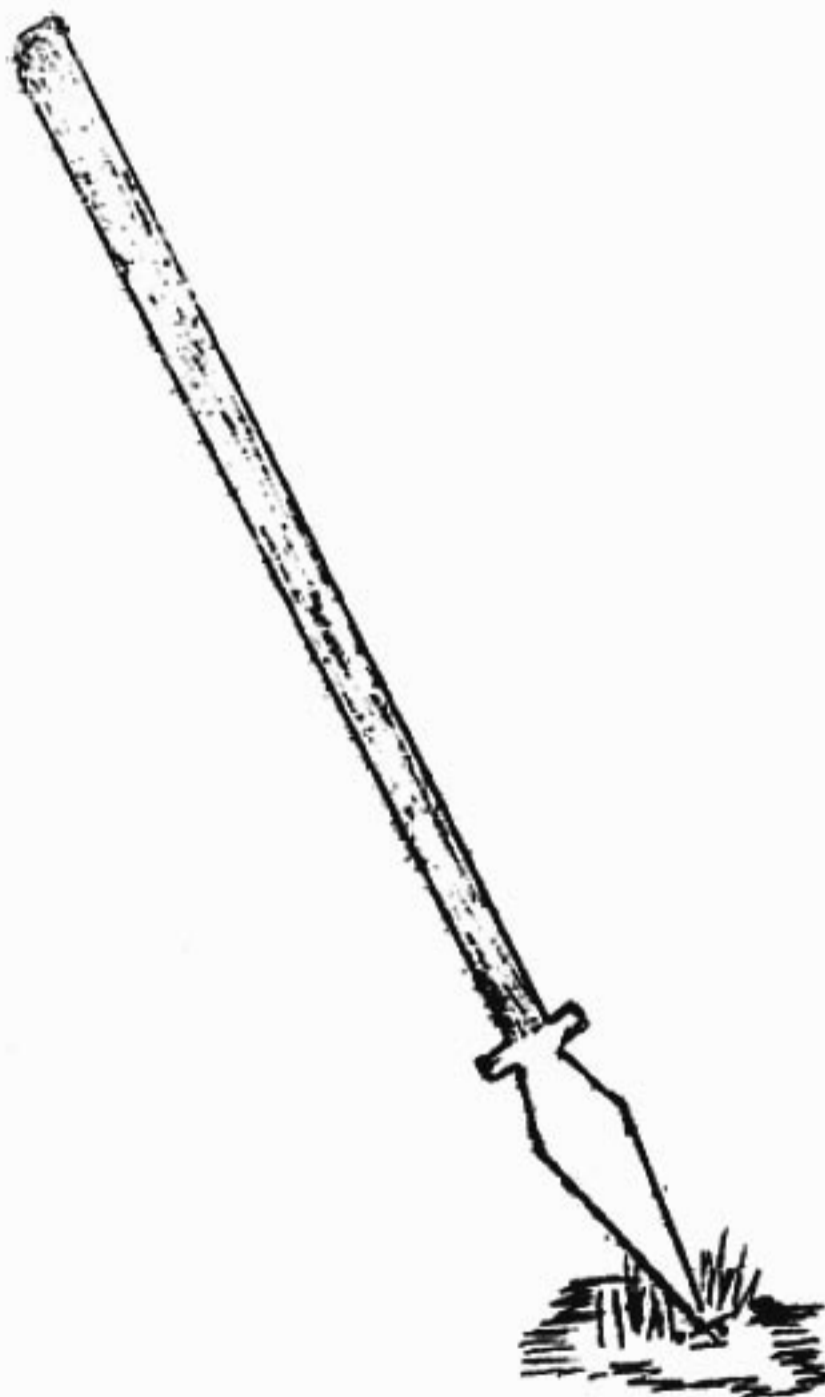


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NEWS BULLETIN
A.N.C. (S.A).
P.O. BOX 1791
LUSAKA,
ZAMBIA.

