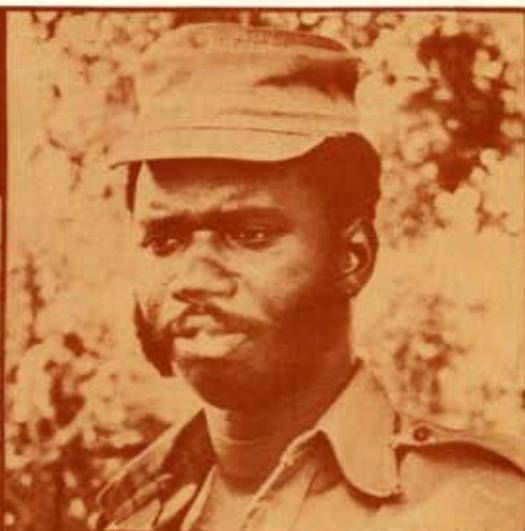


# AFRICA

Liberation Calendar

# 1976





Constructing new huts in Guinea-Bissau./LSM Photo

# We Are Building a New Life!

"Always keep in mind that the people are not fighting for ideas, for the things in anyone's head. They are fighting to win material benefits, to live better and in peace, to see their lives go forward, to guarantee the future of their children." -Amilcar Cabral

## JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1 1963: Beginning of the armed struggle in Guinea-Bissau. Militants of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) attack Portuguese troops deep inside the country.

5 1975: Angolan liberation movements reach Unity Agreement, finding common ground for independence talks with Portuguese, declaring Cabinda enclave an "integral and inalienable" part of Angola.

6 1975: *South Africa*. 12,000 black workers strike at Vaal Reefs gold mine, owned by Anglo-American Corp., world's largest gold producer. While gold profits reach record highs, workers continue to resist inhuman conditions of contract migrant labor.

14 1975: Alvor (Algarve) Agreement signed by Portugal and Angolan liberation movements ending 14 years of armed struggle. Setting Angolan independence for 11 November, agreement establishes transitional government headed by Portuguese Governor General and 12 member cabinet of three representatives each from MPLA, FNLA and UNITA. Administrative and military integration of movements is to precede election of constituent Assembly, which will elect a President to accept transfer of power from Portugal.

16 1966: First Conference of the Organization of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL) in Havana, Cuba. OSPAAAL has become an important tool for strengthening international solidarity and cooperation among revolutionary movements on all continents.

17 1975: After 3 day bogus elections in Ovambo "bantustan," South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Executive Committee issues a policy statement in Windhoek reasserting the right of the Namibian people to independence and national sovereignty and warning that "retribution against neo-colonialists and their puppets . . . will be sure and savage."

20 1973: Assassination of Comrade Amilcar Cabral, Secretary-General of PAIGC, by agents of Portuguese colonialism. Following this heinous crime PAIGC militants launched decisive military actions breaking the back of Portuguese power in rural Guinea-Bissau.

25 *Day of Solidarity With the Struggle of the Arab People* in support of revolutionary Arab forces in their fight for the liberation of Palestine and against imperialism, racism, Zionism and reactionary Arab regimes.



Political meeting in Angola./Medisch Comite Photo

# Mobilizing the People

"The guerrilla is above all one who wishes to revolutionize society, an essentially political person." -MPLA

## FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

1 1974: Frelimo starts a three-month political course for cadre in liberated Mozambique. President Samora Machel: "This course will prepare cadre for our Movement who, like young plants, will be transplanted throughout the whole country with the task of instilling a new consciousness in our people and organizing its vanguard."

