

**ANGOLA
MOZAMBIQUE
GUINÉ**



*Support their
struggle for
liberation*

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST PORTUGUESE COLONIALISM

The wars of liberation in Angola, Mozambique and Guine follow 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 ignored their educational needs and economic development. Although formally outlawed in the three "territories," a system of forced labor continues to maintain Portuguese plantations.

African resistance to colonialism is as old as the Portuguese presence, but it was in the 1960s, while the rest of Africa was gaining independence, that the actual liberation wars began. In all three countries the armed struggle erupted after Portuguese authorities massacred thousands of people who were peacefully demonstrating for their political rights.

The war began in Angola in 1961 with the POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA (MPLA); in Guine in 1963 with the AFRICAN PARTY FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF GUINE AND THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (PAIGC); and in Mozambique in 1964 with the MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT (FRELIMO).

ALLIES IN OPPRESSION: U.S. AND SOUTH AFRICA

The Liberation Movements are fighting against tremendous odds. Portugal spends more than 45% of its annual budget on its wars in Africa and maintains over 150,000 troops in the "territories," proportionally a greater commitment than the U.S. at its peak in Vietnam.

As the poorest country in Europe, Portugal could not sustain these wars without active and substantial support from South Africa, Rhodesia, and the NATO allies, particularly the United States and West Germany. Through NATO, the U.S. supplies Portugal with military advice and weapons, including the herbicides and napalm now in widespread use in the "territories."

The U.S. is also Portugal's third largest trading partner; and U.S. corporations, notably GULF OIL, reap rich profits from Portuguese rule. Apartheid South Africa, knowing that it will be exposed on all sides when the "Portuguese Territories" are free, provides Portugal with troops and economic aid. Thus, not only does Portugal benefit from these powerful allies, but the U.S. and South Africa in turn regard Portuguese control in Africa as necessary for their economic and military interests.

UNITY IN STRUGGLE AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

The three liberation movements are unified through the Conference of the Nationalist Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies (CONCP), made strong by the will of the people, and supported by the Organization of African Unity. International support comes from a growing number of sympathetic governments, individual groups and people from all over the world.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

It is in this context that we as Americans have an important role to play. The CHICAGO COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE AND GUINE is one effort towards increasing awareness about continued Portuguese colonialism in Africa and the growing strength of the liberation movements there.



CHICAGO COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE AND GUINE

The aims of the Chicago Committee are 1) to provide material and financial aid for MPLA, FRELIMO, and PAIGC; and 2) to work for an end to U.S. military and economic involvement in Portuguese colonialism in Africa.

You can participate and forward the aims of the Committee by a money contribution and/or by support action in the U.S. for the liberation movements. We welcome you to participate in our meetings, and we will send you periodic reports of the Committee's work.

Please make a monthly pledge if you can. Your donation will be divided between the liberation movements and the work of the Chicago Committee. Make checks payable to the Committee for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Guine, 2546 N. Halsted, Chicago, Illinois, 60614.

IN THE LIBERATED AREAS...

ANGOLA

The MPLA Government functions normally in almost 1/3 of the country which includes five liberated regions.

The Medical Assistance Service provides an expanded program of preventive health and medical education for the civilian population as well as emergency treatment for the military.

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO now controls the northern third of the country where over one million people are building a life free of Portuguese oppression.

More than 20,000 Mozambicans are now teaching and learning in their own schools. More than 11 district hospitals and 56 mobile first-aid centers have been established.

More land is being farmed by Mozambicans than ever under Portuguese rule.

GUINE

More than half the population, 2/3 of the country, lives under the new village democracy system which forms the basis of life in the liberated zones.

Education and health services installed by PAIGC are far superior in number and quality to the entire period of Portuguese domination.

Liberated lands are farmed, new crops using new methods are raised, local industries flourish, and an extensive network of "people's stores" provide the people with their economic needs.

ALL THREE MOVEMENTS HAVE DESPERATE NEED FOR CONCENTRATED FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES. Other materials badly needed are clothing, radios, blankets, sewing machines, books--the list is endless.

We must practice revolutionary democracy in every aspect of our party life. Every responsible member must have the courage of his responsibilities, exacting from others a proper respect for his work and properly respecting the work of others. Hide nothing from the masses of our people. Tell no lies. Expose lies whenever they are told. Mask no difficulties, mistakes, failures. Claim no easy victories...

--Amilcar Cabral, Secretary General, PAIGC



In all three countries women and men fight together on the political as well as military fronts.

*The image of our victory rises clear
from our collective labor,
it has already the beauty
of revolution.*

*All the land will be ours
the world will be ours
We are freedom, comrade.*

--Mozambique Revolution

PORTUGAL'S DESPERATE ATTEMPT--CHEMICAL AND
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

In May 1970 Portugal began spraying the liberated areas in Angola with chemical defoliants and herbicides, a sign of a desperate regime unable to halt the liberation struggle by any other means. The immediate effects in Angola were disastrous: 2/3 of the crops were destroyed and hundreds of Angolans were poisoned. Herbicides are also now being employed in Guine and to a lesser extent in Mozambique.

Portugal does not have the resources to manufacture its own herbicides; it must obtain them from its allies, principally the U.S. The same chemicals used in Vietnam have been found in Angola along with U.S. napalm cannisters. According to U.S. government figures, the sale of herbicides by the U.S. to Portugal in 1970 was more than four times that of 1969.

President Agostinho Neto of MPLA appealed to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant to relieve the suffering of the Angolan people in the liberated zones by condemning the use of these chemicals and asking for food and medicines.

While the U.N. investigates the matter, herbicides and napalm continue to fall...

Our action is directed toward the conquest of the future. And for the future toward which we are struggling, we must fight to resolve the present contradictions between our desire, our right to self-determination, and the arrogant colonialist imposition, by force of arms, of its domination over the Angolan territory.

Our patriotism, at this moment, can only be expressed through participation in the struggle. And by the struggle I mean participation in both the military and political actions taking place inside the country.

--Agostinho Neto, President, MPLA

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