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LEGALISED MURDER

Dr. W.E.G. Butler, medical practitioner of Empangeni Natal, speaking at a meeting of the Zululand Public Bodies Association, had this to say:-

"I don't want to give you a false impression but as you sit here, a group of responsible people permitting a situation to exist that does exist in Empangeni, you are individually and collectively responsible for the death or the relative murder of a certain proportion of children who are admitted to that hospital.

"You are responsible because you do not make enough fuss about it. I am responsible, you are responsible, we are all responsible. There is no European hospital in the world that would tolerate the situation that exists in Empangeni today. It is indescribably bad.

"Some children go into the hospital not suffering from any disease, yet within three or four days sometimes one in four of the admissions die of a disease which they have contracted there. They die because they lie in beds right next to one another with desperate diseases. A fit healthy child with a broken arm can be dead within twenty-four hours from a virulent gastro-enteritis spread to him from three or four other children lying in that bed. It is an indescribable shame."

Shocking? Yes. Unusual? No. We must add that this is a hospital for Black children? We will not here go into the tragedy of Dr. Butler himself, a good man but a victim of the prejudices which surround every South African. We allude to his reference to "European" hospitals in the world and thus forgetting that such differentiation while not unknown, is not at all common outside South Africa.

Nevertheless, Dr. Butler spoke with commendable courage. He risks not only social ostracism from his fellow Whites but also legal opprobrium. But what he reveals is common all over South Africa. Such facts are usually hidden behind dry statistics in "learned" papers.

Medical services for non-whites in South Africa are of the most primitive kind, where they exist at all. Hospitals and clinics are few and far between and they are always overcrowded. Thousands of critically ill people are daily refused admission because there just is no room for them. This, despite the fact that children are put four and five to a cot and adults have to lie under and between beds.

Is it any wonder that half of all African children born, die before they reach the age of five, or that the life expectancy for all Africans is thirty-two years? By far the great majority of deaths are caused by preventable causes. Children die of such illnesses as

tuberculosis/.....

tuberculosis, gastro-enteritis, kwashiorkor, measles, diphtheria, etc -- every single one of these is a wholly preventable disease; most are almost never seen in countries with adequate medical services. It is seldom one meets an African mother who has not lost one or more of her children.

Yet White South Africa blissfully and carelessly goes on talking of the land of sunshine, happiness and wealth. Of course all the trappings of medical civilisation are there. There are child welfare societies, tuberculosis associations, distress funds, immunisation campaigns, feeding schemes of all sorts; there is even a Society For The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There would certainly be a tremendous outcry if the beloved pet dogs and cats were subject to the treatment meted out to non-White children. But there is no fuss made about the extremely poor facilities available to Blacks.

And in a way this is understandable although not by any means excusable. From the cradle to the grave Whites are subjected to a constant stream of propaganda which is designed to depict non-Whites as sub-human. Newspapers, books, magazines the educational system, the home environment, the attitude of the police, etc. are part of the brainwashing that all Whites are subjected to. The law itself and the judiciary are party to this - Non-White murderers of Whites are usually sentenced to death while in the reverse situation whites invariably have mitigating factors in their favour i.e. if the judge decides that the witnesses are "reliable". Often witnesses in such cases are Black and are therefore presumed (by judges) to be unreliable.

We think that Dr. Butler's plea to the Zululand Association is praiseworthy but we doubt if it will achieve anything. So long as the state machinery is loaded against non-Whites, individuals can do little to change conditions. The state machinery must first be destroyed and replaced by a democratic system in which non-Whites play the key role before real changes can ever come about in South Africa. This is the task that the African National Congress has set itself and we will fulfil it in the only way possible -- by ARMED STRUGGLE.

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THERE SHALL BE HOUSES, SECURITY AND COMFORT

...A preventive health scheme shall be run by the state;
Free medical care and hospitalization shall be provided
for all, with special care for mothers and young children....
The aged, the orphans, the disabled and the sick shall be
cared for by the state;....

- FREEDOM CHARTER-

Adopted at the Congress of the people, Kliptown, South Africa,
on 26 June 1955.

