



since that called for money, helicopters, weapons and ammunition, and the people could not do all that.

"He pointed out that a farmer who kept a cow so it would give milk for his children was not going to sell it to buy a machinegun, but that if they attacked him and he knew that they were going to kill his children and the cow, then he would sell the cow as soon as possible and buy the machinegun.

"His ideas were truly aimed at the taking of power." Further on, Mrs. Restrepo continued by saying that for Camilo all the Colombian politicians were the same: "To change servants is to do nothing more than to change the name. Unless the structures are changed, the regime will not be changed one way or the other. I am sure that the armed struggle is the road to follow."

Referring to Camilo, she said that he wanted to go with the guerrillas because he wanted to prove that he was not a "streetcorner revolutionary" or an "armchair revolutionary," but a real revolutionary.

Zimbabwe: A War that is Spreading



ON April 1 of 1968, the Joint High Command of the patriotic forces stated that: "In a series of battles fought over the weekend, the ZAPU/ANC soldiers continued to keep the initiative and remain on the offensive. More than 80 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in one week."

In the short period of time since the beginning of the armed struggle in that part of the country, the patriotic forces have been able to gain the backing and support of the people in the countryside; they receive reports on the movements of the mercenary soldiers in the region; they receive room and board whenever necessary while the mercenary troops find themselves isolated and have to resort to

violence in a vain attempt to pull information out of the local population.

Because of the support of and the useful services rendered by the African people in the countryside, the patriotic forces have been able to open up THREE battle fronts:

- a) In the Northeast —Wankie, Tjolotjo, Nyamandhlovu
- b) In the North —Chirundu, Karoi, Miami
- c) In the Southeast —Sipolilo, Shamva, Mtovo

Because of the patriotic services of the peasants, who have been for a long time and continue to be the victims of innumerable abuses on the part of the white minority racist ruling class, the patriotic forces have penetrated and made their overpowering influence felt in such places as:

1. Mpindo —Tjolotjo— 90 miles to the west of Bulawayo.
2. Matetsi —15 miles from Wankie.
3. In the Karoi Zone in the lands of Zambia (90 miles).
4. Hingwe —55 miles to the west of Plumtree.
5. Ngwiz River —30 miles to the west of Plumtree.
6. Mpatzwibi Mountains —40 miles to the south of Shamva.
7. Umvukwe Mountains —48 miles from Salisbury and 10 miles from Mazoe.
8. Arcturus —18 miles from Salisbury.
9. Bhambadzi —60 miles to the west of Plumtree.
10. Mukwichi Reserve —30 miles to the North of Miami.
11. Gungwe Dam —50 miles to the west of Plumtree.
12. Chinyika River —40 miles to the north of Shamva.
13. Maintengwe River —50 miles to the west of Plumtree.
14. Hingwe Reserve —30 miles to the west of Plumtree.
15. Mpoenga —50 miles to the south of Plumtree.
16. Mhondoro —more than 68 miles to the south of Salisbury.
17. Kezi —60 miles to the south of Bulawayo.
18. Gwelo —100 miles from Bulawayo and 100 miles in the direction of Salisbury.
19. Wankie —300 miles to the north-east of Bulawayo.
20. Chirundu —more than 200 miles to the north of Salisbury and Bulawayo.
It's 200 miles to the west of Salisbury.

