

EDITORIAL

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FROM COLONIAL RULE TO NATIONHOOD: AMÍLCAR CABRAL AND THE BIRTH OF LUSOPHONE AFRICA

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Why a special edition on Amílcar Cabral?

The year 2025 marked five decades since the formal independence of the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa. While each liberation movement reflected the unique historical, political, and cultural context of its nation, they shared common ideological foundations, aspirations, and strategic approaches. Central to this shared trajectory was Amílcar Cabral (1924–1973) - a visionary leader whose rare ability to combine theory and practice, and to integrate insights from engineering, politics, economics, diplomacy, and literature, played a pivotal role in uniting liberation movements and articulating a vision for a more equitable international order. His commitment to self-determination, cultural emancipation, social justice, and people-centred development not only shaped the struggles for independence in Guinea-Bissau and Cabo Verde but also influenced broader anti-colonial movements across Africa and the Global South.

Amílcar Cabral deserves a special edition of E-JANUS: Journal of International Relations because his intellectual, political, and diplomatic legacy continues to inform some of the most important debates in international relations, development studies, African studies, leadership studies, and post-colonial scholarship. More than five decades after his assassination in 1973, Cabral remains a uniquely interdisciplinary figure whose ideas transcend geographical and temporal boundaries. His reflections on sovereignty, cultural identity, national liberation, and international solidarity remain highly relevant for contemporary leaders of the Global South seeking to navigate persistent challenges of dependency, inequality, external intervention, and geopolitical competition. At a time when emerging powers are striving to increase their agency within an evolving international system, Cabral's emphasis on strategic autonomy, ethical leadership, human dignity, and South-South cooperation continues to offer valuable insights for



policymakers, diplomats, and scholars alike. His enduring relevance lies not only in his role as an architect of decolonization but also as a thinker whose ideas speak directly to contemporary efforts to build more inclusive, equitable, and representative forms of global governance.

As the principal architect of the liberation struggles of Guinea-Bissau and Cabo Verde, Cabral offered a sophisticated understanding of self-determination, sovereignty, and anti-colonial resistance that challenged dominant international hierarchies. His contributions to Pan-Africanism helped connect local struggles for independence to broader continental and global movements for justice and emancipation. At the same time, his writings on culture and liberation have become foundational references in post-colonial studies, influencing generations of scholars examining identity, resistance, and the legacies of empire.

Cabral's significance extends beyond politics. With a background in agricultural engineering, he brought scientific insight to the challenges of development, rural transformation, and economic modernization. As a diplomat, he successfully internationalized the cause of national liberation, securing political, diplomatic, and material support across Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Americas. His advocacy for the active participation of women in liberation movements also offers important insights for contemporary gender studies and the study of inclusive political leadership.

Beyond his historical role, Cabral should be studied as a core thinker in all Higher Education programs in International Relations. His writings and political practice provide a unique bridge between theories of sovereignty, self-determination, diplomacy, development, leadership, and international cooperation. Unlike many canonical thinkers in International Relations, Cabral approached global politics from the perspective of the colonized world, offering critical insights into power asymmetries, cultural domination, national liberation, and the agency of smaller states in the international system. His work enriches both traditional and critical approaches to International Relations by demonstrating how culture, identity, economics, and political mobilization interact in the pursuit of international legitimacy and statehood. Studying Cabral therefore helps diversify the discipline beyond its predominantly Western intellectual foundations and contributes to a more inclusive and representative understanding of global affairs.

A special edition dedicated to Cabral would therefore provide a timely platform to reassess his enduring relevance in a world marked by persistent inequalities, struggles for self-determination, and renewed efforts to amplify Global South perspectives in international affairs. His life and work remain indispensable for understanding both the history and the future of global politics. More than an architect of decolonization, Cabral was a scholar-practitioner whose ideas continue to inspire political leaders, diplomats, policymakers, and researchers seeking to build a more equitable, plural, and democratic international order.



What are the origins of the research featured in this special edition?

