

THE MPLA'S PROPOSALS FOR THE UNIFICATION OF
THE ANGOLAN FIGHTING FORCES

- A. The meeting of 8 June 1972 for the unification of the fighting forces of the MPLA and the FNLA recorded the will of both parties to do everything possible to find the ways and means of achieving this unification.
- B. The MPLA proposes unity in stages, of which the first would be a military alliance.
- C. The position of the Republic of Zaire could play a very important role, if it is sought from the very start to put both parties on an equal footing. It is within this context that the MPLA proposes :
- a) - That equal conditions be granted to the MPLA and the FNLA on the territory of Zaire.
 - b) - That MPLA militants and non-party Angolans should not be obliged to carry "GRAE" identity cards, and that only documents issued by the Zairean Government be used for the identification of individuals.
 - c) - That MPLA militants should enjoy the right of assembly and of expression in Zaire.
 - d) - That each Angolan be allowed freely to choose the organisation in which he wishes to work.
- D. The military alliance advocated by the MPLA would be based on the following points :

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR AN MPLA/FNLA MILITARY ALLIANCE

I. OBJECTIVES

- a) - The establishment of a climate of peace and fraternity between the MPLA and FNLA forces.
- b) - The immediate cessation of all acts of hostility and attacks in the press and on the radio.
- c) - The regrouping and politico-military organisation of all the patriotic forces for their prompt and effective use in the fight against the occupier.

II. A SINGLE MILITARY COMMAND

- a) - The Single Military Command (CMU) can comprise from 6 to 10 fighters (50 per cent from each organisation, duly authorised).
- b) - The Single Military Command shall be the body entrusted with planning and conducting operations and, in particular, with the following :
 1. Planning and ensuring the supplying of the front.
 2. Establishing rules of military discipline and seeing to it that they are observed.
 3. Setting up bodies to organise and guarantee the movements of the patriotic armed forces and the security of the civilian population, both in adjacent countries and in areas of the national territory where there are still active forces which are not integrated in the single command.
- c) - All decisions of the CMU shall, in principle, be taken unanimously and normally by a majority.
- d) - The CMU shall establish the manner of exercising authority in the various combat zones.

III. THE NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL

The National Liberation Council (CLN) can comprise from 6 to 10 fighters, 50 per cent from each organisation, duly authorised.

The CLN shall be empowered to direct the CMU politically, to lay down the strategic line of the struggle and joint action programme and to control overall political and military activity on the various fronts.

IV. AD HOC SUPERVISORY BODY

The CLN can at any time appoint an ad hoc supervisory body for the solution of problems related to the movements of militants and the civilian population. If need be, the ad hoc supervisory body shall appeal to the arbitration body.

V. ARBITRATION BODY

An OAU body especially set up for this purpose and preferably comprising delegates from adjacent countries shall see to it that commitments undertaken are respected and arbitrate on any possible differences between the allied parties.