and initiating a gigantic wave of house-breaking and arrests.

Other important actions have been reported by the regime’s official agency. The town of Cumanacoa, in the State of Sucre, was the scene of one of these incidents when heavily armed guerrillas marched down the main streets denouncing the Raúl Leoni regime and distributing revolutionary proclamations. The insurgents then moved on to a neighboring town where they repeated their action.

Later, near the Cumanacoa Mountains the same rebel detachments inflicted nine casualties on a military contingent sent to track them down. This time the news was confirmed by a spokesman for the Ministry of Defense.

However, other similar actions took place in areas near the town of Cumanacoa, in the State of Sucre. The Caracas daily El Nacional reported that a high-ranking Army officer was wounded when a military patrol was ambushed by rebel forces.

One significant point mentioned was that a military patrol, from the State of Monagas, was sent to Cumanacoa to reinforce the local forces.

In addition to these actions guerrilla detachments occupied the town of Zazarida, some 50 kilometers from Caro, the capital of the State of Falcón, where the revolutionaries captured two individuals connected with the repressive apparatus known as SIFA (Armed Forces Intelligence Service).

The army established a tight control over the area, but the measure was fruitless. The rebels had evaporated into thin air. Later the authorities reported the death of a lieutenant of the cazadores (special corps for the antiguerilla struggle) in Santa Cruz de Bucoral, State of Falcón.

Meanwhile, in the State of Apure, armed groups of men continued attacking large land-holdings and capturing large sums of money. In police circles they are unable to explain these actions.

The alarm in the Venezuelan government circles resulting from the vigorous upsurge of the revolutionary movement is reflected in the repeated threats against the masses made by officials of the Ministries of Interior and Defense.

![Guinea (B): Wreaking Havoc on the Colonialist Troops](image-url)

COMMUNIQUE OF THE AFRICAN PARTY FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF GUINEA AND CAPE VERDE

The port of Ganjola 1 km from Catio—one of the most important urban centers in the country, which at present is one of the main fortified camps in enemy hands on the Southern Front—has just been taken by our forces.
Ganjola, where the military installations had been almost totally destroyed by our combatants, had to be evacuated suddenly by the enemy last December 14, after violent attacks in the course of which the colonialist force suffered heavy casualties.

The fall of Ganjola, a port which the enemy used to supply its troops stationed in Catio, makes this supplying more difficult since it can now only be assured by air.

Other actions took place in December and in the course of the month of January, particularly against fortified camps of:
Quebo, Tite, Gantongó and S. Domingo, December 31.
Mansambu, S. Joao and Gantangó, January 3.
Ganturé, January 5.
Chamara, January 8.
Fulacunda, January 9.

During these actions the enemy suffered heavy losses both in men and materiel.

In addition, we point out that on January 3 one of our artillery units shelled Bolama, the old capital of the country, wreaking great havoc on the colonialist installations in the city.

In addition, the following actions took place during this same period:

December 31—A commando detachment of our regular army killed 4 enemy soldiers during an action in the fortified camp of Fulacunda.

January 1—Our combatants put 5 enemy soldiers out of action in an ambush on the Bambadinca Xime highway on the Eastern Front.

January 4—On the same Front, our forces totally destroyed a colonialist camp near the village of Manpat Ulifio. In the course of the battles, 4 enemy soldiers were killed and the rest of the colonialist forces fled toward Saltinho. We also captured an important load of ammunition and various material.

January 5—An enemy contingent coming from the Fulacunda camp to launch terrorist actions in the liberated villages of the sector was violently attacked by our combatants and by the armed population. The enemy had to retreat after 3 of their men were killed and several others wounded.

January 6—A colonialist detachment that had been installed in the old village of Gambeco, near Saltinho, was forced out by our combatants. During the battle, 2 colonialist soldiers were killed.

January 9—A colonialist contingent coming from Quebó fell into an ambush while trying to reach a base of our combatant forces in the region. The enemy had to retreat after 8 were killed and several others wounded.

Amilcar Cabral
Secretary General