

# DRV AND UNITED STATES ANNOUNCE AGREEMENT TO END THE WAR AND RESTORE PEACE IN VIETNAM

'This is a great victory for the Vietnamese people who have maintained a long, hard struggle for freedom and independence,'  
Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the DRV, says in Hanoi

Agreement to be signed by participants in the Paris Conference on Saturday, January 27; cease-fire to go into effect at 24:00 GMT the same day

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE

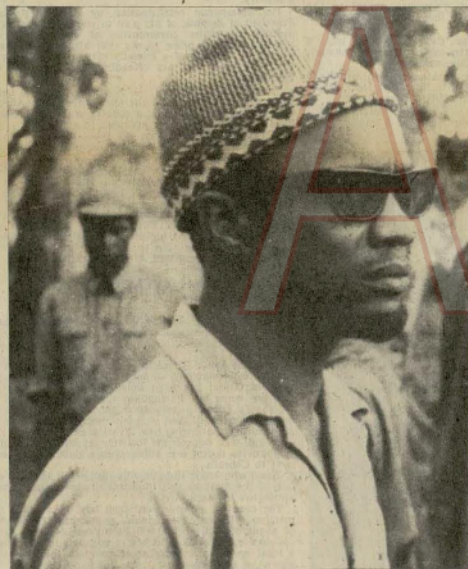
● PARIS, January 24 (PL). — The delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam at the Paris Conference has issued the following statement:  
"At 12:00 Paris time on January 23, 1973, an agreement to end the war and restore peace in Vietnam was initiated by special councillor Le Duc Tho, for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Henry Kissinger, for the United States.

"Formal signing of the agreement by the sides represented at the Paris Conference on Vietnam will take place on January 27, 1973, at the International Conference Center, in Paris. The cease-fire will go into effect at 24:00 GMT on January 27, 1973.

"The DRV and the United States express the hope that this agreement will assure a stable peace in Vietnam and contribute to the maintenance of final peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia."

PUBLISHED: 1/24/73

## January 23 proclaimed day of official mourning for Amílcar Cabral



● The Revolutionary Government has proclaimed January 23 a day of official mourning and ordered that the Cuban flag be flown at half mast at all public buildings and military installations in observance of the death of Amílcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands.

The text of the official note made public by the Revolutionary Government reads as follows:

"The people of Cuba are deeply grieved by the death of Amílcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, who was murdered in Conakry on January 20, for they considered him one of the most outstanding leaders of the revolutionary movement in Africa and admired his firm struggle as the political and military leader of his people's war of liberation against Portuguese colonialism and its sponsors in NATO, particularly U.S. imperialism.

"Our people had the opportunity to meet the outstanding revolutionary leader personally, for he visited Havana to take part in the Tricontinental Conference, held in early 1968, and this helped strengthen the ties of friendship and militant solidarity between Cuba and the people and revolutionary fighters of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands.

"Amílcar Cabral had won the respect of the world revolutionary movement.

"Therefore, in recognition of his outstanding record in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, the Revolutionary Government of Cuba proclaims January 23, 1973, a day of official mourning and orders that the Cuban flag be flown at half mast at all public buildings and military installations, beginning at 8:00 a.m.

"Revolutionary Government of Cuba"

PUBLISHED: 1/23/73

'The poisoned hands of imperialism and Portuguese colonialism are responsible for Cabral's murder' — Sékou Touré

Reports in speech broadcast over radio that the main participants in the cowardly crime have been arrested

● DAKAR, January 21 (AFP). — "All the African governments and progressive movements will be invited to the solemn funeral of revolutionary leader Amílcar Cabral," announced Sékou Touré, President of Guinea, in a radio speech picked up here today.

"Amílcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), was assassinated Saturday in front of his home by killers in the pay of Portuguese colonialism," said Touré.

Portugal exercises colonial domination in Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (West Africa) similar to that which it applies in Mozambique and Angola. In 1968 it was condemned by the United Nations Commission on Decolonization for the methods it applies in those territories.

President Touré stated that the principal perpetrators of Cabral's murder had been arrested. He added that they were hired killers and professionals in subversion, prepared and corrupted by the special services of anachronistic colonialism.

"The poisoned hands of international imperialism and Portuguese colonialism are responsible for Cabral's murder," Sékou Touré said. "Imperialism had a double objective with this hateful and horrible crime: to create a conflict in the ranks of the African Party for the Independence and to lead people to believe that the struggle was unpopular, in the ranks of the Party, so as to destroy Cabral's prestige at the same time.

"This crime is the result of a new method applied by imperialism: the out-and-out assassination of all the cadres of the revolutionary movement."

The Guinean leader also said that the imperialists want to destroy the democratic people's regime in the Republic of Guinea which he heads and that Cabral's death was the logical continuation of the invasion by white and black mercenaries which Portugal launched against Guinea on November 22, 1970. (The attackers then were thrown back into the sea.)

President Touré called on all the African countries and progressive and revolutionary movements the world over to increase their aid to the liberation movements in general and to the PAIGC in particular.

