

Documents written by Amilcar Cabral / Documents écrits par Amilcar Cabral

Amilcar Cabral
National Liberation and Culture

Abstract

This text was originally delivered on February 20, 1970; as part of the Eduardo Mondlane (1) Memorial Lecture Series at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, under the auspices of The Program of Eastern African Studies. It was translated from the French by Maureen Webster.

<http://www.ewo.com/~lucumi/cabral.html> (posted by [runoko rashidi](#))

Amilcar Cabral
A Bio-Chronology
<http://www.nathanielturner.com/amilcarmacabral.htm>

Cabral, Amilcar
Unité et Lutte , 1980
Editions: Maspero petite collection, 1980

Documents written on Amilcar Cabral / Documents écrits sur Amilcar Cabral

Welsh-Asante,-Kariamuu
Philosophy and Dance in Africa: The Views of Cabral and Fanon
Journal-of-Black-Studies; 1990, 21, 2, Dec, 224-232

Abstract:

An examination of the philosophies of two key contemporary African intellectuals, Amilcar Cabral & Frantz Fanon (respectively, Return to the Source, New York: Monthly Review Press, 1973; & The Wretched of the Earth, New York: Grove, 1963), regarding African dance & culture. Their artistic views were based in the politics of their respective countries, Guinea & Algeria, where their cultural ideas were formulated & where they both considered themselves revolutionaries. Cabral accepted both of the traditional forms of African dance, the recreational & the ritualistic, while Fanon sought to find coherent forms that would maintain the integrity of traditional African dance. Their contradictory commitments raise questions with regard to freedom & personal choice. Traditional dance forms as seen by Cabral provide a context within which artists can engage in struggles of nationalism & revolution. In this perspective, African dancers & choreographers are committed to the highest expression of human culture, doing their duty, as Cabral says, as best they can within the context of their time. 4 References. J. W. Stanton (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Magubane,-Bernard
Toward a Sociology of National Liberation from Colonialism: Cabral's Legacy
Contemporary-Marxism; 1983, 7, fall, 5-27.

Abstract:

A discussion of components involved in the success of the revolution in Guinea-Bissau & Cape Verde. Under the leadership of Amilcar Cabral, the peasantry was mobilized into an active revolutionary force. The development of a mature proletariat, hampered by colonial rule, is seen to have been promoted by the national liberation project. Cabral's sociological analyses of Portuguese colonial rule are argued to have revealed to African colonists the nature of their situation, thus spurring them on to revolutionary action. The importance of Cabral's ideas of revolution for current theory are suggested, & their impact on the present struggle of the African National Congress against apartheid discussed. R. McCarthy (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Robinson,-Cedric-J.
Amilcar Cabral and the Dialectic of Portuguese Colonialism
Radical-America; 1981, 15, 3, May-June, 39-57

Abstract:

A review of the events leading to the revolution in Guinea-Bissau against Portuguese control, & of the role played by the successful movement's leading revolutionary theorist, head of the army of liberation & diplomat, Amilcar Cabral. Son of educated & socially sensitive parents, Cabral's social consciousness was influenced by early life under Portuguese rule, agricultural disasters in Cape Verde, & antifascist protest movements in Lisbon, where Cabral went to study at the end of WWII. Cabral's influence in Africa extended beyond Guinea-Bissau & the Cape Verde Islands, as the success of the revolution there against the Portuguese encouraged later independence movements in Mozambique, Angola, & other African states. Cabral was assassinated in 1973. D. Dunseath (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Lyon,-Judson-M.
Marxism and Ethno-Nationalism in Guinea-Bissau, 1956-76
Ethnic-and-Racial-Studies; 1980, 3, 2, Apr, 156-168.