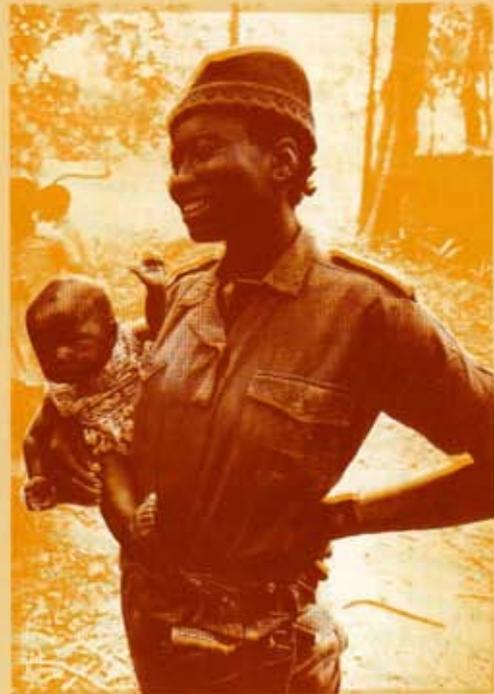
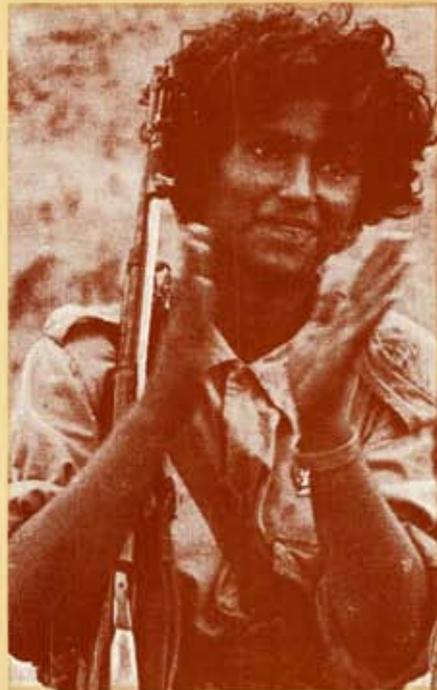
3 1969: Assassination of Comrade Eduardo Mondlane, President of Frelimo, by the Portuguese secret police.

4 1961: Armed struggle begins in Angola with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) launching an attack on the central prison in Luanda, the capital.

10 1975: Portugal's Junta of National Salvation becomes country's legislative body. Composed of seven members of the Armed Forces Movement, the junta is charged with responsibility for dismantling and abolishing all organs of the former fascist regime, helping advance the revolution begun on April 25.

21 1975: First National Assembly of Frelimo concludes. Prime Minister Chissano declares: "We in Mozambique have only one large capital: the human capital. And we have land. We will mobilize the human capital and study ways of using the land properly."

21 1965: Malcolm X, revolutionary Black American, assassinated by reactionary elements in New York City.



# Women Hold Up Half the Sky

"African women are not fragile flowers. Their fire and spirit, their courage and endurance survive intolerable conditions." -ANC (SA)

## MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

4-16 1973: First Conference of Mozambican Women. Attended by eighty delegates engaged in armed action and working in Frelimo schools, hospitals and nurseries. Women are now engaged in all aspects of the Mozambican revolution - fighting, organizing and working in the field of national reconstruction.

8 International Women's Day. To commemorate the struggle of all women against exploitation, racism and imperialism.

14-15 1975: Following an unsuccessful rightwing counter-coup in Portugal, backed by General Spínola, newly formed High Council of the Revolution nationalizes Portuguese banks and insurance companies. Many of the nation's biggest family capitalists (de Melo, Espírito Santo, Champalmaud) are jailed.

17 Zimbabwe Day. Commemorating the unity of the Zimbabwe people in their struggle against settler colonialism, evidenced as early as 1896, when on this day joint tribal forces attacked Fort Mhondoro. Day of international solidarity and rededication to the armed struggle.

17 1975: Herbert Chitepo, National Chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union, is murdered in Lusaka, Zambia by agents of reaction.

17-20 1975: African National Congress (SA) National Executive Committee meets in Morogoro, Tanzania to assess the new situation in southern Africa, especially the racist apartheid regime's "detente" scheme, and declares its "firm resolve to pursue the armed struggle until final victory."

22 1975: Frelimo and an assembly of 3,000 Mozambicans hear over 200 men and two women, including former Frelimo vice president Uria Simango, confess to their political crimes. Samora Machel states, "We will never consider the possibility of killing them . . . we must always be convinced of our ability to win over the enemy." And to them: "Someday you will join us in the Mozambican revolution."

24 1975: Angola. FNLA rounds up 100 MPLA supporters, shoots and leaves them for dead. FNLA also launches attacks on MPLA troops and installations. Portuguese Army doctors confirm massacre, which sets off week of fighting in which over 1,000 people are killed.