This special edition is the direct outcome of the international seminar “Amílcar Cabral: Revolutionary Poet and International Political Figure”, held at the University of Macau (China) on 6 November 2025. Jointly organized by the Department of Portuguese of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, the Department of Governance and Public Administration of the Faculty of Social Sciences, and supported by the Institute for Global and Public Affairs, the event commemorated two historic landmarks: the centenary of Amílcar Cabral’s birth and the fiftieth anniversary of independence in several Portuguese-speaking African countries.

The seminar brought together scholars from the Macao SAR, Mainland China, Mozambique, Cabo Verde, Brazil, and Portugal to reflect on Cabral’s enduring intellectual, political, and cultural legacy. Through discussions spanning literature, poetry, language, political economy, leadership, diplomacy, and regional politics, participants highlighted the continuing relevance of Cabral’s thought for understanding contemporary challenges facing the Global South. Particular attention was devoted to the relationship between language, identity, and liberation, themes that occupied a central place in Cabral’s reflections on culture as both a site of resistance and a foundation for nation-building. The seminar also explored the contemporary significance of language policies in multilingual and postcolonial societies, examining how linguistic choices continue to shape educational opportunities, cultural preservation, social inclusion, and political participation. A particularly distinctive feature of the event was the multilingual engagement with Cabral’s poetry, which was declaimed and discussed in both Portuguese and Chinese, symbolizing the spirit of intercultural dialogue that characterized the gathering and underscoring the role of language as a bridge between diverse historical and cultural experiences.

The contributions assembled in this volume build upon the rich exchanges initiated during the seminar. Together, they demonstrate the breadth of Cabral’s influence as a revolutionary leader, writer, diplomat, strategist, and theorist of liberation. By bringing these perspectives into dialogue, this special issue seeks not only to honour Cabral’s legacy but also to advance scholarly debates on decolonization, self-determination, Pan-Africanism, cultural identity, language policy, multilingualism, and international relations in the twenty-first century. In highlighting the intersections between language, identity formation, and political emancipation, the volume further explores questions that remain highly relevant to contemporary societies navigating the tensions between national cohesion, cultural diversity, and globalization. In this sense, the publication stands as both a tribute to Cabral’s enduring relevance and a testament to the University of Macau’s commitment to fostering research and dialogue across cultures, regions, languages, and disciplines.



Amílcar Cabral remains one of the most influential intellectuals and revolutionaries of the twentieth century

Amílcar Cabral remains one of the most influential intellectuals and revolutionaries of the twentieth century. His legacy transcends his role as the leader of the independence struggle of Guinea-Bissau and Cabo Verde, revealing a remarkably multi-layered figure whose contributions continue to shape Pan-Africanism, post-colonial studies, development thinking, and gender scholarship.

As a politician and revolutionary strategist, Cabral successfully united diverse ethnic and social groups under the banner of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cabo Verde (PAIGC), demonstrating that national liberation required both military resistance and political education. His vision of freedom extended beyond independence, emphasizing social justice, cultural dignity, and inclusive nation-building. As a leading Pan-African thinker, he advocated solidarity among African peoples while recognizing the importance of local histories and identities, helping to bridge continental aspirations with national realities.

Cabral was also a trained agricultural engineer, whose scientific expertise informed his understanding of rural economies and peasant societies. His analyses of land use, agricultural production, and social structures contributed to a sophisticated understanding of development and economic transformation. As an economist, he recognized the centrality of productive capacity and self-reliance in overcoming colonial dependency.

Although Amílcar Cabral is most widely recognized as a revolutionary leader, diplomat, and theorist of national liberation, his poetry constitutes an indispensable dimension of his intellectual legacy. Composed primarily during his formative years, his poems offer profound insights into the emotional, cultural, and human sensibilities underpinning his later political thought. Far from being a peripheral aspect of his work, Cabral's poetry served as an early vehicle through which he articulated the aspirations, anxieties, and dreams of colonized peoples. In doing so, it anticipated many of the themes that would later define his contributions to anti-colonial theory, national liberation, cultural resistance, and human emancipation.

The significance of Cabral's poetic oeuvre lies in its ability to bridge cultural identity and political liberation. Through evocative imagery and reflections on exile, homeland, dignity, memory, and resistance, he advanced a vision of freedom that extended beyond the achievement of formal independence to encompass cultural renewal and collective self-discovery. In his poem "Regresso", Cabral captures the enduring bonds between people and homeland, invoking hope and belonging in the lines: "A chuva amiga já falou mantenha / e bate dentro de meu coração" ("The friendly rain has already spoken softly / and beats within my heart") (Cabral, 2019). These verses convey a deep emotional attachment to place, while simultaneously expressing a yearning for national and cultural rebirth.