He reported that the Democratic Party of Guinea and his Government had decided to decree a period of national mourning for the death of Amílcar Cabral today and Monday.

Details of the funeral will be set at a later date; all the African countries and progressive movements will be invited.

PUBLISHED: 1/22/73



JANUARY  
21, 1924

## LENIN

● January 21 is the 49th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, and revolutionaries all over the world are reminded that it will soon be half a century since the heart of the man responsible for the most radical and definitive turning point in the remorseless, tedious march of mankind, stopped beating. No ordinary phrases will do for Lenin. The timeliness of his ideas is clearly demonstrated by the loyalty and fidelity of the Soviet people, who, following in his footsteps, have effected the most extraordinary military, social, economic and technical achievements in the past five decades. It is also demonstrated by the growth in the revolutionary movement all over the world — which, inspired by his immortal ideas, is striking constant blows against imperialism, colonialism and capitalist exploitation, gradually opening the way to a future of justice and fraternity among the peoples. Lenin lives on in the heroic past, in the present of struggle and in the communist tomorrow which he started to make a reality in the distant days of October 1917. PUBLISHED: 1/20/73



### YANKIES SPREAD DEATH AND DESTRUCTION ON HANOI'S KHAM THIEN STREET

● Yankee planes bombed Kham Thien Street, in the heart of Hanoi, on December 27, 1972. At least 500 houses were either partially or totally destroyed, and there were hundreds of dead and wounded. A graphic report of the tragedy, photographed by Walfrido Ojeda, Granma special reporter, appears on page 3.



# News reports on the murder of Amílcar Cabral

## PAIGC calls for acceleration of the struggle for independence as tribute to Amílcar Cabral

THE STORY BEHIND THE NEWS

### AMILCAR CABRAL'S MURDER WILL NOT QUENCH THE FLAME OF FREEDOM THAT BURNS IN GUINEA-BISSAU

● On Saturday, January 20, in the dead of the night, criminals at the service of imperialism and colonialism cruelly murdered Amílcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), in Conakry, capital of the Republic of Guinea.

Cabral, who was born in 1927 in Bafatá, was the top political and military leader of the national liberation movement in his country. His family had come from Cape Verde.

After finishing high school, he studied agronomical engineering in Lisbon and worked in this field for a few years in his country and Angola.

In 1949, together with Agostinho Neto, now President of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, and other young African revolutionaries, he founded the Center for African Studies. He was Vice-President of the Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde section.

In 1952 he founded the Movement for the Independence of Guinea. Three years later, he was expelled from his country on the orders of the colonial governor because of his political activities advocating independence. Cabral then went underground, entering the country several times under the name of Abel Djalá.

In September 1966 he founded the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) which was a political party that started off with agitational activities and strikes.

After years of patient, intense and secret work, the PAIGC initiated armed struggle — on August 3, 1963. It has obtained great victories — which made it possible last October for Amílcar Cabral to tell the United Nations that Guinea-Bissau was really a country with a part of its territory occupied by foreign troops — that is, those of Portuguese colonialism.

At the time of his death, the murdered revolutionary leader was held in esteem all over the world — and especially in his own country.

An exemplary, self-sacrificing man of great human feelings, he placed his intelligence at the service of his people and devoted his life to restoring the historic personality of the inhabitants of Guinea-Bissau. He led the PAIGC for 17 years.

Never limiting his revolutionary movement to the narrow framework of bourgeois nationalism, he always thought and acted in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism in an international manner, supporting liberation movements all over the world — especially in Vietnam — and the unity of the anti-imperialist struggle in Africa, Asia and Latin America in close collaboration with the socialist countries and progressive states.

Amílcar Cabral was a great admirer of Cuba, its Revolution and its Commander in Chief, and he visited our country several times — as he put it, "to learn and see the example that we want to follow, taking the specific conditions of each country into account."

His murder, still shrouded in confusion, coincides with the liquidationist plans of Portuguese colonialism, which, unable to create a people's war — that is, taking on ever greater scope — now talks of "autonomy" for its colonies.

This deceitful policy of colonialism and its imperialist supporters seeks to weaken the struggle, deprive the PAIGC of support and promote friction in the movement at a time when, after 12 years of struggle — with three fourths of the country liberated; a National Assembly; and a political, social and educational infrastructure in the liberated areas — final victory is closer than ever before.

Unable to crush the armed struggle and the feelings of an entire people that desire independence and freedom, colonialism and its imperialist masters (headed by the United States) and those who serve their interests — and are sometimes concealed in the revolutionary ranks — are resorting to political assassination just as they savagely torture prisoners, carry out criminal bombings against defenseless people, and commit acts of aggression such as that of November 22, 1970, against the Republic of Guinea.

But the bloody terror unleashed by imperialism and colonialism will not break the will of the people of Guinea-Bissau to be free. Rather, it will serve to strengthen their struggle for independence.