29 1975: Angolan movements sign agreements to end bloodshed but within 48 hours shooting once again breaks out. Commission of Inquiry set up to investigate massacre by FNLA finds evidence that nearly all former PIDE (Portuguese secret police) agents are still free in Angola and many are working with FNLA. MPLA President Neto demands Portugal withdraw these agents.



Reconstruction in the DRV./ISC Photo

"Nothing Is More Precious Than  
Independence and Freedom"  
- Ho Chi Minh

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

7 *Mozambican Women's Day*. Commemorating the death of Comrade Josina Machel.  
"This is the time we were all waiting for.  
Our guns are light in our hands,  
The reasons and aims of the struggle clear in our minds.  
. . . This is the time to be ready and firm.  
The time to give ourselves to the revolution."  
Josina Machel

7-10 1975: Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meets in special session in Tanzania. "Dar es Salaam Declaration" makes total commitment to liberation of continent from colonialism and racialism. OAU to engage in no "detente" short of eradicating apartheid and white-minority rule in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

11 1974: Revolutionary Brigades organization sets off explosions ripping large holes in troop-carrier "Niassa" as it prepares to leave Lisbon with 1,000 troops destined for Guinea-Bissau. Portuguese underground forces again demonstrate effective international solidarity.

17 1975: *Cambodia*. After liberating Cambodian countryside through five years of guerrilla warfare the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces accept unconditional surrender of puppet regime in Phnom Penh. Tens of thousands of people line the streets to cheer and welcome the liberation army as it enters the city.

25 1974: Military coup in Portugal, organized by Armed Forces Movement - prompted by colonial struggles, topples the fascist Caetano regime. African Liberation Movements reiterate their determination to continue the struggle for complete independence.

25 1975: Death of Don Barnett, Marxist revolutionary, founder and Chairman of Liberation Support Movement. "What is required is a moving beyond metropolitan nationalism to a creative fashioning of internationalist links and productive relationships with imperialism's masses in armed revolutionary struggle: a difficult but nonetheless extremely important and not impossible task." 1967

28 *Chimurenga (War of Liberation) Day*, Commemorating all Zimbabwe freedom fighters who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle.

30 1975: People's Liberation Armed Forces of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam enter Saigon, bringing to a triumphant close 30 years of People's War against foreign aggression and for an independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam. "The American invaders defeated we will rebuild our land ten times more beautiful." (Ho Chi Minh)



Crossing a river. (SWAPO Photo)

# People's Power Not Racist Rule

"When Namibian freedom fighters killed the first South African officer in the Caprivi Strip on June 29, there may have been fear in the rich homes of Pretoria and Johannesburg, but in the ghettos of Soweto there was jubilation, renewed hope and pride in their Namibian comrades." -SWAPO, 1975

## MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

1 *International Day of Solidarity.* "The workingmen have no country . . . . United action is one of the first conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat." (Karl Marx)

15 1975: Portuguese troops ordered to put an end to factional fighting in Angola, made "totally responsible" for security. MPLA orders its forces to cease fire and negotiate with Portugal and FNLA. FNLA agrees only to negotiations.

15 1975: Four revolutionary organizations in Latin America express their support for MPLA of Angola: the ERP of Argentina, MIR of Chile, Tupamaros of Uruguay and ELN of Bolivia.

15 *International Day of Solidarity with Palestine.* The people of Palestine, from their camps and the occupied territories, are fighting, arms in hand, for a democratic, secular state.

18 *Namibian Hero's Day.* Commemorating the death in battle of Tobias Hainyeko, first commander-in-chief of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's military wing.

25 *Africa Freedom Day.* "People of Africa unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a continent to regain."

25 *Africa Liberation Day.* Annual demonstrations by Blacks in North America and the Caribbean against imperialism and in support of African liberation struggles.

25 1973: During "operation Amilcar Cabral," avenging the assassination of their first Secretary-General, PAIGC forces capture key Portuguese garrison at Guiledge. A turning point in the Guinea-Bissau liberation struggle.



80,000 Mozambicans gather to hear President Machel./Frelimo Photo

# Unity, Struggle, Vigilance

"Power belongs to the people. It has been won by the people and it must be exercised and defended by the people." -Samora Machel

## JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

9 1965: Dhofar Liberation Front begins armed revolution in Oman, oil-rich Arabian Gulf state. Enforced backwardness and exploitation under Sultan Said bin Taimur and British colonialism give rise to revolutionary movement, now embodied in the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO).

