



## guerrilla fronts

# Thumbnail Sketch of Chad

### a) Geographic location

The Republic of Chad forms part of Tropical Africa and is located between Parallels 8 and 24 (North).

It is bounded on the east by the Republic of Sudan, on the north by the Kingdom of Lybia, on the west by the Republic of Niger, on the south east by Cameroon and Nigeria, on the south by the Republic of Central Africa.

Chad has a total population of 3 500 000 inhabitants and covers 1 284 000 km<sup>2</sup>.

Chad has varied natural regions: the Sahara desert and the Tibesti Mountain Range in the extreme north, plains and valleys in the center. The southwest is covered by a sparsely wooded savanna.

These varied natural regions provide extremely varied and abundant resources.

### b) Economic situation

#### 1. Livestock

Chad has a total of several million head of cattle, sheep, goats and camels

as well as water resources and fish-filled lakes. This makes Chad a greater exporter of fish and meat.

#### 2. Agriculture

Cotton is the main crop in Chad; other crops in order of importance are: flour, the principal food for the population, peanuts, rice, corn, manioc, gum arabic, cane sugar, oleaginous beans. Fruit and horticultural crops are grown throughout the country.

#### 3. The sub-soil

The sub-soil of Chad contains immense mineral resources that are still being prospected for and are insufficiently exploited: these resources include the petroleum that was recently discovered in the Sahara, iron, copper, tin, bauxite, zine and natron.

### c) Social situation

Chad's geographic location plus the lack of natural obstacles has favored a mixture of races unknown in other countries. The people of Chad live in great harmony, a harmony that Islam and a common history have strengthened through the ages.

This country has always had one main interest: to defend the territorial

integrity, freedom and dignity of the people who live in it. The history of Chad, and the rest—so rich in actions, some of them armed—proves our people's courage and resistance in the face of the French aggressor.

Thus the battles of Toughbaou and Kone in 1899, the battle of Kousserie (Fort-Foureau) 4/22/1900 during which Emir RABEH was killed, the battle of Bir-Alali, led by Ouled Slimana, 1900-07, the battle of Abéché, 1909, the battle of Dar Sila, 1916 and many other battles were etched in the minds of the men, women and children of Chad.

Culturally, Chad forms part of the Arab world.

The history of the kingdoms of Kanem, Baguirmi and Ouaddai are outstanding examples of this. Actually, the great majority of the population speaks Arabic. The reactionary policy of the present regime, which is trying to divide the citizens of Chad in the hope of creating a linguistic dispute, in reality only tends to maintain French as the national language.

### Political Struggle in Chad

#### 1. Before Independence

At the end of World War II—which brought about the defeat of the old European colonial powers—France changed its tactics toward its colonies. This is how two political parties were established in Chad in 1947. Being of French instigation, these parties were nothing more than branches of the French parties whose platforms consisted of: revindication to better the standard of living, the scholastic level of the people and a trial run for the taking of "power" by the native population.

Actually, the existence of these two parties did not solve anything and did not satisfy the people. Under a new guise French colonialism continued its policy of exploitation and of oppression of the masses.

Later, certain other political parties were created, particularly the Progressive Party of Chad, PPT of M. Gabriel LISSETTE and the African Socialist Movement of M. AHMED KOULLAMALLAH. But these two parties did not fulfill any of the people's aspirations and their actions were governed by opportunism and the race for power. This period also saw the establishment of many political parties. There were dozens of parties established between 1947 and 1958.

But no party had the full support of the people. The MSA—which was able to attract authentically sincere and progressive people-held power for 11 days.

In the face of the political party which began to take on the appearance of a truly mass party, the French administration could not remain inactive. Diverse moral and material pressures were exerted on the members of the MSA on the eve of the Gaullist referendum. The leader of the MSA was in favor of the referendum, which caused a split in the party leading to two tendencies: one, that of AHMED KOULLAMALLAH, which called for French presence, and the other, that of Comrade MOHAMED ABBA, which called for the immediate independence of Chad. Taking the name of Chad National Union (UNT), the revolutionary group elected MOHAMED ABBA secretary general of their new group, which had wide support of all sectors

of the population of the country and had a precise political platform and a program of progressive national action.

