The struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their puppets and for their independence and democratic rights is also being strengthened and stepped up more than ever. The fierce anti-U.S. rebellion of over 3,500 workers at the Jin Hi Fertilizer Factory who rose up to fight the fascist suppression of the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique, and the determined struggle of about 100 inhabitants in Ryong Dam and Do Deo Dang, Jaju Island, against the building of an airport for the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique, are but a few examples.

Today, the armed guerrilla units and patriotic people of South Korea are fighting life and death battles daily throughout the whole of South Korea, smashing the enemy and achieving brilliant combat results. All this shows clearly that the revolutionary and patriotic people of South Korea are dealing heavy blows to the enemy and are crushing them by fighting with more determination against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique holding high the great tactical and strategic line of Comrade Kim II Sung, their respected and beloved leader.

The U.S. imperialists and their puppets, who are terror-stricken and badly confused by the revolutionary advance of the patriotic people of South Korea, are making desperate efforts in an attempt to hold back the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people. But the enemy cannot in any way whatsoever block the revolutionary advance of the South Korean people.

The South Korean people are growing more and more conscious and stepped through their struggle and are becoming an invincible revolutionary force that will overthrow the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

The revolutionaries and people of South Korea, rallied firmly around their great leader, comrade Kim Il Sung, and marching along the road pointed out by him, will be ever victorious.
tiplying their ambushes, acts of sabotage, attacks on military posts and barracks. At the same time, they continue the mobilization and political education of the masses and the training of new constabulants in the guerrilla detachments.

The entire leadership of the MPLA and all the mass organizations were moved to the interior of the country at the beginning of the 1970s so that the leaders could work among the people constantly thus permitting the formation of new guerrilla detachments.

On the first three combat fronts at the present time there are four centers of Revolutionary Instruction functioning for the military and political preparation of the new cadres. Furthermore, literacy schools, medical care centers and organized militia units are functioning in the areas controlled by the MPLA despite the intensification of air bombardment and the terrorism against the towns carried out by the Portuguese colonists.

In Guinea (Bissau), the combatant forces of the PAIGC extended the armed struggle to all the regions of the country and at present are continually waging fierce battles in the territorially occupied by the Portuguese colonialists. Almost all the national territory has been completely liberated and the great task of national reconstruction is being carried out in all fields there.

The armed struggle being waged by the PAIGC is mainly characterized by the systematic attacks on the entrenched enemy camps, by attacking on ships transporting troops, arms or merchandise on the rivers to supply the isolated camps in the interior, by massive ambushes and by commando operations against urban centers, airports and port installations.

The PAIGC already has a regular army with powerful mobile units for further harassing the enemy positions. And as a result of the victories won by the revolutionaries in Guinea and Cape Verde, the main action of the Portuguese colonialists has been specifically transformed into the daily intensifying of the air bombardment, in the course of which the enemy uses principally fragmentation bombs with napalms and recently white phosphorous against the towns and cities in the liberated areas.

The constant strengthening of the political work and the action of the PAIGC armed forces make it more and more certain that final victory will be achieved in this struggle for the independence and progress of the peoples of Guinea and Cape Verde.

In Mozambique, the combatants of the FRE注意e have practically liberated almost all the southern provinces of Capo Delgado and Niassa and have also made significant progress, thus reshaping their positions in the interior of the country.

Meanwhile, the opening up of the new front in the province of Tete takes on primordial importance for the extending of the armed struggle to all of the territory of Mozambique, since the struggle will be situated within a context more favorable to reaching more developed and populous areas.

From the second half of 1977 FRE注意e has concentrated its efforts on
the formation and sending of light military units to the interior, which
permits the intensification of military activity and the inflicting of heavy
losses on the Portuguese colonists. The guerrillas of Mozambique attack
the entrenched military posts and camps.

In the liberated areas they have established self-governed and self-
organized organs in order to guarantee the local participation of the popula-
tion in the concentration of the objectives of the struggle for national li-
eration.