"WE SHALL FIGHT FOR OUR FREEDOM"

by

O.R. TAMBO, ACTING-PRESIDENT OF THE A.N.C. (SOUTH AFRICA)

FIGHTING is still going on in Rhodesia and is bound to increase and spread, not only in Rhodesia but in South Africa itself, said Mr. O.R. Tambo in an interview with the MORNING STAR (23/11/67) For obvious reasons the Smith regime and the Vorster regime pretend that all is now "normal."

But the fighting by freedom guerilla forces in Rhodesia is still continuing, though on a lower scale for the moment. Oliver Tambo should know. It was he who, as Acting-president of the African National Congress, signed the joint communique with the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) in Lusaka three months ago.

REVEALED

This first revealed to the world that A.N.C. and ZAPU guerillas were fighting in a combined force against the common settler enemy. "As comrades-in-arms, we are facing a common enemy, fighting for a common purpose, facing a common fate, hence a combined force for a common onslaught against the enemy at every point of encounter as we march down for the liberation of our respective countries," that remarkable document said.

Mr. Tambo stressed that the Lusaka joint ZAPU/ANC communique was issued when the Smith regime, which already had the help of South African troops, was trying to give the impression that the clashes in Rhodesia were with A.N.C. guerillas only, not with Rhodesian Africans.

"The communique indicated that some of the guerillas were making for South Africa, the rest were aimed at Rhodesia itself." "This of course was announcing not the formation, but the existence of a military alliance.

ALLIANCE

"Military alliance is a big word. "But it's not as if we sat down and signed a great big document with clauses and terms. We have had close political relations with Zapu, and these developed into relations at the military level, until we were in a position to fight together.

"This close alliance is the first of its kind one can recall in the liberation movement. "In no previous instance has there actually been fighting by freedom fighters drawn from different territories.

"In the case/...

"In the case of South Africa this is important, because the South African and Rhodesian racist regimes have been working very closely together, with an undeclared alliance.

"There were South African forces in Rhodesia. U.D.I. has depended considerably on the support in various fields that it has received from the South African Government.

"In fact the fate of the people of Zimbabwe depends on that of the oppressed people of South Africa, and vice versa.

"Our alliance has been acclaimed by the Organisation of African Unity. "The level at which we started is an indication of the scale on which we propose to tackle the racist and fascist regimes in our countries.

"The fighting in Wankie and Matabeleland demonstrated the determination of the people.

"The fighting is bound to increase and spread, not only in Rhodesia but in South Africa itself. "South Africa is a principal target of all people who hate racism.

RACISM

"The endurance of Smith and his ability to resist pressures is due to the South African Government's support. Therefore the target of our efforts is principally South Africa itself. And South Africa is aware of this.

"But I don't think they can really do anything about it. The time has come for racism and fascism and colonialism in our area to be overthrown, and this is the beginning of the end."

Referring to the warm support which our militants received in Zimbabwe from the masses of the people, Mr. Tambo said: "Those who were able after the fighting to disperse to various areas, particularly rural areas and in some cases urban areas, were well received by the masses.

"There were people who were willing to shelter them. Some of these people were prosecuted for sheltering guerillas, assisting them.

"The fact that the fighting is still going on and that it was able to go on for so long, means that the guerillas have had assistance from the masses, that in fact the masses are participating - that people have joined the guerillas.

"In South Africa, the masses have been aroused. They look forward to the time when there is going to be an armed struggle on a rising scale in South Africa.

STRUGGLE/.....

STRUGGLE

"Our struggle is more than a struggle for the liquidation of racial white supremacy. "It is also a struggle against powerful economic interests from outside, imperialist interests in our country.

"At some stage, we are going to be confronted with more than the South African and Rhodesian racists. We anticipate this.

"One can see that already from the soft attitude of Britain toward the apartheid regime in South Africa. "There are also American interests involved in South Africa and in South-West Africa.

"As our struggle develops, and as the economic structure and the power structure get threatened by the activities of the guerillas and the masses, as the hour approaches when power seems likely to fall into the hands of the masses of the people, we expect then to see intervention by external forces."

Mr. Tambo stressed that there was tremendous scope for pressure by British people on the British Government about its Rhodesian and South African policy.