## 2. After Independence

In 1959, the French government reached the conclusion that the PPT was the party nearest to it and the only one ready to apply its neocolonialist policy. Thus, on the eve of the proclamation of "independence" —the operation had been carried out without elections and through intrigue— France placed Tombalbaye at the head of this new power to keep its influence and interests intact. For their part, the deputies were purely and simply designated from among the most reactionary elements of the country.

When on August 2, 1960, the "independence" of Chad was granted by France, the masses rebelled against the presence of Tombalbaye as the head of the country and against his servile policy. That revindication that was written into the program of the UNT had met with failure as it had among the other political parties and even among the elements that were named by Tombalbaye himself. In the face of that situation and under the protection of those who placed him in power, TOMBALBAYE decided to dissolve all the political parties in the country, except, naturally, his own PPT.

Since then, the people have not had the liberty they demanded and the people of Chad decided to demonstrate their opposition to the TOMBALBAYE regime.

Those demonstrations were repressed with terror and violence. The example

of the demonstration on September 16, 1963, in Fort-Lamy where hundreds of citizens of Chad were murdered is present in everyone's memories. Since then, the repression against the people has not abated with its sequel of grief and imprisonment.

Having exhausted all peaceful means in seeking a solution that would be satisfactory to the people and would allow Chad to play its role in Africa and the world, the sincere members decided to take armed action with the aim of freeing the country from the fascist regime of Tombalbaye. Thus, on June 22, 1966, the Chad Liberation Front (FROLINA) was established. FROLINA is today carrying out the armed struggle in Chad.

## The Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINA)

### a) Its establishment

The armed struggle in Chad had begun by the end of 1965, but FROLINA was established on Wednesday, June 22, 1966, with the aim of coordinating the activities of the People's National Army at home and carrying out propaganda on the aspirations of the people of Chad abroad.

The creation of that organization is the logical result of the revolutionary struggle in the Third World.

### b) Objectives of FROLINA

Total independence for the suppression of the present regime installed in Chad.

Creation of a National Democratic People's Government.

Withdrawal of all foreign bases in Chad.

Establishment of diplomatic relations with all the countries of the world with the exception of Israel and South Africa.

To combat Zionist influence in Chad. Institution of a truly national economy with an agrarian reform and industrialization.

Establishment of a national program for education and a true culture.

To combat colonialism and neocolonialism and to support the national liberation movements.

(See the political program of FROLINA on the last page).

## c) Activities and Achievements of FROLINA

### 1. Within the country

The main activities of FROLINA within the country are to raise the political level of the masses and to train them in the handling of weapons and their use in case of necessity, as well as to launch repeated attacks against the enemy, wherever it may be.

The results that best demonstrate the action of FROLINA have been the favorable reception and support it has received from the people. Actually, thanks to the confidence and support of our masses, FROLINA has been able to strengthen itself militarily and politically within the country, liberating entire regions of the national territory and paralyzing the economy of the country. Thus the tax money does not

enter the coffers of the puppet government and several farmers have refused to raise cotton and industrial crops needed for export. In the face of this situation, the wrath of TOMBALBAYE and his allies has reached its peak. Blind repression is unleashed against all citizens who are considered suspicious if they remain silent and criminal if they speak out. Thus entire cities have been burned by Tombalbaye's soldiers and thousands of citizens have gone into exile.

Fearing his coming end, internally Tombalbaye takes recourse in the most unnatural alliances. Not having obtained the support for his vacillating regime from his old protectors (France, Israel, etc...) he had to turn to the CIA for the creation of a so called Union christened the Union of Central African States which, in addition to Chad, consists of the Central African Republic and the Congo (Kinshasa).