16-21 1975: Summit meeting between Presidents Neto, Savimbi and Roberto re-establishes fragile peace and unity among Angolan liberation movements.

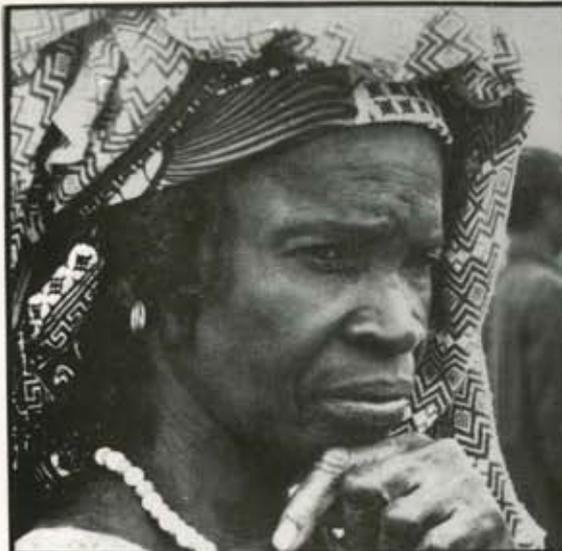
16 1960: *Mueda Massacre*. Portuguese troops use automatic weapons and grenades to kill more than 500 Mozambicans at peaceful demonstration. The Mueda Massacre clearly demonstrated the need for armed struggle to liberate Mozambique from Portuguese colonialism.

25 1962: Founding of Frelimo - Front for the Liberation of Mozambique.

25 1975: *Mozambique Independence Day*. President Machel pledges revolutionary socialist government whose motto will be "To each according to his work, from each according to his abilities." Frelimo will serve as a revolutionary instrument to transform Mozambique into a people's democracy based on socialism and internationalism.

26 *South Africa Freedom Day*. National day of protest dedicated to the people gunned down by police in the May 1 Strike, 1950.

26 1955: Congress of the People adopts the Freedom Charter in South Africa.



Faces of Guinea-Bissau./LSM Photo

"The war is at an end,  
but our revolution is on the march."  
- A. Pereira, Secretary-General, PAIGC

# JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

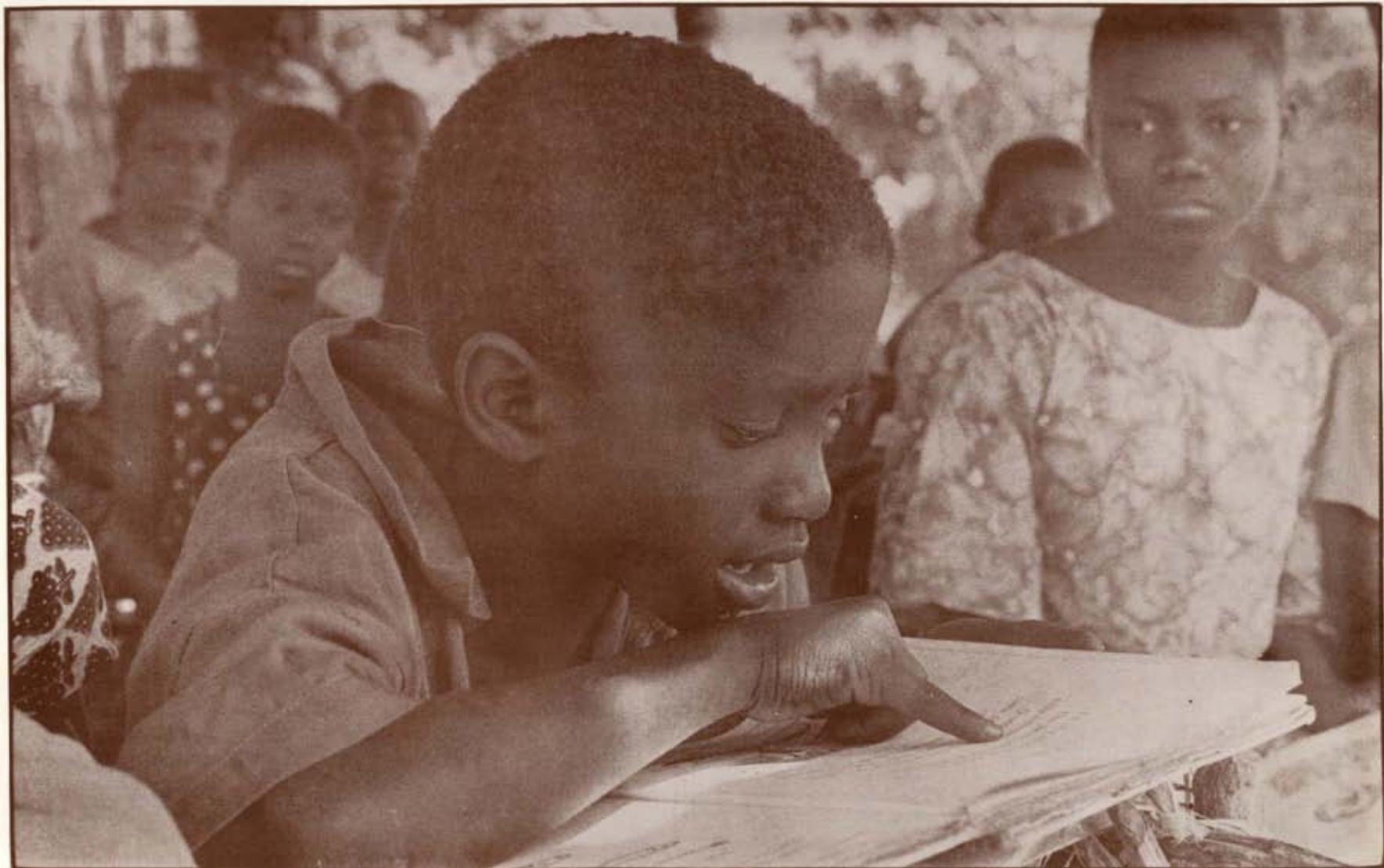
1974: Second Congress of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf (PFLOAG), held in liberated territory, assesses new conditions in the Arabian peninsula and unites its forces in Oman in the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO). Massive Iranian counter-insurgency effort begun in December 1973 has been defeated.

5 1975: Cape Verde Islands gain independence from Portuguese colonialism. Following June 30 elections for People's Constituent Assembly, PAIGC leadership continues revolution under watchwords "Unity and Struggle."

15 1974: More than 30,000 Angolans march in Luanda funeral procession for victims of settler vigilante attacks. Largest political demonstration ever held in Angola.

22 1973: Final day of PAIGC's Second Congress, held in the liberated region of Boé, Guinea-Bissau. The late Amílcar Cabral posthumously given the title of "Number One Militant of PAIGC." Aristides Pereira unanimously elected new Secretary-General.

24 1975: New Frelimo government abolishes land rent and nationalizes all private schools, lawyers' and medical services. President Samora launches campaign against privilege and racism, declaring: "Mozambique has no room for exploiters" and that only "by collective labor, by working together; only by fully engaging ourselves in the tasks of national reconstruction can we eliminate racism."



Learning to read in a PAIGC school./LSM Photo

# The Future of Our Country Lies With the Youth

"Learn from life, learn from our people, learn from books, learn from the experience of others. Never stop learning." -Amilcar Cabral

## AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

3 *International Day of Solidarity with the People of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands.* In commemoration of Pidjiguiti massacre, 3 August 1959, when some fifty striking dockworkers are shot dead by Portuguese troops.

9 *South Africa Women's Day.* 1967: The Federation of South African Women have 20,000 demonstrators converge on Pretoria to denounce the plans of the regime to introduce passes for African women.

13 1967: ANC(SA)-ZAPU military alliance is announced as the two movements launch a joint guerrilla campaign in Zimbabwe.

14 1975: Portugal attempts to reassume power in Angola after provisional government fails to function. Through its *poder popular* (people's power) programs MPLA has clearly demonstrated greatest popular support, but FNLA and UNITA have continuously violated the Alvor Agreement of January 1975.

26 1966: SWAPO launches the armed struggle in Namibia when its guerrillas for the first time attack South African police units. With increasing People's Liberation Army activity South Africa has been forced to commit units of its armed forces and to develop a series of military bases in the north.