"Britain should not be allowed to move in the direction of betraying the African people - but that seems to be in the offing. There isn't sufficient protest in Britain," he said.

"I don't know how the British public reconciles itself to these double standards: where the rebel Smith is concerned the British policy is that no force is to be used, but where others are concerned force is the natural thing.

RELATIONS

"Britain's relations with South Africa enable Vorster to get away with everything: with apartheid, with reactionary laws, repressive laws, with defying the world.

"Even with sending troops into the British colony of Rhodesia and declaring that he would keep them there so long as he considered that there was a need for them to be there.

"The British people have a great deal that they can do to support the Liberation movement by controlling their Government," Mr. Tambo said.

"We are fighting racism, we are fighting for acknowledged rights, against an admitted injustice as guerillas and Freedom-Fighters.

"British organisations - political organisations, trade unions and others -ought to support us directly, as for instance we get direct support from various organisations in the Socialist countries. "Of course we do get support for limited humanitarian causes, which are important, but we need more than that."

TORTURE

It is said that the French are a very sophisticated and civilised people. We do not know much about that. What we do know is that the French colonial empire was as exploitative as any; that France used brutal methods in Indo-China and even worse methods in Algeria; that France acted barbarically when Guinea opted for independence instead of joining the French Community; that even now France props up puppet regimes in Africa. The tortures used by France in Algeria have been well-documented particularly in the book "Gangrene" as well as by Frans Fanon. But despite all this the French do seem to have a reputation for being a civilised people.

The same can hardly be said for racist white South Africans. Their boorishness, their medieval mentality, their idiotic prejudices, their cruelty to Blacks is well-known. Yet many people find it hard to believe that tortures are commonly practised in South African jails. They cannot or will not accept that such brutality could really be possible. Why this should be so we cannot understand. One suggestion is that people refuse to accept stories of torture for if they did then their consciences would demand they do something about it. And in the case of Southern Africa this is a very difficult decision to take.

People arrested on various criminal charges often spoke of being tortured but they did not receive much publicity. The spate of political arrests in the 1960s and particularly those subjected to solitary confinement for long periods of time not only exposed the brutal and sadistic nature of the tortures but also gave it wide publicity. The most thoroughly documented facts have been produced by Dennis Brutus. But some people still appear to be dubious.

Now a judge of the Transvaal Supreme Court has admitted publicly in a court of law that on the evidence he must concede that methods of torture are practised in South African jails. He was giving judgement in the appeal of former Head Warden Johannes Theron. Readers may remember that Theron together with Harold Strachan, Laurence Gandar of the "Rand Daily Mail" Benjamin Pogrand of the "Rand Daily Mail" and others was involved in a sensational series of exposures of prison conditions. The exposures were sensational not only in nature of the revelations but the fact that they were made at all; it is illegal in South Africa to publicly discuss prison conditions.

Harold/.....

Harold Strachan, the courageous Congressman, had just been released from prison after serving a sentence of three years for political activities. After his articles on prison conditions appeared in the "Rand Daily Mail" he was re-arrested and sentenced to a further period in jail. Benjamin Pogrud had his passport withdrawn shortly before his departure from South Africa. The offices of the "Rand Daily Mail" were subjected to police searches and the editor, Laurence Gandar, threatened. Theron was sentenced to several years imprisonment on nine counts of infringing the Prison Act.

Now Theron's appeal has been upheld on five counts so that he will serve a maximum of 18 months in prison. One of these counts was that Theron falsely alleged that electric tortures were inflicted on Prisoners. The judge held that such tortures were probably used and dismissed the charge. If anything South African courts are biased in favour of the state; thus if there had been any shade of doubt the judge would have ruled against Theron.

CAN THERE BE ANY DOUBT NOW?

STATEMENT BY HEAD WARDER J.A. THERON, OF CINDERELLA PRISON, BOKSBERG.