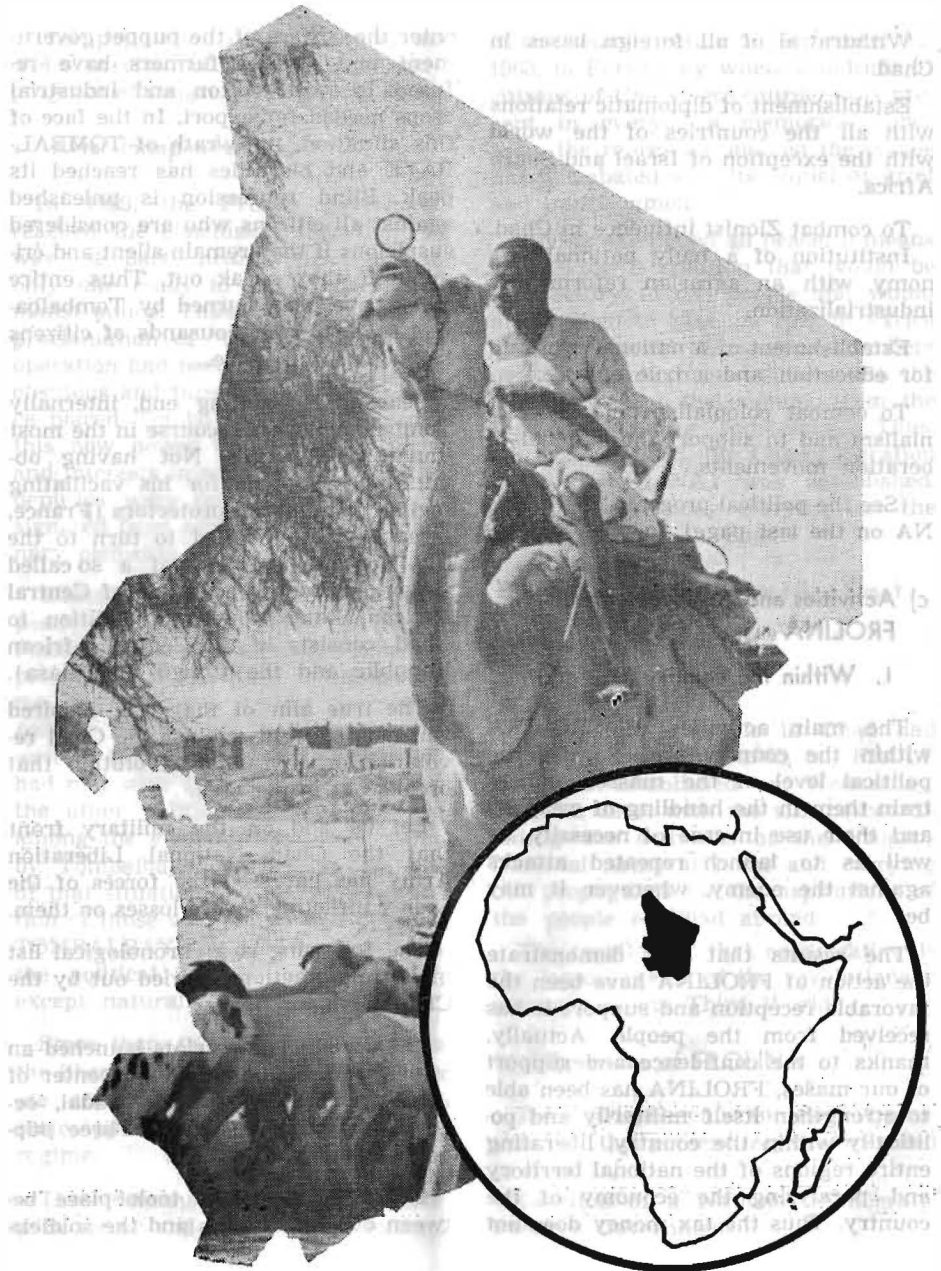
The true aim of that U.S. inspired Union is to fight against the Chad revolution or any other revolution that breaks out in the area.

Let us add on the military front that the Chad National Liberation Army has harassed the forces of the enemy inflicting severe losses on them.

The following is a chronological list of the main actions carried out by the Chad National Army.