Abstract:

One of the characteristic features of African politics at present is that national loyalties & state boundaries are not coterminous. Marxist movements have tended to stress social class rather than ethnicity in this situation; this was apparent in the activities of the Partido Africano de Independencia da Guinea-Bissau e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) over the period 1956-1974. Its leader, Amilcar Cabral, & its other founders stressed social class rather than ethnicity. All came from the small elite of commercial & civil service workers, & did not have ethnic groups with which to identify. Guinea-Bissau in fact had 18 recognizable rural ethnic groups in 1952/53, of whose members about 49% can be classified in one overall cultural grouping, the Senegambians. It was among these ethnic groups that the PAIGC first sought peasant recruits after determining that the working class alone was too small to offer a political base. Groups that did not share Cabral's Marxist approach united in 1962 as the Frente de Luta pela Independencia Nacional de Guinea-Bissau (FLING). Ethnic groups had varied loyalties, with one group, the Fula, supporting the Portuguese, & another, the Manjaco, supporting FLING, while the Senegambians largely supported PAIGC. PAIGC's success may in fact be due more to its ethnic

basis than to its social class basis. Guinea-Bissau, since its independence in 1974 under PAIGC leadership, offers a test case of the ability of socialist parties to overcome ethnic diversity. W. H. Stoddard (Copyright 1982, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Robinson,-Cedric

Domination and Imitation: Xala and the Emergence of the Black Bourgeoisie

Race-and-Class; 1980, 22, 2, autumn, 147-158.

Abstract

In both his writings & his cinematic works, Sembene Ousmane, the Senegalese novelist & film-maker, has directly & indirectly demonstrated the dilemmas & problematics characteristic of the intelligentsia in Third World societies. An attempt is made to situate Sembene's treatment of the ideological & psychological ambivalences of this stratum in the contexts of formal analytical traditions established by Frantz Fanon & Amilcar Cabral, & the theoretical approach to the petite bourgeoisie founded by Karl Marx. The development of Sembene's perception of this stratum spawned by colonialism is reconstructed through a review of his biography & his literary & cinematic efforts. In both the novel Xala (no publication information provided), & the film of the same title, Sembene sustains the pursuit of the articulation of the conflicts resultant of French colonialism in Africa. Just as his previous works have engaged such issues as mass opposition to colonialism, trade unionism, the psychological isolation of immigrant African workers, French racism & xenophobia, & the role of African women in militant social movements, in Xala, Sembene explores the social & political impotence & corruptibility of the petite bourgeoisie. Ultimately, it is Sembene's own ambivalence toward African culture & native social structures that compels him toward an unreconstructed Marxist liberationist ideology. In the absence of a sustained revolutionary tradition in Senegal, Sembene's persistent matching of what Cabral termed "national culture" against the convenience of class analysis finds the former inadequate. As such, Sembene diverges from the discoveries found in the thought of such figures as Aime Cesaire, George Padmore, C. L. R. James, Richard Wright, Cabral, & Fanon. AA (Copyright 1982, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Washington,-Shirley

New Institutions for Development in Guinea-Bissau

Black-Scholar; 1980, 11, 5, May-June, 14-23.

Abstract:

Described is the successful liberation movement in Guinea-Bissau, West Africa, & the social & revolutionary philosophy of its late great leader, Amilcar Cabral. Cabral foresaw that true liberation from colonialism meant that African people must control their own wealth. Examination of the political, economic, & educational institutions of this "sovereign, democratic, anticolonialist & antiimperialist" state makes it apparent that goals of noncapitalist development & the eradication of middle-man exploitation (eg, through People's Stores) are being achieved. Educational systems in Guinea-Bissau emphasize the interdependence of mental & manual efforts (as in schools where students grow their own food). 4 Photographs. Modified Author Conclusion (Copyright 1982, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Nwafor,-Azinna

Liberation and Pan-Africanism

Monthly-Review; 1973, 25, 6, Nov, 12-28.

Abstract:

The Pan-African movement is in utter disarray & independent Africa is suffering under neocolonial subservience to imperialism partly because of the limitations of bourgeois nationalist ideologies & strategies for decolonization. The historical movement of Pan-Africanism led by W. E. B. Du Bois & later by Kwame Nkrumah sought a unity imposed from above & not one emanating from a mass base. Consequently, the Pan-African movement remained abstract & ethereal, led by New World blacks alienated by Western racism, in search of privileges from colonial powers for "civilized" Africans only. The Pan-African conferences of the 20th century met in Western capitals & not clandestinely in Africa. Their participants bound themselves to pursue their goals by constitutional nonviolent methods in the face of imperialist aggression. Their adherents were largely the scattered intelligentsia & not the masses back in Africa. When the former colonies were granted independence, the bureaucratic-military machine of the colonial administration, & the economic institutions of imperialist design were not dismantled, but merely transferred or inherited. The emerging authoritarian, exploitive, & elitist regimes adopted a series of contradictory political positions: anticommunism but antiimperialism; national liberation along with abstract nonviolence; & nonalignment yet economic development through foreign investment. Attempts at forging a union of African states were really efforts by neocolonial regimes to consolidate their power over the still exploited & demobilized masses. Genuine Pan-Africanism, as espoused by Franz Fanon & Amilcar Cabral, means the development of the national productive forces through socialist institutions by awakened workers & peasants. This requires the destruction of neocolonial structures, through armed struggle if necessary, by a truly internationalist movement that breaks the bonds of the village universe & tribalism & progressively integrates itself with other African & world revolutionary currents. A. Karmen (Copyright 1975, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