" I have... seen - a lot of times - Chief Warden Van der Merwe hitting prisoners. He uses the short leather-covered cane which officers carry. I know that he has also used another heavier cane which has flexible rubber or leather inside. I have also frequently seen Chief Warden Van der Merwe chasing and beating convicts after they have returned to the jail in the late afternoon from working outside. He hits them while they are eating their supper in the yard, forcing them to go into their cells for the night without food. He hits them anywhere: on the head, shoulders, just the first place that he can reach. In the mornings when the cells are unlocked for the prisoners to go to the kitchen to collect their food, I have seen the Chief Warden go into a cell and hit a prisoner so that he runs right out of the cell."

Prison Conditions in SOUTH AFRICA : A Factual Report compiled by
- AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL -

In a sworn affidavit, Mr. A., a 90-day detainee, inter alia states:

" I was handcuffed and a canvas bag was put over my head to cover my face and this made breathing difficult. I was ordered to sit down with my knees up in between my arms and a stick was put in between so that I could not move. Then I felt something like wire tied on to my little fingers on both hands. Then I felt electric shocks which were applied occasionally. Then I would be lifted with the stick and while applying electric shocks I would be left to drop on my back..."

WITNESS IN THE DARK by Suzanne Cronje.

FREEDOM-FIGHTERS MUST BE VIGILANT.

The Organisation for African Unity has many Committees established to facilitate the implementation of one resolution or other. The concept of working for African unity and African liberation is an ideal highly esteemed by all genuine Freedom-Fighters and African independent states. But there are some disturbing events that frustrate the realisation of the noble ideals and objectives set out in the CHARTER of the O.A.U.

The Freedom-Fighters and their organisations are sometimes very carelessly referred to as "refugees". Needless to say that in the African context, Africa, every inch of Africa is their motherland. In terms of the various international conventions drawn up by such bodies as the UNITED NATIONS and the INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS, the definition of a "refugee" is such that a Freedom-Fighter cannot readily be classified under it.

Freedom-Fighters, of course, are dedicated to the heroic struggle to liberate their countries of origin and cannot find the time and resources to devote to litigation in order to establish the meaning of "refugee" and whether they fall under it. Insofar as Freedom-Fighters have to seek asylum in brother African countries to give them the opportunity to prepare for the overthrow of White minority racist regimes, to that extent Freedom-Fighters could be regarded as "refugees". But these are "refugees" of a different type from those who have no ambition nor plans to return to their aboriginal countries to liquidate White racist regimes. Any derogatory connotation that might attach to the usage of the term "refugee" must not therefore be extended to encompass Freedom-Fighters.

Freedom-Fighters have to face many problems which are better dealt with through the channels established by the O.A.U. and member States. One of the watch-dog Committees of the O.A.U. set up to attend to the problems that arise in the struggle to liberate the unliberated territories of Africa is the O.A.U. Liberation Committee. This is a CO-ORDINATING body. As the struggle for liberation develops, some of the weaknesses of the Liberation Committee become more apparent. This is not surprising as no living organism especially political ones could claim to be perfect. But that is no ground for ignoring obvious defects.

One of the main dangers facing the O.A.U. is the creation of many Committees who in turn establish formidable bureaucratic machinery which is quite remote from the day-to-day difficulties confronting the liberation movements. The personnel who man such O.A.U. machinery assume a status that even sometimes appear higher than that of a Head of State. In such circumstances, it is not difficult for the O.A.U

personnel/.....

personnel to treat urgent matters of life-and-death with a relaxed attitude of laissez-faire. It is to be hoped that when the Council of Ministers convenes and when the Heads of State and Government meet again, the staff employed by the O.A.U. Committees will come up for some attention especially with regard to the issue of funds, and the disappearance of memoranda and other documentary material which the liberation movements are required to submit from time to time. The question of the loss of Freedom-Fighters' memoranda after presentation to various Committees of the O.A.U. has long been a festering sore. Now and again the imperialist propaganda agencies and their Parliaments reveal hair-raising intimate knowledge of position of the liberation organisations in terms of arms, equipment, training camps, logistic requirements, etc.