The death of Amílcar Cabral is a bad setback for the revolutionary struggle of the people of Guinea-Bissau and a deep-felt loss for the world liberation movement. However, Cabral himself had prepared the people of Guinea-Bissau and their fighters for this eventuality, telling them that the struggle is not a bed of roses, but requires the greatest sacrifices. The example of bravery and courage which he set, together with his optimism, his confidence in victory and the revolutionary lessons that he was able to teach his people, are his best heritage.

That is why the flame of freedom that has been burning for the last 12 years in Guinea-Bissau will not falter.

● Rodolfo Casals

PUBLISHED: 1/28/73

● CONAKRY, January 21 (PL). — President Sékou Touré said today that the assassination of Amílcar Cabral, far from weakening the fighters for freedom, "will be an additional, profound and decisive reason for intensifying the struggle for national liberation."

Touré spoke for 20 minutes on a nationwide radio hookup to report on the crime committed against Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), one of the leading revolutionary figures in present-day Africa.

Cabral was murdered last night by a group of conspirators who have been arrested and placed at the disposal of the Guinean authorities.

The President of Guinea said that the "cowardly and terrible" murder was committed "by the poisoned hands of international imperialism and Portuguese colonialism."

He added that imperialism is resorting to the "out and-out assassination of high-ranking cadres in the revolutionary countries and of the principal leaders of the liberation movements in Africa." Along these lines, he recalled the case of Eduardo Mondlane, President of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, a Portuguese colony in East Africa, who was murdered in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on February 2, 1969.

"But, just as was the case on November 22, 1970, Cabral's murder will but strengthen the fighting spirit of the members of the PAIGC in particular and of all dignified and anti-imperialist Africa in general."

"This will surely make it possible to multiply and intensify the attacks against the reactionary forces of colonialism and neocolonialism that exploit and oppress the peoples of Africa."

On the domestic scene, the leader of the Guinean Revolution called on the people to reinforce their national unity on the basis of ideological unity and action by the people, strengthening their political organization — the Democratic Party of Guinea and the Army of Liberation even more, and increasing people's vigilance against the class enemy.

Touré then addressed the following remarks to the fighters in Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands: "We are sure that you will take up this challenge and give imperialism and Portuguese fascism the reply that their crime deserves."

He said that the revolutionary vigilance of the population was responsible for the capture of the main participants in the crime, who were "hired killers, professional in subversion, prepared and corrupted by the special services of anachronistic Portuguese colonialism."

The statement contained an appeal to the African countries to increase their aid to the African liberation movements.

The statement added that Cabral's murder was "a barbaric deed perpetrated by the imperialists, colonialists, neocolonialists and their lackeys."

The objective of the assassination was to intimidate those who are fully dedicated to liberating their people from foreign domination," the OAU statement added.

The organization said that it had no details on the circumstances in which Cabral had been murdered.

#### DESPERATE EFFORT OF COLONIALISM

CONAKRY, January 21 (PL). — The assassination of Amílcar Cabral constitutes a desperate attempt by colonialism to interrupt the victorious onward march of the guerrillas of Guinea-Bissau, observers commented here today.

The 46-year-old Cabral, an agronomical engineer, was a man with tremendous prestige in his country, the rest of Africa and all over the world.

In a dramatic speech broadcast throughout the nation this afternoon, President Sékou Touré announced that Cabral was assassinated by a group of conspirators who, after being arrested, confessed to the participation of Portugal.

At least two thirds of Guinea-Bissau, a territory bordering on this western African republic, has been liberated by the guerrilla army of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC).

Cabral had been living in this capital, seat of the government headed by President Sékou Touré — which has given fraternal aid to the revolutionaries of so-called Portuguese Guinea — for the last two years.

This aid has led to Portuguese reprisals against the Democratic Republic of Guinea — such as the mercenary invasion which took place in November 22, 1970 and was defeated by the people and Armed Forces of Guinea.

#### AMILCAR ATTENDED CELEBRATION OF 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR

AMILCAR CABRAL attended the solemn session held in Moscow to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union last December. He was the final speaker at the event.

#### OAU CALLS FOR INTENSIFIED STRUGGLE

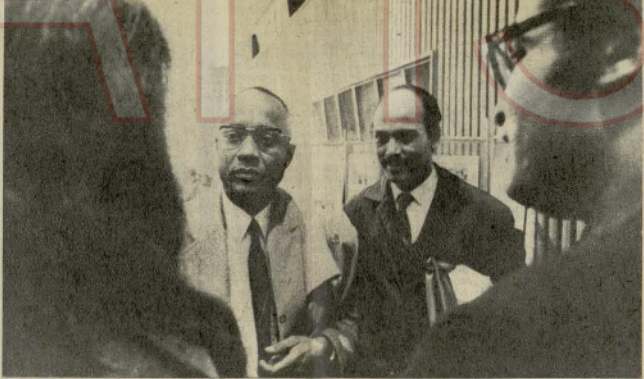
ADDIS ABABA, January 22. — The Organization of African Unity called on the world today to step up the anticolonialist struggle in Africa, following the murder of nationalist leader Amílcar Cabral.

The statement contained an appeal to the African countries to increase their aid to the African liberation movements.