Recently, FRELIMO held its Second Congress within Mozambique in one
of the liberated zones in the province of Niassa, during which they made
important decisions mainly concerning the structure of the organization,
the conditions of the development of the armed struggle, the strengthening of
the unity of the people, the consolidation of the establishment of political
and administrative power in the liberated areas, the improvement of medical
and social welfare services, and the reaffirmation of the political principles
maintained by FRELIMO.

Meanwhile, in the countries that have achieved independence and have
fallen under the control of neocolonialism, the peoples are putting up a
heroic resistance in order to win back their independence and basic freedom.

In the Congo, the enemy — which hoped to lead African and world public
opinion through demagoguery — has taken off its mask recently, after Mobutu
assassinated Mulele and other Congolese who refused to accept the perfidy,
abandoning the armed struggle, and the new intervention of the Yankee imperialists
who have funded their Special Forces which today are fighting beside the puppet army.

The resistance forces within the Congo are looking for ways and means
to reorganize and reactivated the struggle. In the West there was a rebellion
within the ranks of the puppets and Mobutu — this scoundrel of the African
people — has sent paratroop units to Kinshasa to murder the survivors who
remained there after the first slaughter which took place in 1963.

In the east and northeast, Mobutu's troops, accustomed to being sup-
sorted by foreign mercenaries, are worried about their inability to liqui-
date the nucleus of resistance in these areas.

In Zimbabwe, where Ian Smith with the blessing of the British govern-
ment unilaterally declared independence in order to apply "apartheid" in
new forms, the South African people, in addition to the resistance they are
putting up in their country are fighting beside the ZAPU combatants.

At present, the heroic guerrillas of ANCZAPU are operating:

1) In the east, near Mtoko, Spello, Umvukwanzo and in the valleys of Nyamba.

2) In the northeast of Zimba, Nyangores, Lupari, Chivi, Wanjia,
Nkai, Gokwe and Umguve.

3) In the north, Chirungu, Kariba, Kandudji and Miyani.

Another large operation of the ANCZAPU guerrillas took place on
August 6 of this same year. This battle lasted ten days in the South of
Kabinda-San and Nyasambe. Up to now the number of casualties suffered
are unknow.

A violent clash was reported 27 miles (some 40 kilometers) to the
northeast of Mtoko. On August 5, a group of explorers fell into an ambush
set by the patriots some 40 miles (around 40 kilometers) to the north of
Lupari.

On August 14, the ANCZAPU guerrilla unit managed to break an
enemy encirclement, killing five and wounding an undetermined number
of enemy soldiers.

The difficult situation in which the rebels find themselves forces
them to step up the repression of the people. The African soldiers who
have refused to fight against their brothers, the so-called Rhodesian
African Rifles, have been arrested and reintegrated in different areas
of Zimbabwe, specifically those belonging to the Ulster Garrison, located
some 13 miles from Salisbury.

The African soldiers who have been arrested since the unilateral
proclamation of independence have been confined in a Concentration Camp in
Gwemadzamara, near the Mozambican border.

In conclusion, we can state that in spite of all the manoeuvres utilized by
imperialism to impede that desire to constitute Africa it will meet the
heroic resistance of the African people.

Imperialism is moving toward its total defeat in Africa, since no matter
how young this continent may be it will know how to defend its sacred
cause. Sooner or later, the African people will reclaim their occupied territories
out of the hands of the aggressors. The Sinul of the Africans, invaded by
the Benelux, as well as other parts of Africa occupied by the Portuguese
colonialists or by international imperialism in general, and by the United
States of America in particular, will be recovered at any price, even at the
price of the very blood of the sons and daughters of the continent.

Africa is in fact, in a state of war. It has a number of anti-imperialist
fronts made up of independent countries plus the national liberation move-
ments against colonialism and neocolonialism.

African dignity has been energetically defended by the Africans since
1954 up to the present. Africa has sacrificed its best sons and has had
more than 2 million martyrs who have fallen on the field of honor. As a
result, Africa has decided to free itself. The only alternative, the only
choice, is for this continent to become a decisive Viet-Nam. And its brothers
in Asia and Latin America will also travel along this road to liberation.