Equally compelling is his celebrated poem "Quem é que não se lembra", where the personal and the political converge in a powerful affirmation of collective struggle: "Meu



grito de revolta fez vibrar os peitos de todos os Homens, / Confraternizou todos os Homens e transformou a Vida” (“My cry of revolt made the breasts of all men vibrate, fraternized all men and transformed life”) (Cabral, 2019). Here, poetry becomes an instrument of solidarity, transcending borders and affirming a shared humanity united in the pursuit of freedom and justice.

These poems demonstrate how Cabral employed literature not merely as artistic expression but as a form of cultural affirmation and political intervention. His poetry remains a rich source for literary criticism, post-colonial studies, Pan-Africanism, and cultural diplomacy, illustrating the transformative power of language in challenging domination and nurturing collective consciousness.

Equally significant was Cabral’s role as a writer and public intellectual. Through his essays, speeches, and theoretical reflections, he produced a body of work that remains foundational to post-colonial scholarship. His influential concept of the “return to the source” emphasized the centrality of culture in resisting colonial domination and reclaiming historical agency. Moreover, from a gender studies perspective, Cabral’s advocacy for the active participation of women in liberation movements challenged entrenched social hierarchies and recognized women as indispensable political actors in processes of national emancipation and social transformation.

Cabral’s achievements as a diplomat were no less remarkable. At a time when many African liberation movements struggled to gain international recognition, he successfully transformed the struggle of Guinea-Bissau and Cabo Verde into a global cause. Through engagements with the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, socialist countries, Nordic governments, and solidarity networks across Europe and the Americas, he positioned the PAIGC as a legitimate representative of colonized peoples. His diplomatic efforts helped elevate the principle of self-determination from an abstract legal norm into a concrete political right for millions living under colonial rule. By linking anti-colonial struggles to broader debates about human dignity, racial equality, and international justice, Cabral contributed significantly to the development of a global decolonization agenda. His speeches consistently emphasized that liberation was not merely the transfer of political power but the restoration of human agency. As he famously argued, “National liberation is necessarily an act of culture” (Cabral, 1973, p. 43), underscoring the inseparable relationship between political sovereignty and cultural emancipation. His diplomatic vision continues to resonate in contemporary discussions of sovereignty, development, and Global South cooperation.

The statehood in Lusophone Africa cannot be understood without examining the life and legacy of Amílcar Cabral

The transition from colonial rule to independent statehood in Lusophone Africa cannot be understood without examining the life and legacy of Amílcar Cabral. As the principal leader of the struggle for the liberation of Guinea-Bissau and Cabo Verde, Cabral emerged as one of the most influential architects of African decolonization. His vision extended beyond the attainment of political independence, emphasizing the creation of inclusive,



sovereign, and culturally grounded nations capable of overcoming the legacies of colonial domination (Cabral, 1973).

Cabral understood colonialism not merely as a system of political control but also as a mechanism of economic exploitation, social inequality, and cultural subjugation. Consequently, he argued that genuine liberation required both the recovery of political sovereignty and the reaffirmation of cultural identity. Through the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cabo Verde, he developed a liberation movement that successfully combined armed resistance with political education, social mobilization, and institution-building (Cabral, 1973; Chabal, 1983). This innovative approach enabled governance structures, schools, health services, and local administrative systems to emerge in liberated territories even before formal independence was secured.

Cabral's influence extended far beyond Guinea-Bissau and Cabo Verde. His thought and leadership inspired anti-colonial movements throughout Lusophone Africa, including those in Angola, Mozambique, and São Tomé and Príncipe. His advocacy of self-determination, social justice, and Pan-African solidarity contributed significantly to the political foundations of the Portuguese-speaking African states that achieved independence during the 1970s (Davidson, 1981). By linking national liberation to human dignity, cultural emancipation, and socioeconomic development, Cabral provided an enduring blueprint for nation-building in post-colonial Africa.