The statement added that Cabral's murder was "a barbaric deed perpetrated by the imperialists, colonialists, neocolonialists and their lackeys."

The objective of the assassination was to intimidate those who are fully dedicated to liberating their people from foreign domination," the OAU statement added.

The organization said that it had no details on the circumstances in which Cabral had been murdered.



One of the last pictures of the murdered African revolutionary leader taken last October at the United Nations.

"However," it stated, "it is certain that the hand which murdered Amílcar Cabral, just like the one which struck a mortal blow against Eduardo Mondlane, the Mozambican leader, was armed from abroad."

#### COMMENTS ABOUT A POSSIBLE CONTINENTALIZATION OF THE STRUGGLE

PARIS, January 21 (AFP). — Following the assassination of Amílcar Cabral in Guinea (Conakry) on Saturday, militant African nations may intervene openly in the struggle against Lisbon and speed the hour of the struggle to the death against the white regimes in Africa, observers commented here today.

Indications of the continentalization of the African guerrilla struggle, sources reported, could be seen in the speech by Sékou Touré, President of Guinea, in which he announced Cabral's death at the hands of reactionaries in the pay of Portuguese colonialism.

For the last six years, according to the nationalists, Portugal has had 100,000 men stationed in its three overseas provinces — which have a total population of 13,000,000 (including 350,000 whites).

Every year, 10,000 whites emigrate to Angola and Mozambique, countries where a growing South African- and Rhodesia-supported white-industrial trend has been noted.

This situation, sources here indicated, explains why the militant African nations — Tanzania, Zambia, the Congo-Brazzaville, Nigeria and Guinea — have already started to mobilize for a confrontation with the white-ruled states in southern Africa — a confrontation that means more and more a struggle against Portugal.

The murder of Eduardo Mondlane, leader of FRELIMO, the Mozambican nationalist movement, in February 1969 was cited as one of the causes for the growing African skepticism about the idea of coexisting with those states.

Just as was the case on Saturday in Guinea, the death of Mondlane was viewed as a symbol of Portuguese intransigence and that of its allies in Pretoria and Salisbury.

The determined reaffirmation by Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia, of his wish to step up the struggle against the white government of southern Africa, regardless of the price, shows that black Africa "isn't sitting" at the lure of a friendly settlement with rivals that last after day, are offending the dignity of the continent.

The 200,000 soldiers of the Nigerian Army are being increasingly mobilized as the main force of an African offensive against Portugal, a country with which Sékou Touré's Guinea has some accounts to settle.

Commentators admit that the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes would increase their offensive if a total war against Portugal were to break out.

The 35,000 guerrillas in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Rhodesia would require the full support of the continent to defeat the Pretoria-Lisbon-Salisbury axis, sources say.

Moreover, the African countries are sure that Portugal, the "poor man of Europe," with the lowest per capita income and the highest illiteracy rate in western Europe, will not be able to bear the brunt of a total war against a determined African coalition.

#### CABRAL'S HOME ATTACKED BY THE PORTUGUESE IN 1970

LAGOS, Nigeria, January 21 (AP). — Amílcar Cabral, leader of the most successful liberation movement in Africa, lived and died for the independence of Portuguese Guinea.

President Sékou Touré, of Guinea — that borders on the Portuguese colony — announced today that the 46-year-old Cabral has been killed last night outside his Conakry home by "Portuguese agents."

Cabral's home, a two-story building surrounded by mango trees, had been attacked with machine fire in 1970 during the Portuguese invasion of Guinea.

Cabral was out of the country at the time, but a Yugoslavian doctor was killed when a shell hit the home next to Cabral's.

Those who knew the guerrilla leader felt that he was one of the most original political thinkers and military strategists in black Africa.

The country, a poverty-stricken land of swamps and marshes, with very few mineral riches, has a population of about 800,000 and 30,000 Portuguese soldiers.

Cabral established schools and hospitals in the jungle, a legal system and a barter economy in the "liberated zones" of the nation.

In spite of his Marxist viewpoints, high-ranking western diplomats in Africa agreed that "Cabral is the

## BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON AMILCAR CABRAL

● CONAKRY, January 21 (PL). — Amílcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), who was murdered last night by agents at the service of colonialism and reaction — as reported here today by Sékou Touré — joined the struggle for the liberation of his country at an early age.

The African leader, who was 46 at the time of his death, was born in Bafatá, the second most important city in so-called Portuguese Guinea. He began working while still a youngster in order to pay for his schooling in Lisbon.

Cabral, a slender fellow with a piercing look and a powerful personality, soon made a place for himself as a student leader.

In 1949 he founded the Center for African Studies. Later, he served as Vice-President of the Foreign Students' House and President of the Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde section.

After being graduated as an agronomical engineer in Lisbon in 1952, he returned to his own country, where he organized the Movement for the Independence of Guinea (MING).

Four years later, in 1956, he and other revolutionaries secretly founded the PAIGC.

In the beginning, the organization carried on its activities in the cities. This went on until 1959, when, as a result of the massacre of the port workers in Bafatá, it was decided that insurrection was the only way out.