And now the liberation movements are faced with a new problem, namely, the defection of senior executive officers of the O.A.U. LIBERATION COMMITTEE. Freedom-Fighters have nothing to do with the internal political problems of independent African States. But we do look forward to some form of protection against the arbitrary actions of those O.A.U. officials entrusted with the task of helping in the struggle to liberate the rest of Africa. In this article we are constrained to illustrate our point by referring to one incident - a defection again - which causes us great anxiety. A senior executive officer of the O.A.U. Liberation Committee is now a diplomat representing his country in Lisbon. Yes, he has been accredited to Portugal, that bloodthirsty colonial anachronism condemned everywhere where men cherish freedom, justice, democracy, and human dignity. Only the blackguards and traitors to Africa's destiny have stooped so low as to enter into State relations with Portugal. To belabour this fact is not necessary; we only trust that the senior organs of the O.A.U. will tackle these vexatious issues when they next assemble. Meanwhile, for the edification of our readers, we reproduce hereunder a verbatim report culled from the South African Press:-

"DAILY NEWS REPORT 24th NOVEMBER, 1967.

PORTUGAL GAINS BY DEFECTION.

LISBON FRIDAY. Portugal is poised for an important break-through in her African war campaigns as a result of the defection of a top official of the Organisation for African Unity's Liberation Committee.

The official is Mr. H.T.A. Ugwu, a former Nigerian civil servant recently stationed in Tanzania as assistant executive secretary of the Committee which is charged with planning the "wars of liberation" in African territories still under White control - among them Portuguese Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

Some weeks ago Mr. Ugwu told friends he was going to work for the Ojukwu regime in Biafra. Since then he has been seen at the Biafran mission in Lisbon. A spokesman for the Portuguese Foreign Ministry denied that officials here have had any contact with Mr. UGWU.

There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Ugwu's intimate knowledge of top secret planning in relation to the three Portuguese territories could prove vital in the Salazar Government's campaign, which is about to drag into its seventh year with no end in sight."

This quotation must surely give food for thought to all people interested in the emancipation of oppressed people in Africa. Perhaps the O.A.U. will consider what appropriate measures are to be taken to guard against such dangers caused by defection or any other reason, grievously prejudicial to the liberation movements.

But this whole episode is a lesson to the Freedom-Fighters to be vigilant and circumspect especially in the giving of detailed information so often requested by O.A.U. standing Committees.

* * * * *

"The warm affection with which South African freedom fighters are received by democratic countries all over the world, and the hospitality so frequently showered upon us by governments and political organizations, has made it possible for some of our people to escape persecution by the South African Government, to travel freely from country to country, and from continent to continent, to canvass our point of view and to rally support for our cause. We are indeed extremely grateful for this spontaneous demonstration of solidarity and support, and sincerely hope that each and every one of us will prove worthy of the trust and confidence the world has in us..."

"At this very moment it has been widely reported that a secret defence agreement has been signed between Portugal, South Africa, and the Federation, following visits of Federation and South African defence ministers to Lisbon; the Federation defence minister to Luanda, and South African Defence Ministry delegations to Mozambique. Dr. Salazar was quoted in the Johannesburg Star of 8 July 1961 as saying: 'Our relations - Mozambique's and Angola's on the one hand and the Federation and South Africa on the other - arise from the existence of our common borders and our traditional friendships that unite our Governments and our people. Our mutual interests are manifold and we are conscious of the need to cooperate to fulfil our common needs.'

FIGHT APARTHEID IN SPORTS.

The South African Non-Racial Open Committee headed by Mr. Dennis Brutus is waging an international campaign against apartheid in sports. The African National Congress of South Africa appeals to all anti-apartheid bodies in the world as well as sportsmen and women who cherish fairplay and the principles of the Olympic code to give their full support to S.NROC.

Recently a top level SANROC delegation including Dennis Brutus, President of SANROC, Chris de Broglio, Executive Member, Reggie Hlongwane, Omar Casson, and Precious Mackenzie gave testimony before the commission inquiring into the practice of apartheid in South African sports. It will be remembered that South Africa is temporarily suspended from the Olympic Games but they are sparing no effort to regain admission. It is the task and duty of all those people who abhor racial discrimination especially in sports to exert their influence against the re-admission of South Africa until she abandons the practice of apartheid in sport inside South Africa. It is also to be hoped that African and Afro-American sportsmen will intensify their campaign to have the Olympic code fully observed or else. The Black Power Movement in the United States has already taken a positive stand on this issue and we look forward to athletes from the independent African States to throw in their weight against apartheid in the sports arena.