1. **6/21/66** The patriots launched an attack at 1 a.m. against the center of Am-Dam, prefecture of Ouaddai, occupied by puppet soldiers. Three puppet soldiers were killed.

2. **7/3/66** A battle took place between our combatants and the soldiers



of Tombalbaye, numbering around 100, in the city of Mangelmé, prefecture of Batha. During this battle 23 enemy soldiers were killed and 6 seriously wounded. In this action, our combatants captured 5 M36 rifles, 1 heavy machinegun, 3 grenades and 50 clips of various calibres.

3. **7/22/66** In the Center of Mangelmé, our patriots launched an attack against the enemy forces at 2 a.m. Three enemy soldiers were killed and several wounded.

4. **7/31/66** Our guerillas fought the enemy soldiers in the Center of Koundourou, prefecture of Batha. In this hand to hand combat, the enemy avoided being completely annihilated by evacuating the battlefield.

5. **8/18/66** In the village of Djili our patriots arrested the traitor chief, ABDALLAH AHMED, and his band. They had carried out a sinister survey, making off with what had been collected of the farmers' taxes: the sum of 110 800 francs CFA already collected by the latter were returned to the farmers by our patriots.

6. **9/10/66** Our combatants attacked the enemy soldiers who stole from the farmers in a village. Three enemy soldiers were killed and the rest fled. Our combatants also captured 1 rifle and 1 horse.

7. **9/18/66** A clash between the revolutionary forces and the Tombalbaye soldiers took place in the village of Malikhararoun. Five enemy soldiers were killed, three were seriously wounded and the rest fled. Our forces also captured 3 horses and 436 clips.

8. **11/22/66** The patriots launched a heavy attack on entrenched enemy troops which lasted from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. Five enemy soldiers were killed and 4 were seriously wounded.

9. **12/12/66** Beginning at 2 p.m. our patriots attacked an important group of Meharists, led by the traitor Aboud, the son of Chief Makaiye, who tortured the farmers in the village of Dar-Al-Hech, prefecture of Salamat, with the aim of collecting taxes. Six enemy soldiers were killed and the rest fled. Aboud was among those killed.

10. **1/9/67** Our combatants attacked one colonist and a Zionist pharmacist in the city of Ati-Batha. During this attack our combatants captured all the medicines in the pharmacy for our combatants.

11. **1/10/67** Our combatants hurled a grenade at a group of Tombalbaye's puppet soldiers in the Center of Koundourou, Prefecture of Batha. Two puppet soldiers were seriously wounded.

12. **1/11/67** In the Center of Kuisi, Prefecture of Batha, the guerrillas attacked the chief of the Canton Mohamed of the Madogo tribe who was accompanied by 30 puppet policemen who were forcibly recruiting the farmers in order to initiate the attack against the guerrillas. During that attack all these farmers were freed and all came over to the side of the people. Four enemy soldiers were killed; the rest fled. The traitor chief Mohamed was among those killed.

13. **2/3/67** The traitor chief of the

Bourgoude and Maraou tribes in the Center of Am-Dan, Prefecture of Ouaddai, of the so-called Bahir, was executed in a meeting after a people's trial in which he admitted all the atrocities he had committed against the people. This lasted approximately one hour.

14. **2/21/67** The patriots launched a wide-scale attack against the Prefect of Salamat, Kadre Allio, the officials of the Tombalbaye puppet government, the parliamentary traitor of Salamat, Commander of Aboudéia Mohamet Kascalange as well as their puppet troops. The enemy used automatic weapons and bazookas during the battle. Forty puppet soldiers were killed as were several officials, the Prefect of Salamat and the parliamentary traitor, Mohamet Kascalangne. Two patriots were slightly wounded. Our patriots also captured several tons of weapons, munitions and other military equipment.

15. **3/6/67** Our forces detained 3 European tourist hunters who were hunting in the area around the Fodjo River, Prefecture of Salamat. They were released after they identified themselves, but all their weapons and ammunition were seized. Furthermore, they were warned not to hunt in the area anymore without previous authorization from our revolutionary armed forces.

