field of battle to Angola; it crosses national frontiers and is carried on wherever the rights of people to independence and liberty are discussed; throughout international organizations which are charged with the work of building a climate of true social justice in the relationships among men, and which have come to realize and declare solemnly that the subjection of a people to foreign domination is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and endangers the cause of peace and world cooperation; before the conscience of the African and Asian Governments who know that the struggle of the Angolan people is the struggle of all the people of the African continent to safeguard their territorial integrity.

It is for all these reasons that the two political parties of Angola the UNION OF THE POPULATIONS OF ANGOLA — UPA — and the DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ANGOLA — P.D.A. — which are the two authentic representatives of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Angola in their struggle for independence, have realized that it was urgent, in face of the acute problems made more delicate each day by the extension of the struggle to the interior of Angola, not only to unite their forces in a National Front for Liberation — that was done on the 27th of March 1962 — but also, to establish a Revolutionary Government which is actually the only one legally mandated by the people in armed struggle to assure methodic conduct of the Revolution and the official representation of Angola, whether to International Organizations or to sympathetic and friendly countries.

And therefore, to all the free conscience of the world, to all the democratic governments of the world, to the in-

ternational organizations charged with safeguarding the peace of the world, the new Revolutionary Government of Angola, which has already taken all necessary measures to administrate in the interior of Angola, all regions under effective control of the ANGOLA NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT, issues a stirring and confident appeal so that the struggle led by the Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile, and the Angolan people that it represents be supported with enthusiasm and without reserve in order to achieve, in the shortest time possible, the definite liberation of the national territory, and the recognition by all of the rights of the Angola people to self determination.

Léopoldville, April 5, 1962.

