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

Because of the support of and the 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, Mitovo

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. Mpatazivizi Mountains - 40 miles to the south of Shamva.
7. Umukukwe Mountains - 48 miles from Salisbury and 10 miles from Mazoe.
8. Arcturus - 18 miles from Salisbury.
9. Bhamadzi - 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. Mnondo - more than 68 miles to the south of Salisbury.
17. Kezi - 60 miles to the south of Bulawayo.
18. Gwele - 100 miles from Bulawayo and 100 miles in the direction of Salisbury.
19. Wankie - 300 miles to the northeast of Bulawayo.
20. Chirundu - more than 200 miles to the north of Salisbury and Bulawayo.

It's 200 miles to the west of Salisbury.

The Supreme Council of the NCL Decides to Move to the Liberated Zones

The Permanent Mission of the National Council of Liberation of the Congo in Cuba reported that between August 26, 1968 and last September 26, the People's Liberation Army has been in combat against the reactionary forces in the eastern zone where more than 17 soldiers were killed and many were wounded. Meanwhile 100 campaign huts belonging to Mobutu's puppet army and located in Lulinda Kuchwa were destroyed.

The People's Liberation Army captured 18 rifles, more than two boxes of ammunition, four lanterns, three ampoules of penicillin, 400 old francs, a transistor radio, etc.

The losses sustained by the patriotic forces were minimal in comparison with those sustained by the enemy, that is, one peasant in the area was killed and two combatants of the People's Army were slightly wounded.

Let us point out that these combats took place only on one front of Zone II where the joint antiguerilla forces and the infantry of the National Congolese Army (Mobutu's Army) operate.

Meanwhile, the resistance struggle continues in regions of the provinces of Katanga, East Kivu, Ecuador and Kasai.

Furthermore, the Supreme Council, which constitutes the executive branch of the National Council of Liberation, has decided to move once and for all to one of the liberated zones of the country with a view toward further developing the liberation armed struggle.

Finally, the Mission of the National Liberation Council in Cuba calls on the revolutionary organizations and parties and in particular the socialist countries and peace-and freedom-loving peoples to support the struggle of the Congolese people for their liberation and the reconquest of their independence utilizing all effective ways and means.