The birth of Lusophone Africa was therefore not simply the end of Portuguese colonialism; it was the realization of a transformative political and cultural project in which Amílcar Cabral played a central role. More than five decades after his death, his ideas continue to offer valuable insights into state-building, identity, sovereignty, and development across the Global South (Cabral, 1973; Chabal, 1983).

The Structure of this Special Edition

This structure provides an intellectual progression that reflects the interconnected nature of contemporary social, cultural, environmental, and political challenges while also resonating with the intellectual and political legacy of Amílcar Cabral. The 2026 special edition features peer reviewed contributions from 22 authors (14 men and 8 women), the majority of whom are affiliated with universities and other public institutions, reflecting a diverse yet interconnected scholarly community. As one of the most influential anti-colonial thinkers of the twentieth century, Cabral emphasised the importance of culture, language, historical consciousness, and political agency in struggles for liberation and social transformation. His reflections on national identity, cultural resistance, self-determination, and the reconstruction of post-colonial societies constitute a unifying conceptual framework for the contributions presented here. The articles highlight the continuing relevance of Cabral's intellectual legacy for contemporary debates on governance, education, culture, environment, and social change across the Global South and beyond.

Beginning with linguistic citizenship, language, linguistics, and discourses, this special edition highlights the fundamental role of language in shaping knowledge,



communicating ideas, constructing identities, and mediating power relations. By examining linguistic practices and discursive formations, this section establishes a foundation for understanding how individuals and communities interpret and engage with the world around them. In the spirit of Cabral's recognition of culture and communication as essential instruments of consciousness, emancipation, and revolutionary transformation, these contributions explore how language serves both as a repository of collective memory and as a site of social and political contestation. They further demonstrate how linguistic practices can challenge systems of domination, reclaim silenced histories, mobilize collective agency, and contribute to processes of decolonization. From this perspective, language is not merely a medium of expression but a revolutionary force capable of fostering critical awareness, resisting oppression, and advancing projects of social justice and self-determination.

Building on this foundation, the focus shifts to culture and identity, exploring the ways in which cultural representations, social practices, and collective experiences contribute to the formation of individual and collective identities. This section emphasises the dynamic and often contested nature of belonging, particularly within contexts marked by migration, globalisation, and cultural exchange. Together, the first two sections illuminate the relationship between language, meaning-making, and the construction of social realities. They also echo Cabral's conviction that culture constitutes a source of resistance, dignity, and collective mobilisation, particularly in societies shaped by colonial domination and post-colonial transformation.

The discussion then expands to address climate debates, recognising environmental issues as not only scientific and economic concerns but also social, cultural, and political phenomena. By analysing how climate change is discussed, represented, and contested in public, institutional, and community settings, the special edition highlights the role of narratives, communication, and power in shaping responses to one of the defining challenges of our time. In this regard, the contributions engage with broader questions of equity, sustainable development, and social justice that remain highly relevant to many communities across the Global South, whose experiences continue to reflect concerns that were central to Cabral's vision of development rooted in the needs and aspirations of local populations.

From environmental futures, the volume turns to the politics of memory, examining how historical events are remembered, commemorated, and interpreted. Memory practices influence collective identities, political legitimacy, and social cohesion, while also revealing tensions surrounding historical justice, reconciliation, and competing narratives of the past. This topic underlines the importance of understanding how societies negotiate historical legacies in the present. Such concerns are particularly significant in relation to Cabral's enduring place in collective memory, where his political thought, revolutionary leadership, and vision of liberation continue to inspire debates about history, nation-building, and social transformation in Lusophone Africa and beyond.

The final theme focuses on peace processes, sovereignty, and the legacies of colonial rule, addressing the enduring impact of colonial structures on contemporary political, social, and cultural realities. Through post-colonial and decolonial perspectives,



contributors explore questions of self-determination, state-building, peacebuilding, governance, and historical redress. By examining both continuities and transformations in post-colonial contexts, this section offers critical insights into ongoing struggles for justice, recognition, and inclusive development. These themes directly engage with many of the issues that shaped Cabral's intellectual and political project, particularly his commitment to national liberation, political sovereignty, social inclusion, and the creation of societies capable of overcoming the structural inequalities inherited from colonial rule.