16. **3/8/67** Our combatants attacked the enemy soldiers who had tortured farmers and had tried to burn their village. The village was protected by our combatants who immediately launched an attack against these enemy

soldiers. Thirty enemy soldiers were killed and several seriously wounded.

17. **3/29/67** The patriots attacked the Center of Aboudéia killing Abbes, Chief of the tribe of the Tournang and his guards and capturing an important load of weapons.

18. **4/12/67** The patriots set up an ambush on the Mongo-Aboudéia Highway killing one major and 3 government soldiers.

19. **4/4/67** A patriot attack on the town of Darka, Prefecture of Guerra, ended in the flight of the adversary and the capture by the patriots of an important load of goods and medicines.

20. **4/8/67** The liberation Forces attacked the center of Aboudéia, Prefecture of Salamat, killing 3 enemy soldiers and wounding many more. Unfortunately, one patriot was killed.

21. **4/9/67** The patriots set up an ambush on the Melfi-Aboudéia Highway. During the ambush the Israeli businessmen Shmidth was arrested. One rifle, one pistol and an amount of ammunition were captured.

22. **4/18/67** During an ambush in Nargui, Prefecture of Guéra, the patriots jailed Abou Sin, a tribal chief. In an attempt to rescue him, the government forces attacked the patriots. This battle ended with 21 enemy soldiers and 3 patriots killed. The patriots captured 8 rifles, 1 machinegun, 8 horses and one camel.

23. **5/18/67** The patriots attacked the Center of Hadjar-Madgo. Three enemy soldiers were killed, 8 taken

prisoner, a transport car was burned and 3 rifles as well as an important load of medicines were captured.

24. **5/18/67** The patriots attacked Arbout-Chatac, Center of Goz-Béida, Prefecture of Ouaddai. Five persons, including one patriot were killed; 5 rifles and 6 horses were captured.

25. **5/20/67** Patriots attacked the Center of Bokoro (Fort-Lamy). Three enemy soldiers were killed, 2 were taken prisoner and 3 rifles were seized.

26. **5/28/67** In the Prefecture of Ouaddai, one enemy soldier was taken prisoner, one rifle and 350 clips were captured.

27. **5/30/67** The patriots attacked Abourda, Prefecture of Chari-Baguirmi, and fought a hard battle. Fifteen enemy soldiers and 2 patriots were killed, 5 rifles were seized.

28. **6/15/67** During an ambush the patriots set fire in a place called Bisine, Prefecture of Chari-Baguirmi, to a transport truck belonging to the colonial society, SCKN.

29. **7/12/67** The patriots attacked the Center of Masalesef, Prefecture of Chari-Baguirmi. Four enemy soldiers were killed and three rifles captured.

30. **7/21/67** The patriots attacked the center of Gama, Prefecture of Chari - Baguirmi and held it for 24 hours. Four enemy soldiers were killed and 5 rifles captured as well as a load of Khaki uniforms deposited in warehouses of the Colonial Society, SCKN.