This marked the beginning of the stage of armed struggle in Guinea-Bissau. Preparations were begun, and after arduous efforts, the stage was initiated on August 3, 1963 — in memory of the Pidiguiti massacre — which was characterized by sabotage and small-scale guerrilla actions.

In 1963 the guerrillas went into action in the eastern, southern and northern zones.

Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, covering

an area of 15,500 square miles along Africa's western coast between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea, represent a strategic position in the Atlantic for Portugal. They have a population of 800,000.

Guinea-Bissau's coasts and adjacent islands are of great importance for the transatlantic air lines of Portugal's NATO allies.

Only recently, the Portuguese Government granted important concessions to Esso Standard Oil, a U.S. firm which, together with other U.S. companies, exploits the rich oil deposits in Angola and Mozambique.

The invasion launched against the Republic of Guinea on November 22, 1970, originated from the neighboring Portuguese Guinea and one of the targets of the mercenaries who participated in the invasion was the headquarters of the PAIGC, located near the residence of President Ahmed Sékou Touré.

The presence of 30,000 colonial soldiers equipped with modern weapons supplied by NATO countries, especially by the United States and West Germany — is indicative of the importance of Guinea-Bissau.

The successes scored by the PAIGC guerrillas and the organization's intention to proclaim the independence of Guinea-Bissau in the near future were accompanied by a sharp offensive in the UN, where, in November, the Security Council discussed the "alarming situation in the Portuguese colonies."

Less than ten days ago, the PAIGC — recognized in the UN as the genuine representative of the people of Guinea-Bissau — announced the forthcoming proclamation of a national state by the People's National Assembly (ANP) "in its character as supreme representative of the people's sovereignty."

The ANP was established on October 14 last year as a result of elections held in Guinea-Bissau's liberated territory.

By the end of the year, there were clear indications that Portugal was about to wind up the imperial cycle begun by Vasco da Gama.

The transition to a neocolonial stage in Portugal's "overseas territories" in Africa, beginning with Angola and Mozambique, was announced by Lisbon in a proclamation dated December 23, 1972, in which the Portuguese Government granted "legal autonomy" to the two colonies — a typical move aimed at providing Portuguese oppression with a new facade. Lisbon reserves the right to handle all matters related to defense and foreign affairs, and needs to say, "Proceed with the Liberation of Mozambique and the movement for the independence of Angola are forbidden to participate in the 'autonomous regimes'."

Portugal by certain western powers in order to guarantee a certain degree of stability in the Portuguese colonies, where the guerrilla movement is an obstacle to foreign penetration.

Cabral's murder is aimed at disorganizing the Guinea-Bissau guerrilla front while the neocolonialist offensive continues in Angola and Mozambique.

However, it has taken place at a time when the PAIGC is scoring notable successes in organizing the country's liberated areas, successes which not only strengthen the PAIGC but effectively tie the hands of the neocolonialists.

There is no doubt in anybody's mind that the last proclamation issued by the leader who was murdered in Conakry yesterday will be made good by the guerrillas of the PAIGC.

Amílcar Cabral had said, "As has been verified by the UN and a great many observers, Guinea-Bissau is an independent state, a part of the territory is occupied by an enemy army. It will be up to the National Assembly (which will be elected in 1973) to solve the contradiction and this will be its main mission — to proclaim our status as a nation, to establish a constitution and to create the corresponding executive bodies."

PUBLISHED: 1/28/73



image of a popular independent leader whose cause is undisputed."

"It would be difficult," a diplomat said, "to exaggerate the impact and scope of Amilcar Cabral's death."

In his last interview with western newsmen, in Guinea, Cabral discussed his hopes for the definitive freedom of Portuguese Guinea.

Questioned about the attempt on his life in 1970, Cabral said last May, "There are white and black mercenaries who are dumb enough to try it again."

He was one of the 14 Africans who obtained a university degree under the Portuguese regime.

Cabral's philosophy, outlined in a Party directive in 1965 was: "Don't tell lies, don't conceal failures, don't make claims of easy victories."

"We are making our revolution to put the African man in the place he deserves" said Cabral during an interview in Conakry. "We have been dominated and exploited. Now we are not dominated. We are free."

Last October, the United Nations, Cabrigé declared that he would soon announce the "independence" of Portuguese Guinea.

But death came too soon for Cabral to see his dream become a reality. He often said that he trusted that he would one day be able to see his wife and daughter in a "FREE" Guinea-Bissau.

BRITISH LORDS ACCESS PORTUGAL

LONDON, January 21 (PL). — Lord Gifford accused Portugal today of having assassinated Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), "in a desperate effort to avoid a defeat."

The British MP is Chairman of the British Committee of Solidarity with the Revolution in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, which last territory he visited in September to view the progress of the national liberation movement.

Gifford said that his organization would start a protest vigil in front of the Portuguese Embassy in this capital tomorrow.

"The assassination of Cabral is a loss not only for the people of Guinea-Bissau, but for the world movement of peoples who struggle against racism and their oppressors," Gifford said in a statement issued here.