McCollester,-Charles

The Political Thought of Amilcar Cabral

Monthly-Review; 1973, 24, 10, Mar, 10-21.

Abstract

Amilcar Cabral was a leader of the Partido Africano da Independencia da Guine e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) for 10 yrs during its struggle to gain nat'l liberation from Portuguese colonialism. Cabral's aim was to develop an analysis of the role of social class's & culture in the conflict between neocolonialism & the autonomous development of nat'l productive forces. Whereas accurate & detailed knowledge of the colonized is demanded by imperialist admin'ors to better pacify & control subject peoples, Cabral used such studies to determine the capacities for resistance to domination. Colonialism & neo-colonialism attempt to preserve ethnic diff's & traditional tribal ruling groups in order to divide & rule, but the dynamics of econ expansion demands the destruction of the soc structure, culture & identity of these groups. Therefore, the cultural integrity of the peasant villages remote from the metropolis provides the basis for nat'l resistance. The crucial, pol'al struggle that must be waged is the re-Africanization of the native petty-bourgeois intelligentsia that finds itself alienated & marginal, between the foreign rulers & the culturally secure masses. Only this class feels both the daily injustices & humiliations from direct contact with colonialism & the general conditions imposed upon the masses, & only this class has the requisite skills & tools necessary to initiate the liberation struggle & the development of the new society. Under the guidance of a revolutionary vanguard, Cabral proposed an alliance between the petty bourgeois intelligentsia, the peasantry, the emerging proletariat & the declassé groups, to fight to regain the right of every people, usurped by imperialism, to forge their own history. A. Karmen (Copyright 1974, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Copans,-Jean

Economies and Political Struggles of Contemporary Black Africa. On Several Recent Works; Economies et Luttes Politiques de l'Afrique Noire Contemporaine. Sur Quelques Ouvrages Recents

Homme; 1972, 12, 3, Jul-Sep, 119-131.

Abstract

A critique of works by Samir Amin, J. Suret-Canale, Majhemout Diop, Samuel Ikoku, Cleophas Kamitatu, Amilcar Cabral, & others. The first 2 are Marxists in the Western tradition; Amin developed the idea of "peripheral capitalism" in relation to African econ's, applying it most successfully to his study of the Ivory Coast. Suret-Canale gave a detailed analysis of the economy of Guinea. But it is the studies by African militants such as Diop, Ikoku, Kamitatu & Cabral that seem most revelatory. A proper understanding of the "exp's with socialism" in such countries as Nigeria & Guinea requires an inside view of the struggles of interest groups, a view denied to Western scholars. In addition, since they have the practical problem of mobilizing their countrymen, these militants are less likely to fall into the simplifications of conventional Marxist theory. A. Shaw (Copyright 1974, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Diop, Thierno

Alternatives au neo-liberalisme en Afrique: l'actualite d'Amilcar Cabral. Social and political regionalisation movements: towards an effective alternative to the African crisis: Dakar special large workshop, 9-12 April 2001 / Third World Forum, African Office, 8p; Dakar: TWF, 2001

Abstract:

Amilcar Cabral occupies a particular place in the history of national liberation movements in Africa. This paper shows that the topicality of Cabral's writings resides in his analysis of imperialism, colonial domination and the confirmation of these conclusions in the current, neo-liberal context. Reference is made to Cabral's conception of imperialism as the final stage of capitalism and of colonial domination.

These ideas are then applied to the modern experience of capitalism and neo-liberalism. The conclusion calls for a post-capitalist alternative to globalisation.

Africa Institute

Forrest, J. B. [Joshua Bernard Forrest]

Guinea-Bissau since independence: a decade of domestic power struggles.