31. **7/28/67** The National Liberation Army launched an important attack

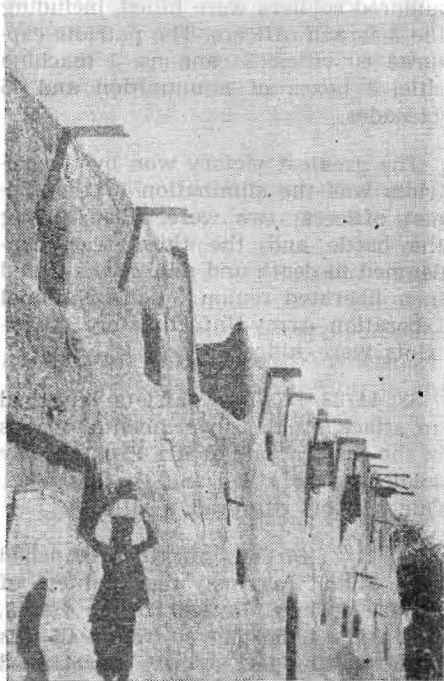
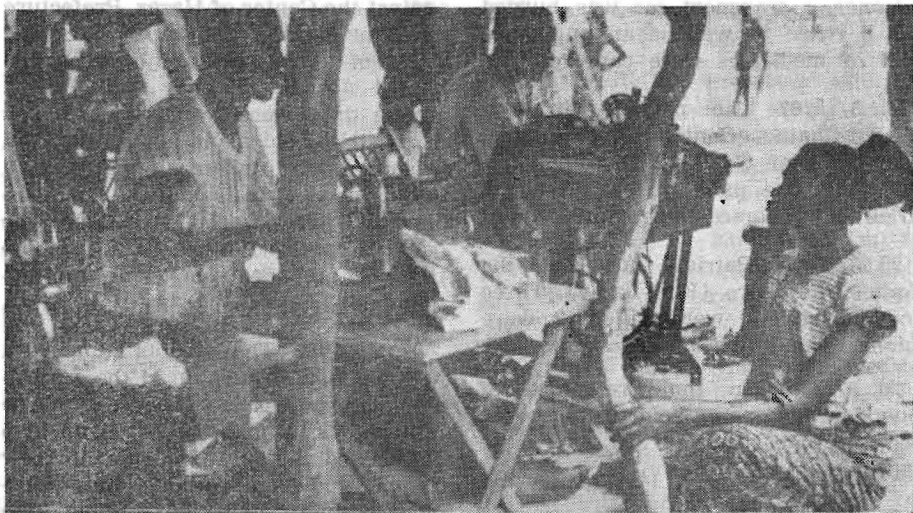
against the Center of Haraz, Prefecture of Batha, killing the tribal chief and agent of the puppet Tombalbaye, Mohamed Jebelik. Twenty were killed, among them were 2 guerrillas as well as the tribal chief and his guards. Ten prisoners were taken, among them a major and a male nurse. The prisoners were released 3 days later. The patriots captured 25 rifles, 4 machine rifles, 35 grenades, 4 boxes of ammunition and 3 pistols.

32. **8/24/67** The patriots launched a heavy attack on a camp of the government army which was headed by three Israeli officers. The battle began at 5 and lasted until 10. In spite of their number and their weapons, the government troops were badly defeated. Two hundred soldiers were killed, including the 3 Israeli officers. The patriots captured 60 rifles, 3 cannons, 1 machine rifle, 3 boxes of ammunition and 45 grenades.

The greatest victory won by the patriots was the elimination of the Zionist officers; two were killed during the battle and the third was condemned to death and publicly executed in a liberated region by the National Liberation Army. Unfortunately, 25 patriots were killed.

33. **11/23/67** The patriots launched an attack on the governmental troops in the eastern part of Ati. Eight enemy soldiers were killed and the rest fled. Our patriots captured a rifle.

34. **11/24/67** Our guerrillas launched and attack against the Center of Adjar Modogo, Prefecture of Batha, occupied by the puppet troops. In this battle, 12 puppet soldiers were killed



and 8 others wounded. One rifle was seized.

35. **11/25/67** The enemy forces launched a surprise attack on our forces stationed in the east center of the Prefecture of Batha. The attack was in vain, since it ended in a crushing defeat. During the attack 3 enemy soldiers were killed. The enemy abandoned 2 rifles on the battlefield.

36. **12/7/67** The combatants for freedom attacked and enemy observation post in the Center located in the Prefecture of Batha. Five enemy soldiers were killed, 3 M36 rifles were seized.

37. **12/8/68** The puppet Sultan Soukoum was captured by the patriots along with the son of Cheick Tidjani and his accomplices. They were tried by a people's court and executed. This took place in the Center of Bahr-El-Ghazal, Prefecture of Kanem.

38. **12/13/67** In the prefecture of Batha our guerrillas arrested Cheick Aboudourau Abakar, when he was making a tour of inspection of the region having made off with taxes levied against the farmers by the reactionary authorities in Fort-Lamy. He and his collaborators were executed. On the same day our guerrillas launched an attack on a group of enemy soldiers. The enemy soldiers left 2 rifles on the battlefield.