CABRAL TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN A MEETING SPONSORED BY THE UN

UNITED NATIONS, January 21 (AP). — Dr. Amilcar Cabral, leader of the liberation movement in Portuguese Guinea who was murdered in Conakry last night, was to have represented the African independence movements at a meeting to be held in Oslo this week.

The meeting was scheduled to be an "international conference of experience" for the victims of colonialism and segregation in southern Africa."

A UN official said that Cabral had been selected to represent the African movement "because he was soon to establish a government."

The movement which Cabral led, the African Party of Independence for Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), "made the greatest progress of any African independence movement," the spokesman added.

The conference was scheduled to be held in Oslo in April. It is sponsored by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Government of Norway and the liberation movements.

Cabral was the first leader of a rebel movement to be recognized as an official observer at the United Nations. Last autumn, in a speech before the UN Trusteeship Council, he announced plans for proclaiming a new nation in the parts of the country occupied by the rebels.

CONSTERNATION IN ALGERIA

ALGIERS, January 21 (PL). — The murder of Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), in Conakry provoked great consternation in Algerian political circles.

News of the death of the guerrilla leader was broadcast here during the afternoon over radio and television, since no newspapers are published on Sunday in this capital.

Station three of Algerian radio reported that imperialism had committed yet another murder, to be added to those committed against Amilcar Cabral, Che Guevara, Ben Barka and Nguyen Van Troi.

Cabral's murder is "one more proof that imperialism ties roughshod over those who struggle for the liberation of their peoples," the broadcast stated.

MURDERERS TRIED TO ESCAPE

DAKAR, January 22 (PL). — "The murderers of Amilcar Cabral, nationalist leader of Portuguese Guinea, kidnapped several of his aides and tried to escape aboard a number of small planes," the Guinean Navy frustrated their plan," Sékou Touré, President of Guinea said this evening in a radioed interview.

Touré said that Cabral's killers had tied up Aristides Pereira, Cabral's aide, and other leaders of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde and tortured them during the frustrated kidnapping attempt.

The murderers stole three of the Party's boats and took off from Conakry in the direction of Bissau, capital of Guinea-Bissau.

Units of the Guinean Navy stopped the boats and escorted them back to Conakry. Touré reported, He

UNDER A BURNING TROPICAL SUN, AMILCAR CABRAL

was talking about the deep-felt solidarity with the struggle: "The armed struggle always exists, but there are two kinds of armed struggle: one when the peoples fight with empty hands, and the other when we, too, take up arms to reply to the criminal arms of the imperialists. The imperialists and the colonialists always have arms and kill. The enemy always uses all possible means."

Amilcar's ideas were again confirmed — with his own blood. The enemy again used all possible means.

The enemy is always armed, in order to torture, murder and massacre.

The terrible news shot round the globe, rocking the world of the exploited and those who struggle.

The warm, clear voice of Amilcar Cabral became a part of history when, in the streets of Conakry, which he had traveled so many times in the last few years, a national ambush cut short the life of the great revolutionary, the man whose impact — because of his intellectual depth and revolutionary determination — even AP recognizes now.

It is hard for a Cuban to speak of Amilcar Cabral without mentioning his deep-felt solidarity with the Cuban Revolution, a feeling that he had even before coming into personal contact with it.

Even before setting foot on Cuban soil, he told us, "Che Guevara and I were comrades to us — wrote a book about guerrilla struggle. That book, along with other documents about guerrilla warfare in other countries, served as a general base of experience for our struggle..."

Fully aware of the important role of the Cuban Revolution, Amilcar was eager to meet Fidel Castro as soon



Amilcar Cabral during a press conference in Havana.

added that the kidnapers had infiltrated the PAIGC, passing themselves off as deserters from the Portuguese Army.

The President announced that a committee had been organized to uncover all "the fifth-column elements who have infiltrated the Party."

MURDERERS TO BE TRIED BY THE PAIGC

DAKAR, January 22 (AFP). — Radio Conakry, in a broadcast monitored here this afternoon, announced that the murderers of Amilcar Cabral will be tried by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, of which the late revolutionary was General Secretary.

The murderers will be tried by fighters from Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, to whom the Government of Guinea has given full responsibility for the trial.

"The Party will have the duty of meting out just punishment to the criminals," the communiqué added. "In the face of this foul crime, the Party reiterated its determination to reply by ridding our homeland's sacred soil of all colonialists and agents of colonialism and solemnly promised to direct every effort and action toward crushing, as quickly as possible, those marauders of Africa who will tread the soil of Guinea-Bissau."

"Rather than discourage our fighters," the communiqué continued, "this revolting crime should further increase their hatred of colonial domination and serve as a lesson for the rising African movement for emancipation."

The communiqué concluded by paying tribute to Cabral — the founder, organizer and guide of the Party — and calling for a general mobilization in the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

MESSAGE FROM SEKOU TOURE

CONAKRY, January 22 (TASS). — In a message to the heads of 40 African states, Chile, Mexico, Cuba and Sweden; the Secretary General of the UN; the General Secretary of the OAU; and the Pan-African women's, trade union and youth organizations, Ahmed Sékou Touré, President of Guinea, reported on the murder of Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde. His message emphasizes the fact that this crime, perpetrated by a group of mercenaries at the service of Portuguese colonialism, is a crime against all Africa.

WORLDWIDE REPERCUSSIONS

CONAKRY, January 22 (PL). — The declarations of general condemnation and international grief over the murder of revolutionary leader Amilcar Cabral were headed by a statement issued by the central office of

the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC).

"From now on," the statement points out, "the name of Amilcar Cabral will be a banner for the PAIGC fighters in their struggle against our sworn enemy."

"Comrades, continue your offensive. All Africa and all progressive mankind is at your side."

Pravda, official organ of the Central Committee of the CPSU, said, "The process of the final liberation of Guinea-Bissau will never be stopped by force or cowardly assassination. Amilcar Cabral is one of the most recent victims of the 500 years of Portuguese domination in Guinea, where the colonialists applied a policy of overt pillage and bloody terror."

A telegram sent by Luigi Longo and Enrico Berlinguer, leaders of the Communist Party of Italy, reads, "The life of Comrade Amilcar Cabral forms an important part of the history of the struggle for the emancipation of Africa."

Rada, organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, gave front-page coverage to the murder of the General Secretary of the PAIGC.

The thousands of messages of condolence received in Conakry include one from UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, in which he deeply deplored "the brutal act of violence perpetrated against a man for whom I had the highest respect."

MESSAGE FROM BOUMEDIENE

ALGIERS, January 22 (PL). — "The murder of Amilcar Cabral is a call to all African peoples to increase their vigilance and to close ranks in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism," President Houari Boumediene stated in a message to his Guinean colleague, Ahmed Sékou Touré.

"By resorting to the murder of revolutionary leaders, Portuguese colonialism is revealing the failure of its policy and its powerlessness to break the determination of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique to attain their freedom."

"Your people, closely united in solidarity with the people of Guinea-Bissau, will frustrate this new plot, just as they thwarted the November 22 attack."

EXPRESSIONS OF CONDOLENCE FROM SOVIET ORGANIZATIONS

MOSCOW, January 22 (TASS). — The world has learned of yet another crime perpetrated by the imperialist reaction: the murder of Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the PAIGC.

As the telegram of condolence sent by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace reported, the news of Amilcar Cabral's death brought sorrow to the hearts of the Soviet people.

To the people of the Soviet Union, Amilcar Cabral

symbolized the heroic struggle of the people of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands and others against the yoke of Portuguese domination and for the liberation of their country and the triumph of the ideas of peace. The Soviet people are completely in solidarity with that struggle. They have given and will continue to give every kind of support to the peoples fighting for freedom and independence.

A message of condolence was also sent by the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Asian and African Countries.

The Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR sent a message expressing its profound sorrow over the treacherous murder of Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, "a martyr of the African people's struggle for independence and for the final eradication of colonialism in the African countries."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, January 22 (PL). — In a cable sent to the PAIGC representative and observer at the UN today, Salvador Allende, President of Chile, expressed his sorrow and that of the Chilean people over the tragic death of Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, "a martyr of the African people's struggle for independence and for the final eradication of colonialism in the African countries."

STATEMENTS BY LUIS CABRAL

DAKAR, January 22 (TASS). — Speaking at a mass rally held in the city of Ziguinchor, Senegal, Luis Cabral, member of the Political Bureau of the PAIGC, said, "The murder of Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, will not break the will of the people of Guinea-Bissau, who will continue the struggle for liberation until final victory is attained."

The residents of Casamance, capital of the southern Senegalese province of the same name, which borders on Guinea-Bissau, gathered yesterday to demonstrate their grief and voiced an irate protest against the crime perpetrated by international imperialism and colonialism in the African countries.

PORTUGAL ACCUSED OF TRYING TO SOW DIVISION IN RANKS OF THE PAIGC

DAKAR, January 22 (PL). — Samora Machel, President of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), said that the crime committed against Amilcar Cabral will serve to strengthen the parties' determination to keep on fighting for freedom.

In a statement made public in this capital, Machel said that the Portuguese colonialists are trying to sow division in the ranks of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde and amidst the population of the liberated zones by resorting to tribalism and racism.

STATEMENT BY THE MPLA

BRAZZAVILLE, January 22 (TASS). — "Caetano's colonial regime, supported by international imperialism, is resorting to murder in an effort to thwart the African peoples' victorious advance toward total liberation," said a statement issued in Brazzaville by the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola following the murder of Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde.

PORTUGAL: NO COMMENT

LAGOS, Nigeria, January 22 (AP). — Reports from Guinea charge Portuguese agents with the murder of Amilcar Cabral, leader of the rebellion in Portuguese Guinea. The Portuguese Government refused to make any comment.

AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS EXPRESS DEEP SORROW

DAR ES SALAAM, January 22 (PL). — "The murder of Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), constitutes another attempt by the colonialists to eliminate the fighters for freedom," says a statement issued here by the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

"The liberation movements expressed their condolences and deep sorrow for the loss of Cabral.