This special edition adopts a multidisciplinary approach that bridges the humanities and social sciences while paying tribute to the continuing relevance of Amílcar Cabral's legacy. It demonstrates how language, culture, environmental debates, memory, and political processes are deeply interconnected, offering readers a comprehensive framework for understanding contemporary global challenges and the diverse ways in which societies negotiate identity, history, power, and change in an increasingly interconnected world. More broadly, the collection underscores the enduring significance of Cabral's insights for contemporary debates on decolonisation, justice, development, and the transformative potential of culture and collective action.

This special edition would not have been possible without the invaluable support and dedication of our reviewers

This special edition is the result of a collective effort, and it would not have been possible without the dedication of our reviewers. Their careful assessments, critical insights, and constructive recommendations have been instrumental in shaping the articles included in this volume. The Editors wish to express heartfelt appreciation for their indispensable contribution to the success of this special edition. Their names and institutional affiliations are listed below in alphabetical order in recognition of their valued service and commitment to scholarly excellence.

For the avoidance of doubt, the inclusion of reviewers in this list does not imply any association with, endorsement of, or responsibility for any specific research published in this special issue. The quality and scholarly rigor of this special edition have been greatly enhanced by the generous contribution of a distinguished panel of reviewers. The editorial team extends its sincere appreciation to the following colleagues, listed in alphabetical order, for their expertise, time, and commitment to the peer-review process:

Cátia Miriam Costa (ISCTE-IUL, Portugal); Francisco Topa (University of Porto, Portugal); João Paulo Madeira (University of Cabo Verde, Cabo Verde); João Simões (City University of Macao, Macao, China); Li Guofeng (ISCSP, University of Lisbon, Portugal); Li Yichao (Zhejiang Normal University, China); Pedro Steenhagen (City University of Macao, Macao, China); Priscilla Roberts (University of Saint Joseph, Macao, China); Rodrigo Franklin Frogeri (University Center of Southern Minas Gerais - UNIS-MG, Brazil); and Yinkangni Wang (University of Macau, Macao, China).

Their thoughtful evaluations and constructive recommendations have been invaluable in strengthening the academic quality, clarity, and overall contribution of the articles included in this volume. The editorial team gratefully acknowledges their professionalism



and collegial support in ensuring the high scholarly standards of this special edition dedicated to the life, thought, and enduring legacy of Amílcar Cabral.

Technical Note

For the purposes of this special edition, the official designation of Cabo Verde is adopted consistently throughout the text. This editorial decision is grounded in the following considerations:

Although the anglicized form “Cape Verde” has long been used in English-language publications, the official designation of the country is “Cabo Verde.” This change reflects a deliberate policy adopted by the Government of Cabo Verde to preserve the country’s original toponymy in international usage. On 24 October 2013, the Government formally requested that the United Nations recognize and use the name “Cabo Verde” in all official contexts, following the precedent established by countries such as Côte d’Ivoire, whose name is not translated into other languages.

In response to this request, the Permanent Mission of Cabo Verde to the United Nations issued a formal communication to the Secretary-General and all UN Member States. In a letter dated 11 November 2013, the Permanent Representative of Cabo Verde, António Pedro Monteiro Lima, stated that the Government had decided to retain the official designation “Republic of Cabo Verde” in all diplomatic, institutional, and international correspondence, thereby discontinuing the practice of translating the country’s name into foreign languages. The communication further specified that the name “Cabo Verde” should be used uniformly across all official UN languages, with the official state designation rendered as “Republic of Cabo Verde” in English and “République de Cabo Verde” in French (Ministério das Relações Exteriores de Cabo Verde, Circular 071/Gab.Mirex/2013, 11 November 2013).

The United Nations formally accepted this request in December 2013, establishing “Cabo Verde” as the official name used throughout the UN system. Subsequently, other international organizations and institutions, including the International Olympic Committee, the European Union, and the United States Board on Geographic Names, adopted the designation “Cabo Verde” in their official documentation and communications.

Accordingly, while “Cape Verde” may continue to appear in some informal or historical English-language usage, “Cabo Verde” is the internationally recognized and academically preferred designation and should therefore be used consistently throughout this study.

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