39. **12/6/67** On the outskirts of the Center of Massakory, Prefecture of Chari-Baguirmi, in the village of Domtoun, a bloody battle took place between our forces and the reactionary neocolonialist forces. The enemy losses

included 34 killed and several wounded. Four 5 ton trucks were also burned.

40. **12/27/67** The enemy launched a surprise attack against our forces. The cruel battle lasted 7 hours during which time the enemy forces used both heavy and light machineguns. Our forces inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy. Unfortunately 2 of our combatants were killed.

41. **12/29/67** Another surprise attack of the puppet forces led by mercenaries was launched on the outskirts of Rig-Rig, Prefecture of Lac (Bol). This village was liberated by our Armed Forces. Three hundred soldiers of the reactionary forces were killed and several others wounded. Several enemy soldiers were taken prisoner and the others fled leaving behind weapons and ammunition. We lost 34 combatants.

42. **1/20/68** Our guerrillas laid an ambush on the highway between Goz-Béida and Abéché. Ten enemy soldiers, including a European mercenary, were killed. Meanwhile, we captured 2 European mercenaries and other reactionary soldiers. On the second day one European mercenary was killed trying to escape.

43. **2/1/68** The patriots laid an ambush on the shore of Lake Fodjo, Prefecture of Salamat. The enemy suffered heavy losses in men and material.

44. **2/2/68** The enemy launched a surprise attack against our forces in the village of Hiban, Prefecture of Salamat. Our forces vigorously re-

pelled this attack. The government forces had 100 dead and more than 200 wounded. Unfortunately four patriots were killed.

45. **2/11/68** The enemy again launched a surprise attack against the patriots in the village of Dougoun, near the city of Amtiman, Prefecture of Salamat. Both sides engaged in a bloody battle in which the enemy used heavy and recoilless cannon. Two hundred and ninety puppet soldiers were killed, while we lost 3 men.

46. **3/5/68** The patriots launched a heavy attack against the Center of Aouzou, Prefecture of Largeau, occupied by troops of the puppet, Tombalbaye. During this battle 8 puppet soldiers were killed and the rest fled. We regret to report the death of a valiant combatant, Husseine Moussan, who had previously deserted from government forces and joined the ranks of the Revolution. The patriots took the Chief of the Center and his adjutant prisoner as well as seizing an important load of weapons, ammunition, medicines and food that were stored in four warehouses in the city: 9 heavy machineguns, 50 M36 rifles, 4 pistols, 1 bazooka, 300 kgs. of ammunition, 30 mortars, 45 cwts of flour, 45 kgs. of tea, 30 military uniforms and 18 camels as well as 140 000 francs CFA.

47. **3/7/68** The patriots shot Tombalbaye's number 1 traitor, Corporal Darzi Gherni, and his adjutant after a trial before a people's court.

48. **3/11/68** A company made up of 40 government soldiers under the com-

mand of Lt. Allahi fell into an ambush set by the patriots at the crossroads of Bardai, Prefecture of Borkou, Ennedi-Tibesti and Aouzou. One puppet soldier was killed and two others critically wounded. The rest of the company fled.

49. **3/13/68** The patriots set an ambush on the Bardai highway. During the battle 5 enemy soldiers were killed as well as the apprentice dictator, Lt. Allahi, who was executed.

**Note:** These incessant battles and the victories won by the Chad Revolution clearly prove to the whole world that the armed struggle is now extending throughout all the regions of the country. This was accomplished thanks to the achievement of a revolutionary conscience by our combatant masses who are relying on their own efforts. They themselves prove their existence in the face of the enemy and furnish an outstanding example of sacrifice and selflessness.