26 1974: Portuguese and PAIGC representatives sign a joint statement declaring formal independence of Guinea-Bissau on 10 September 1974. A cease-fire is effected, ending 11 years of armed struggle.



MPLA fighters./Medisch Comite Photo

## Middle Cadre: Heart of the Revolution

"Cadre have a complete vision of the world both in a national and international context, have new conceptions about the world, and know how to combine and integrate the particular with the general. We want cadre who are free, with confidence in their own strength as agents transforming nature." -Samora Machel

## SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

1 *Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Eritrean People.* Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) has conducted guerilla warfare since 1961, fighting for Eritrean national self-determination against the reactionary Haile Selassie regime and its military successor.

7 1974: Lusaka Agreement between Portugal and Frelimo effects a ceasefire and provides for a Transitional Government with Joint Military Commission to take office on 20 September in Lourenço Marques.

8 1974: Fascist and colonialist riots break out in Lourenço Marques. The ultra-right movement created after 25 April is subsequently put down with the combined intervention of Portuguese militants and Frelimo combatants.

9 1956: PAIGC founded in Bissau by Amílcar Cabral, Luís Cabral, Aristides Pereira and other revolutionary leaders.

24 1973: People's National Assembly convenes in liberated region and proclaims the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which is immediately recognized by more than 70 member states of the UN.

24 1974: Guinea-Bissau independent: 18 years after the founding of PAIGC and after 11 years of armed struggle. Documents signed 10 September formally recognize the end of Portuguese presence in Guinea.

25 1964: Frelimo launches armed struggle in Mozambique. Frelimo Day of Revolution - observed as a day of international protest against Portugal's wars in Africa.



PFLO Militants./PFLO Photo

# "Each Nation Liberated Is A Step Toward Victory." Che

"The revolutionary movement in the advanced capitalist countries will remain a myth as long as the workers' struggles in Europe and North America are not closely united with those of the hundreds of millions of oppressed people in the colonies against imperialism and world capitalism."

-PFLQ

## OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

8 *Day of the Heroic Guerrilla.* To commemorate the death in 1967 of Ernesto "Che" Guevara. "And let us develop a genuine proletarian internationalism with international proletarian armies."

14 1972: Final day of elections in liberated Guinea-Bissau for the People's National Assembly. This first open election in Guinean history took several months to carry out.

15 1969: The Liberation Support Movement founded in the US and Canada to provide concrete and meaningful support to national liberation movements and struggles within the imperialist system. Its goal is international socialism.

18 1974: MPLA opens office in Luanda, after signing a ceasefire agreement ending 13 years, 8 months of armed struggle. This week MPLA organizes two strikes in Angola's capital.

29 1974: UN Security Council resolution to expel South Africa from world body because of apartheid and illegal occupation of Namibia is vetoed by France, Britain and the United States. American Ambassador to UN, Scali, responds to growing international strength of proletarian nations with a tirade against "the tyranny of the majority."



Frelimo militant helps villager lift produce for head-carrying./Frelimo Photo

## With a Collective Spirit We Produce More and Fight Better!

"Our development must be based upon self-reliance, on our ability to produce for ourselves. Our people must attain full command over the development of a free Zimbabwe."

-George Silundika, ANC/Zimbabwe

# NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

1 1968: Second Congress of the Omani revolution at Hamrin abandons Dhofar separatist program and aims at liberation of all Oman and the other Gulf states. The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Occupied Arabian Gulf is formed with a scientific socialist program.

8 1974: One hundred thousand Angolans gather at Luanda airport to greet official MPLA delegation arriving in Angola. "We will not be able to achieve the ideals of unity, democracy and progress unless we are concerned to unite the peasants and workers, those who were most exploited during colonialism - and unite them around this ideal - for they are the ones who can best lead this revolution." (Agostinho Neto, MPLA President)

11 1975: *Angolan Independence Day*. Imperialist machinations, employing white settlers and African reactionaries, threaten implementation of Alvor Agreement and progress of Angolan people toward complete independence.

22 1972: Beginning of sustained ZANU military campaign in northeastern Zimbabwe. The armed struggle has since spread to cover large areas of the country. Recently united liberation forces now confront racist regime with increased strength and effectiveness, while desperate settlers raise draft calls, employ more mercenaries and intensify repression of African people.