"The crime will serve to intensify the struggle over every front."

Speaking in this capital, Rashide Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanzania, expressed the indignation of the people and Government of Tanzania over the murder of Amilcar Cabral and urged all organizations to continue the struggle with renewed strength.

John Molelele, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania, said that the struggle for independence will continue in spite of Cabral's death. He recalled the assassination of Eduardo Mondlane, leader of the liberation movement of Mozambique, in 1969 and said that the movement is now stronger than ever before.

PUBLISHED: 1/28 AND 2/7/73

ESSENCIAL CABRAL

BY GABRIEL MOLINA

as he arrived in Havana in 1965 to attend the Tricontinental Conference.

The personal experiences that resulted from that contact led him to tell us in 1967: "We particularly want to emphasize the tireless efforts — sacrifices which we appreciate very highly — that the people of Cuba, a small country without any great resources, is a country that is struggling against the blockade imposed by the U.S. and other imperialists, are making in order to give effective aid to our struggle. This serves as a constant source of encouragement to us, and it also helps to strengthen the solidarity between our Party and the Cuban Party, and our people and the Cuban people, more and more with every passing day. We feel that the Cuban people are Africans. All you have to do is see Cuba and what the Cubans are like to realize this. The ties of blood, history and political option that unite us confirm this..."

All of Amilcar's tenacity and theoretical knowledge was required to organize and maintain the struggle for over ten years in a country still lacking the characteristics of a nation. Moreover, "it is one thing to struggle in an environment in which everyone knows what rain, floods, lightning storms, typhoons and tornadoes are, and quite another to do so where the natural phenomena can be interpreted as the product of the will of the spirits..."

This tiny West African nation was subjected to a long colonial night that kept it in a state of backwardness and poverty right from the moment Portuguese navigator Nuno Tristão set foot in the country in 1482 and set up commercial ventures for the slave trade and the exploitation of ivory and other tropical products much sought after in Europe.

More recently, in our time, the presence of such minerals as bauxite, iron and oil has aroused the greed of Esso Standard Oil, which operates in Guinea-Bissau

along with the Diamond Purchasing and Trading Co. Société Générale de Belgique, Industrial Distributors Limited, Morgan Guaranty, Oppenheimer's Anglo American Co., De Beers Consolidated Mines and other international firms — the same ones that operate in Angola, the Congo, Thailand, Brazil, Venezuela and the rest of the Third World.

Amilcar Cabral was one of the 14 Guineans who had obtained university degrees in Lisbon in 1961. He worked as an agronomical engineer in Bissau and Angola, and in 1962 he founded the Movement for the Independence of Guinea, which gave way to the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) in 1965. In 1961, the Party initiated armed struggle.

He needed all the experience he had gained in the university, both in student struggles and in agronomy, to organize education and agricultural production in the poverty-stricken liberated areas, in the tabancas, where the farmers who constitute 90 percent of the 900,000 inhabitants of so-called Portuguese Guinea live.

Now, when more than two thirds of the country has been liberated, when the United Nations Committee on Decolonization has recognized that the PAIGC is the legitimate representative of the people of Guinea-Bissau, when this country was preparing to proclaim itself as yet another African state with a part of its territory occupied by a foreign power and when most of the nations in the world would have recognized the Guinean fighters as the government of their country, the enemy has again resorted to all possible means — the murder of the leader of the PAIGC — to strike a crushing blow at the legitimate aspirations of the people.

Even though all the circumstances behind the murder have not been completely cleared up as yet, President Sékou Touré has announced that the main participants in the crime — "hired killers, professionals of subversion, prepared and corrupted by the special services of

anachronistic Portuguese colonialism" — have been captured.

In November 1970, during the mercenary-Portuguese attack on Conakry, Amilcar Cabral's home was attacked by bazooka fire, and the guerrilla leader said, "There are white and black mercenaries who are dumb enough to try it again."

From the moment of his remarks at the Tricontinental Conference, imperialism knew that he rejected a neocolonialist adventure — "because the essential feature of imperialist domination — the negation of the historic process of the dominated people by means of the violent usurpation of the freedom of the process of development of the nation's productive forces — remains intact under colonialism and neocolonialism. This fact, which is at the heart of the two apparently different forms of imperialist domination, seems to us to be very important for the ideology and actions of the national liberation movements, both during the struggle and after independence has been won. In view of the basic features of the world economy in our time, as well as our experience in the anti-imperialist struggle, the main focus of the national liberation struggle is the struggle against what is known as neocolonialism. Knowing that he would always stand firm, imperialism resorted to the weapon it was most familiar with: intrigue and murder."

Thus, the life — but not the work — of "one of the most clear-sighted and brilliant leaders in Africa," as Fidel Castro described him, was cut short.

Today the people bid farewell to another friend and revolutionary leader and, as they recall his firm determination, forged in brilliant leaders in Africa, of awakening Africa, they greet evidence of the necessary war, the total war, through which they will achieve their objectives.

It is a militant, fighting farewell. PUBLISHED: 1/28/73