## 2. Abroad

The Chad National Liberation Front is carrying out intense activity to explain by all media (official and extra-official) the just cause of the people of Chad. Thus, the political opinion of the entire world is informed as to the goals of FROLINA, its progressive political program and its revolutionary activity in Chad and is thoroughly familiar with the corrupt regime imposed on our people by Tombalbaye. Thanks to FROLINA's propaganda no one in the world gives credence to

the puppet Tombalbaye's false statements or to his development plans dictated by his Zionist masters.

At present, world public opinion recognizes that the real situation in Chad is at variance with the declarations of the lackey Tombalbaye.

The people of Chad have recognized three enemies: poverty, disease and ignorance. At present, they have to face a fourth enemy: the puppet Tombalbaye, the apprentice dictator and the protector of poverty, disease and ignorance.

The road is still long and the Chad people's struggle will be hard since it is both a fight against the dictator and against poverty, disease and ignorance. No force in the world will be able to hold back our determination to fight against these evils until we achieve final victory.

### Tombalbaye's crimes

Among the traitor Tombalbaye's crimes, it is necessary to mention the exile imposed on tens of thousands of our compatriots. Having escaped the law of the jungle imposed on us by the present regime these brothers sought refuge in brother or neighboring countries. Their number continues to increase and between 1963 and 1968, 186 640 of our brothers were living in the following countries:

100 000 in Sudan  
45 000 in Libia  
30 000 in Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon

9 000 in the Central African Republic and into in the Congo (Brazzaville)

2 000 in Saudi Arabia

80 in Irak

50 in Lebanon

10 in Syria

To this figure it is necessary to add 200 citizens of Chad residing in Europe and another half million that fled Chad during the French occupation and are living in the Sudan.

What are the reasons for this mass exodus? The world should be advised that the citizens of Chad did not flee their country in search of work, but rather fled Tombalbaye's fascist hell and the tyranny of his regime. Justice-loving mankind should denounce the actions of the present leaders of Chad before a new mass tragedy of refugees casts its shadow on the face of Africa and all humanity.

### Political Program of FROLINA

I. To struggle using all means to overthrow the neocolonialist and dictatorial regime that France imposed on our country on August 2, 1966, after having placed and maintained in power a group of docile puppets to carry out its new policy aimed at perpetuating the domination, oppression and extreme exploitation of our people under the new, more subtle, more dangerous and more barbarous —although last— form: neocolonialism. Our aim

is to regain total national independence for our country.

II. To evacuate all foreign bases and troops that are stationed on our soil and which, for that very reason, constitute a great permanent danger not only for our people's security at home, but also abroad and a violation of our sovereignty as well as a permanent threat and danger for our brother African countries. This was clearly demonstrated when Chad troops were sent in during the incidents in Cameroon and other places.

III. To establish a people's national, democratic, coalition government, as well as a great democracy promulgating freedom of press, speech, assembly, religion, movement, association, etc. and to grant amnesty to all political prisoners.

IV. To institute a correct policy in the rural areas. To carry out a radical agrarian reform. Based on the principle that "the land belongs to he who works it" to distribute the land free to the poor farmers. To effectively support and help the farmers in all fields: political, economic, social and cultural. To raise, assure and stabilize prices and the sale of agricultural products.

V. To increase workers' salaries by a third, to increase the salaries of

functionaries and soldiers, to do away with all arbitrary taxes, to lower personal taxes, to find work for the unemployed, to make effective the equality of the sexes, to make medical care available, to constantly better the people's living conditions.

VI. To encourage small and medium-sized businessmen and to protect them from large foreign firms; to do away with economic monopolies of the imperialist countries, particularly France and the member countries of the CEE. To nationalize the key sectors of the national economy. To put into practice a reasonable and equitable fiscal policy.

VII. To build up a democratic, progressive, national culture and educational system. To adopt Arabic and French as official languages, to struggle effectively against illiteracy with a view to its complete eradication.

VIII. To establish diplomatic relations with all countries, except Israel and South Africa, on the basis of the ten (10) principles of the Bandung Conference and the five (5) principles of peaceful coexistence. To put into practice a policy of positive neutralism, to support the national liberation movements, to actively defend world peace.

Signed: Wednesday, June 22, 1966.

Central Committee of the Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINA)