Building Freedom:
The Victory of the Guinean People's Liberation Struggle

(In this last of 3 workshops on Southern Africa, Gil Fernandez will talk about the role of theory in revolution.)

Place: New World Resource Center
2546 N. Halsted, Chicago

When you come, bring a donation of Vitamin C for the liberation movements in Africa. CCLAMG is undertaking a campaign to collect and ship Vitamin C, at regular intervals, for distribution in the liberated areas. The first shipment will go on February 4, the anniversary of the beginning of armed struggle by MPLA in Angola. Be sure all containers are clearly marked (preferably 250 mc dosages, in plastic amber bottles.)

"Expose lies whenever they are told. Mask no difficulties, mistakes, failures. Claim no easy victories...learn from life, learn from our people, learn from books, learn from the experience of others. Never stop learning."
- Amilcar Cabral
Secretary General, PAIGC

For Information Call
348-3370 or 477-3340

Chicago Committee for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

Donations for PAIGC Welcome
The Struggle in Guine

Guinea (Bissau) is a small Portuguese colony on the west coast of Africa, including the Cape Verde Islands, with a population of one million. It is surrounded by the independent African Republics of Senegal and Guinea (Conakry).

The struggle for liberation in Guinea (Bissau) follows 450 years of Portuguese colonialism. Under the Portuguese, the people have been subject to a police state which denies their political rights, has taken their land, and deprived them of education and economic development. After centuries of Portuguese "civilizing mission", 99% of the Guinean population was illiterate.

African resistance is as old as the Portuguese presence, but armed struggle for national liberation began only a decade ago, on January 1, 1963, under the leadership of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC). Africans in the other Portuguese colonies also began wars of independence, under MPLA in Angola (1961) and FRELIMO in Mozambique (1964).

The poorest country in Europe, Portugal could not continue these wars without substantial support from South Africa, Rhodesia, and the NATO allies. Through NATO, the U.S. supplies Portugal with military advisors, training, herbicides, and napalm. In 1971, the Nixon administration helped strengthen a flagging Portuguese economy by granting $436.5 million in economic credits and loans in exchange for use of the Azores bases.

However, the people in Guinea are winning their struggle. The liberation of the country is advanced to such a level that only the urban areas remain under Portuguese control. In April 1972, the United Nations Special Committee reported, PAIGC is the only and authentic representative of the people of the Territory...even more remarkable are PAIGC's efforts to organize community life and to create a new and forward-looking society." Education and health services installed by PAIGC are far superior in number and quality to those provided by the Portuguese. In liberated lands, new crops are being raised with new methods, local industries are being revived and expanded, and an extensive network of "people's stores" provide essential commodities.

Recently the Secretary General of PAIGC, Amilcar Cabral, addressed the United Nations, and called for international recognition of Guinea/Bissau as an independent and sovereign state.

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for more information on the liberation struggles in Africa contact:

NEW WORLD RESOURCE CENTER
2546 N. Halsted, Chicago
348-3370

Open Tuesday - Saturday, 2-8 P.M.
(reduced hours during the holidays,
Dec. 19-Jan. 2 - CALL BEFORE YOU COME)