Frelimo guerrillas./Frelimo Photo

## A Luta Continua

"We must be prepared to start a new struggle against those who wish to submerge our people in new domination, and we are also going to win that struggle, even if it takes another ten years." -Agostinho Neto

## DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

7 1974: Lusaka Declaration of Unity brings together Zimbabwe liberation movements (mainly ZAPU and ZANU) in the African National Council. While agreeing to negotiate with the colonialists "on the steps to be taken to achieve independence on the basis of majority rule," movements recognize "the inevitability of continued armed struggle and all other forms of struggle until the total liberation of Zimbabwe."

10 1956: The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is founded in Luanda.

11 1959: *The Windhoek Massacre*. Police kill 13 and wound 60 Namibian demonstrators protesting Bantustan policy. This leads to the formation of SWAPO in early 1960 and the beginnings of a new strategy for national liberation.

16 1974: MPLA expels Daniel Chipenda for his involvement in assassination plots against President Neto in 1972 and 73, and condemns Chipenda's opening a Luanda office as a fraudulent pretense.

20 1946: In response to repeated aggressions throughout Viet Nam, including Haiphong and Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh calls on the Vietnamese people to rise up and launch a Resistance War against French colonialism.

# LIBERATION SUPPORT MOVEMENT

## SUMMARY OF LIBERATION SUPPORT MOVEMENT'S PRINCIPLES OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST WORK:

(1) To accelerate, through various concrete forms of material support, political education and ideological struggle, that revolutionary process whereby vanguard subjugated classes and peoples in the countryside are fighting their way out of the imperialist system and contributing significantly to the emergence of post-capitalist socialist internationalism;

(2) To unceasingly strive to achieve an international socialist content and direction to the various struggles emerging within the metropolitan centers as contradictions there sharpen due to revolutionary successes in the countryside and the resulting decline in imperialist super-profits and ruling-class capacity to sustain "peoples imperialism";

(3) To work toward the formation of revolutionary internationalist structures and forms of effective collaboration across national lines, and at the same time fight against those tendencies which, if not checked, might well lead to a post-capitalist world of unevenly developed, internally stratified and competitive (if not warring) "socialist" countries.

### LSM Press

Copyright © 1975

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

FIRST PRINTING

Printed and Published by  
LSM INFORMATION CENTER

P.O. Box 94338, Richmond, B.C.,  
CANADA V6Y 2A8

First Printing - September, 1975

## LSM News

Quarterly Organ of the  
Liberation Support Movement

Its purpose is to let people know about LSM -- our practice, politics, questions and contradictions -- in the struggle for international socialism.

### Issues will include:

- reports from Portugal, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia and Mozambique
- interviews with liberation movement leaders
- analyses of material conditions and revolutionary potential in North America
- discussion of LSM's actions: audio-visual programs, anti-corporate campaigns, material support and informational work
- our relations with liberation movements and
- the dangers of neo-colonialism, national chauvinism, racism and social imperialism.

Standard subscriptions ..... \$2.00

## Liberation Movement Addresses

- ANC/SA African National Congress (South Africa)  
P. O. Box 680, Morogoro, Tanzania
- ANC/Z African National Council (Zimbabwe)  
P. O. Box 1657, Lusaka, Zambia  
P. O. Box 2331, Lusaka, Zambia
- ELF Eritrean Liberation Front  
P. O. Box 4029  
Beirut, Lebanon
- FRELIMO Center of Information and  
Tourism of Mozambique  
C. P. 614, Can Phumo (Lourenco Marques)  
Mozambique
- MPLA People's Movement for the Liberation  
of Angola  
Avenida Joao d'Almeida, 100-A  
Luanda, Angola
- PAIGC Sub-Commissariat of Information  
and Tourism  
B. P. 191, Bissau  
Republic of Guinea-Bissau
- PFLO People's Front for the Liberation  
of Oman  
P. O. Box 5037, Ma'alla  
Aden, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
- SWAPO South West Africa People's Organization  
P. O. Box 577, Lusaka, Zambia



C O V E R :

Carmen Ferreira -  
FAIGC Executive  
Committee member.  
LSM PHOTOS

\$2.50