Journal of Modern African Studies, vol. 25, no. 1, p. 95-116, 1987

Abstract:

The national political arena in Guinea-Bissau has been marked since the assassination of Amilcar Cabral in 1973 by profound struggles for power among competing institutions, leaders, and ethnic groups that have been significantly affected by the rice-producing peasantry. A review of political developments in the country during the period 1974-1985 shows that the institutionalization of a political system substantively dominated by the PAIGC, has only been possible as the result of a long struggle for national power, in particular, the military intervention of 1980, the achievement of party control over the government, the defeat of a series of challenges to Vieira's Presidency, the 1983 deflection of a threatened army coup, the reinvigoration of the JAAC (Juventude Africana Amilcar Cabral), the formation of presidentially commanded security agencies, and the reestablishment of an elected Popular National Assembly.

ASC Leiden

Parti africain de l'indépendance du Cap-Vert (PAICV)

Pour Cabral: symposium international Amilcar Cabral: Praia, Cap-Vert, 17-20

janvier 1983. Paris; Dakar: Présence africaine, cop. 1987; 486 p

Abstract:

Communications presentees a un colloque sur la pensee et l'oeuvre d'Amilcar Cabral organise a l'occasion du 10e anniversaire de son assassinat. L'ouvrage se compose de cinq parties: Allocutions d'ouverture - Trente communications groupees autour de cinq themes (la personnalite de Cabral dans le contexte de son epoque, sa theorie revolutionnaire, la dimension culturelle dans son oeuvre, sa pratique revolutionnaire, et l'universalite dans sa theorie) - Messages - Seance de cl^oture - Declaration de Praia.

ASC Leiden

Revolution and Counter-revolution in Africa: Essays in Contemporary Politics.
London: Zed Books; pp.130; 1987

Abstract:

Presents a summary analysis of the relevance of Marxism as a scientific discipline of enquiry. Discusses a theory of national liberation that is consistent with historical materialism, based on the ideas of Amilcar Cabral. Examines major obstacles to genuine liberation and development. Provides a case study of the first revolutionary struggle in Africa, that of Zaire.

Galli, Rosemary E.
Amilcar Cabral and rural transformation in Guinea-Bissau: a preliminary critique.
Rural Africana, N°. 25/26, p. 55-73, 1986

Abstract:

This paper examines rural development policy in Guinea-Bissau and the failure of the State to mobilize the peasantry. Two of the most successful rural development projects in Guinea-Bissau are cited to illustrate the problems of policy in the countryside and, in particular, the essential role of politics in engaging the peasants in their own development. The paper focuses on the writings of Amilcar Cabral, whose influence is pervasive in government and party pronouncements, and shows that Cabral formulated an idealistic conception of the State's role and ignored the crucial power relationship of the State to the Guinean peasantry. In both of the projects discussed, the effect of the government's development policy appears to be a certain dependency of the peasants on the State.

ASC Leiden

Chabal, Patrick
Party, state and socialism in Guinea-Bissau.[Parti, Etat, et Socialisme en Guinée-Bissau]
Canadian Journal of African Studies, v 17, no 2, 1983, p 189-210.

Abstract:

Cet article analyse le développement politique de la Guinée-Bissau depuis l'indépendance (1974). Deux questions s'imposent: (1) quelle est l'importance politique de l'héritage de la guerre de libération populaire que le Partido africano da independencia de Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) a mené avec succès pour son indépendance? (2) dans quelle mesure est-ce que l'état a pu initier le développement du socialisme? Dans une première partie l'auteur analyse l'importance politique d'une guerre populaire pour la transformation possible de la société guinéenne. Il examine ensuite la nature de l'état post-colonial et de ses liens avec son prédécesseur colonial. Dans la seconde partie il s'interroge sur le socialisme en Guinée-Bissau, un pays dont les options sont sévèrement restreintes de par sa position dans le système économique mondial. L'auteur montre comment le succès du PAIGC pendant la guerre de libération nationale devait permettre au parti d'établir un état fort et bien distinct à l'indépendance. Cependant les problèmes économiques et sociaux auxquels le nouveau gouvernement a dû faire face ont provoqué des fissures dans l'appareil de l'état et au sein même du parti. L'article suggère que ces contradictions politiques reflètent les difficultés d'une politique socialiste homogène ou même cohérente dans un pays où le sous-développement économique, le manque de ressources, l'absence de cadres administratifs compétents et surs, et les tensions inhérentes à un système politique où la volonté démocratique se heurte à la rigidité bureaucratique, font obstacle sérieux à toute avancée socialiste. De fait, le coup d'état de Novembre 1980 s'explique par l'acuité de ces contradictions et par la volonté de résoudre ces problèmes par un retour à la "ligne de Cabral".

IBISCUS

JEGOU, J.

L'Afrique Lusophone dix ans après la mort d'Amilcar Cabral

Afrique Contemporaine, Vol. 22. N°. 127. 1983.- P. 28-33

Abstract:

Bilan de la situation politique et économique en Afrique lusophone en 1983.

IBISCUS

Amilcar Lopes "Abel Djassi"

AMILCAR CABRAL (1924-1973)

Abstract

Amilcar CABRAL est le père de la nation et il reste l'un des plus importants théoriciens de la Révolution africaine. Né à Bafata (Guinée bissau) d'un père capverdien et d'une mère guinéenne, il a suivi des études secondaires au Lycée Gil Eanes de São Vicente (Cap Vert), suivies d'études universitaires à l'Institut d'agronomie de Lisbonne (Portugal). Dans les années 1950, il fait la connaissance de ses futurs compagnons d'armes avec qui il va jouer un rôle déterminant pour l'indépendance de la Guinée portugaise et du Cap Vert. En 1952, il est engagé comme agronome au service des autorités coloniales, et il retourne en Guinée portugaise pour travailler. En 1956, il fonde le PAIGC (Partido Africano para a Independencia da Guiné e de Cabo Verde) avec son demi-frère Luis CABRAL, Aristide PEREIRA et Rafael BARBOZA à Bissau. Le mouvement de lutte anti-coloniale débute concrètement avec la grève des dockers de Bissau en 1959. L'année 1963 marque le début de la lutte armée sur le sol guinéen. Les troupes armées du PAIGC remportent plusieurs victoires face aux soldats de la métropole portugaise, mais Amilcar CABRAL ne vivra pas assez longtemps pour assister à l'indépendance de la Guinée portugaise et du Cap Vert. Il est assassiné le 20 janvier 1973 à Conakry.

José Pedro Castanheira

Qui a fait tuer Amilcar Cabral ? Préface de René Pelissier

ISBN : 2-7475-4419-2 • juin 2003 • 270 pages

Abstract

Amilcar Cabral a été assassiné juste devant chez lui en Guinée-Conakry, dans la nuit du 20 janvier 1973. On ignore qui, dans l'ombre, a organisé le crime du chef principal des mouvements de libération des colonies portugaises. Est-ce une faction bissau-guinéenne noire qui n'acceptait pas la direction des Capverdiens et des Métis ? Quel a été le rôle de Sékou Touré ? Et celui de la police politique de la dictature portugaise ? Ce livre, écrit sur un ton journalistique, cherche à élucider ces interrogations. Un hommage à une grande figure de l'Histoire de l'Afrique.

Tobias Engel

La seconde mort d'Amilcar Cabral. ... avril 2003

www.monde-diplomatique.fr/index/sujet/afrique

Abstract

Longtemps perçu comme un modèle original, le développement « à la cap-verdienne » s'est coulé dans le moule de l'économie mondialisée. L'ancienne colonie portugaise se contente de jouer sans imagination de l'aide internationale. Pariant sur d'hypothétiques ressources pétrolières, le pays se rapproche de Washington. Au Cap-Vert comme en Guinée-Bissau - où un coup d'État a eu lieu mi-septembre -, c'est l'héritage social d'Amilcar Cabral, assassiné il y a trente ans, qu'on dilapide.

M. Michel Lesourd et M. André-Corsino Tolentino

réagissent ensemble à l'article de Tobias Engel « [La seconde mort d'Amilcar Cabral](#) » (Le Monde diplomatique, novembre 2003).

In :Le Monde diplomatique, juin 2004 Page 2.

www.monde-diplomatique.fr/2004/06/A/11257 - 13k

Oscar Oramas Oliva,

Amilcar Cabral Un précurseur de l'indépendance africaine.

Traduit de l'espagnol par Yves Coleman ISBN 2-911571-39-8 ;199 pages ; 116F

Abstract :

Amilcar Cabral, précurseur de l'indépendance africaine et des peuples du tiers monde, fut assassiné le 20 janvier 1973. A l'occasion du vingt-cinquième anniversaire de sa mort, cet ouvrage décrit les origines de sa famille, les milieux dans lesquels il a grandi et forgé ses premiers rêves de libération ; ses études au Portugal, son œuvre littéraire, son évolution politique ; sa contribution à la fondation du MPLA ; ses rapports avec les autres organisations indépendantistes des colonies portugaises et avec des chefs d'Etat comme Sékou Touré et Léopold Sédar Senghor. Ce livre relate certains faits, inconnus du grand public.

Patrick Chabal, David Anderson (Editor), Carolyn Brown (Editor), Christopher Clapham (Editor), Michael Gomez (Editor), Patrick Manning (Editor), David Robinson (Editor)
Amilcar Cabral: Revolutionary Leadership and People's War (African Studies)

Abstract:

This book, first published in 1983 by Cambridge University Press and now issued for the first time in paperback with a new preface, tells the story of Amilcar Cabral who, as head of PAIGC, Guinea-Bissau's nationalist movement, became one of Africa's foremost revolutionary leaders.

In less than twenty years of active political life, Cabral led Guinea-Bissau's nationalists to the most complete political and military success ever achieved by an African political movement against a colonial power. At the time of his death in 1973, months before Guinea-Bissau became independent, his influence extended well beyond the Lusophone world and Africa. Friends and foes alike admired his political acumen and skills and saw in him a potential leader of a non-aligned movement. His writings have shown him to be a sophisticated analyst of the social, economic, and political factors which have affected and continue to affect the developing world.

At a time when there is a general sense of despondency about the future of Africa, as well as cynicism about its political elites, it is instructive to be reminded that the continent has produced a political leader of Cabral's caliber. --This text refers to the [Paperback](#) edition.

Patrick Chabal's Amilcar Cabral is a first-rate political biography of Amilcar Cabral. Indeed, this work is the most thorough, critical, and objective source of information and analysis of this important African democratic revolutionary that I have come across. Chabal tells a thorough and compelling story of Cabral and critically analyzes the development of his revolutionary philosophy and political skills within the context of colonial Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau. I highly recommend this work to anyone looking for a rigorous source on this important democratic philosopher and African revolutionary. Chabal also gives us a detailed contextual account of Cape Verde and "Portuguese Guinea," and the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde) during Cabral's time. -- This text refers to an out of print or unavailable edition of this title

Amilcar Cabral's theory of class suicide and revolutionary socialism / Meisenhelder, Tom.
In: Monthly Review; 11/1/1993;

Abstract

This is a most difficult time for revolutionary socialists. The rapid collapse and disintegration of the Soviet Union, the electoral defeat of the Sandinistas, the many problems of Cuba, and the demise of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism in Africa all force a serious questioning of basic ideas and strategies. It is a time when global capital seems to rule nearly unchallenged throughout the world. If revolutionary socialism is to be revitalized, received truths about revolution and socialism must be reviewed. Serious questions must be asked. Why so many failed revolutions ending in... .. Fortunately, there is a revolutionary socialist theorist whose ideas directly address this situation, Amilcar Cabral.(1) Amilcar Cabral Amilcar Cabral was the revolutionary socialist leader of the national liberation movement that freed Guinea-Bissau ...

http://www.highbeam.com/library/doc0.asp?docid=1G1:14541128&dtype=0~0&dinst=&author=Meisenhelder%2C%20Tom&title=Amilcar%20Cabral%27s%20theory%20of%20class%20suicide%20and%20revolutionarysocialism.&date=11/01/1993&refid=ency_botnm

Cohen, Sylvester
Amilcar Cabral: an extraction from the literature

In : Monthly Review; 12/1/1998;

Abstract:

A study of the political and military strategies which Amilcar Cabral used in fighting for independence against the Portuguese in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands is presented. Cabral has been hailed as the most original revolutionary that Africa has produced in modern times.

There can be no doubt that Amilcar Cabral is the most original political and revolutionary thinker Africa has produced in modern times. What is often overlooked and less well known is that Cabral was an innovative and important military thinker within the context of Africa and the Third World. The purpose...

http://www.highbeam.com/library/doc0.asp?docid=1G1:53590417&dtype=0~0&dist=&author=Cohen%2C%20Sylvester&title=Amilcar%20Cabral%3A%20an%20extraction%20from%20the%20literature.&date=12/01/1998&refid=ency_botnm

AMÍLCAR CABRAL

Libertador, 1924-1973

http://www.vidaslusofonas.pt/amilcar_cabral.htm

The Quotable Cabral

<http://www.nathanielturner.com/amilcarchabralquotable.htm>

Kalamu ya Salaam

The Murder of Amilcar Cabral

<http://www.nathanielturner.com/murderofamilcarchabral.htm>

Carlos Pinto Santos

AMÍLCAR CABRAL *Freedom fighter, 1924-1973*

http://www.vidaslusofonas.pt/amilcar_cabral_2.htm

Ana Maria Cabral

Amilcar Cabral

<http://www.umassd.edu/SpecialPrograms/caboverde/acaddress.html>

Cabral, Amilcar - A Tribute Features a spirited description of GuineaBissaus and Cape Verdes famous PanAfrican independence leader.

<http://www.sacp.org.za/docs/history/dadoo-19.html>

Carlos Pinto Santos

Amilcar Cabral (EV) AMLCAR CABRAL. Freedom fighter 1924-1973.. ... WHEN IT ALL HAPPENED... 1924 Amilcar Cabral is born on September 12 in Bafat Guinea. ... http://www.vidaslusofonas.pt/amilcar_cabral_2.htm

Mario de Andrade

Cabral, Amilcar - The Man and the Struggle

book Unity and Struggle describes Cabral and his ability to lead the people of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau to freedom. <http://www.umassd.edu/specialprograms/caboverde/racabral.html>

AMLICAR CABRAL and the REVOLUTION IN GUINEA-BISSAU

Abstract

... Amilcar Cabral leader of the revolution made major contributions to revolutionary theory strategy and practice. But unlike the ... <http://www.cny.cuny.edu/humanities/jaffee/histori>

Cabral, Amilcar

The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition; April 22, 2004

Abstract

CABRAL, AMLICAR [Cabral, Amilcar] , 1924-73, revolutionary leader of Guinea-Bissau. Returning from ... nationalist movement (PAIGC). By 1959, Portuguese repression prompted Cabral to adopt guerrilla tactics. By 1973 when he was assassinated, the ...

Raymond A. Almeida

CABRAL : THE MAN AND THE STRUGGLE (noskunos@erols.com)
www.umassd.edu/SpecialPrograms/caboverde/racabral.html

Documents on portuguese / Documents en portugais

Mario De Andrade

Volumi Pubblicati - Centro **Cabral**

... Press, 1983 **Amilcar Cabral** el'indipendenza dell'Africa Torino : Angeli, 1984 **Amilcar Cabral** : essai de **biographie** politique Paris : Maspero ...

Abstract :

Amilcar Lopes Cabral non è stato soltanto il principale artefice dell'indipendenza della Guinea-Bissau e delle isole di Capo Verde, ma anche uno dei più importanti ideologi e politici dell'intero processo di decolonizzazione africano. Nasce nel 1924 da genitori capoverdiani nella Guinea allora nota come Guinea portoghese; studia a Lisbona e ritorna in Guinea nel 1952. E' in questi anni che matura il suo dissenso nei confronti del regime portoghese. Dopo un periodo in Angola, nel 1956, torna in patria per fondare un partito clandestino, il PAIGC (Partito africano per l'indipendenza della Guinea e Capo Verde); successivamente crea il FLGCV (Fronte per la Liberazione della Guinea e del Capo Verde), aperto a tutti i partiti politici, che stabilisce come obiettivo l'immediata conquista dell'indipendenza e che dà vita ad un vero e proprio conflitto con il regime portoghese. Cabral muore nel 1963, assassinato da un membro del PAIGC a Conakry, nello stesso anno in cui la Guinea portoghese diventa indipendente come Guinea Bissau. E' stato ucciso quando ormai stava per raggiungere l'obiettivo di tutta la vita: la fine del colonialismo portoghese, la conquista dell'indipendenza del Guinea e del capo Verde.

<http://www2.iperbole.bologna.it/bologna/amicabr/cabral.html>