SANROC has this to say about the "mixed" teams sent abroad from time to time to spread the illusion that there is no apartheid in South African sports:-

"Some will argue that the South African team is a multi-racial one since African athletes have been entered. This is only a diversion to confuse the issue. The South African team is not a truly representative mixed team for the following reasons:

- (1) The White and non-White athletes are not allowed to compete together in South Africa.
- (2) They belong to separate racial sports organisations.
- (3) They do not wear the same uniform.
- (4) Athletes belonging to non-racial sports bodies in South Africa are not even considered for trips abroad.
- (5) When the mixed teams from South Africa arrive overseas they are accommodated separately and the non-White athletes have white officials to look after them!

We/.....

We call upon all countries and athletes who believe in true sportsmanship and fairplay to refuse to have anything to do with South African teams constituted along racial lines. The basis of our opposition to the phoney "mixed" teams is that racial discrimination is still enforced on the sportsfields of our country and our best athletes will never develop their talents to the fullest extent owing to difficulties and disabilities caused by apartheid.

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PRESS RELEASE:

issued by the AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS of SOUTH AFRICA.

Following is the text of a telegram sent to the three East African Heads of State on the occasion of the inauguration of the East African Community:

PRESIDENTS JULIUS NYERERE, JOMO KENYATTA, AND MILTON OBOTE,
PRESIDENTIAL LODGE, ARUSHA.

ON BEHALF OF SOUTH AFRICA'S OPPRESSED MILLIONS THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS HEARTILY JOINS WITH YOU ON THE INAUGURATION OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY TODAY. THIS HISTORIC STEP TAKEN BY YOUR THREE COUNTRIES IS A TRUE REFLECTION OF THE DESIRE BY YOUR PEOPLES TO TRANSLATE THE CHARTER OF THE ORGANISATION FOR AFRICAN UNITY INTO A LIVING AND DYNAMIC FORCE. IT ACCORDS WITH THE GENUINE ASPIRATIONS OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA AND IS A SHARP REMINDER TO THE ENEMIES OF AFRICAN UNITY THAT THE WILL OF A PEOPLE TO DETERMINE THEIR OWN DESTINIES SHALL ALWAYS PREVAIL. YOUR EFFORTS TOWARDS UNITY FORTIFY OUR RESOLVE FOR THE COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF WHITE DOMINATION AND RACISM IN SOUTH AFRICA. MAY YOUR NOBLE ENDEAVOURS BE BLESSED WITH SUCCESS.

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A.N.C., of S.A.,
P.O. Box 2239
Dar es Salaam.

1st December, 1967.

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NEWSWORTHY TITBITS:

Our Acting-President, Mr. O.R. Tambo is now in Tunisia. He was accompanied there by Mr. Robert Resha, a member of our National Executive.

On arrival at Tunis Airport, Mr. Tambo said that important changes had occurred recently in South Africa and that his visit to several African countries were to discuss the new situation with African Governments and political parties. He went on to say that he knew that South Africans were not fighting alone and that they had the support of all countries belonging to the O.A.U.

FASCIST ECHOES:

And then as if to corroborate what we have been saying that our military onslaught against the fascist White reactionary forces at Wankie and Bulawayo have shaken the structure of White racist regimes in Southern Africa to the very foundation, the Acting State-President of the fascist Republic of South Africa, Mr. Tom Naude, said in Pretoria that the New RESPONSIBILITY of guarding the northern border of South West Africa and Rhodesia against Freedom-Fighters had added an UNEXPECTED DRAIN on the manpower resources of the S.A. Police.

OUR COMMENT:-

The fascist hoodlums called the Police in South Africa are not only fit for the drain but should be consigned to the dustbin of history to rid humanity of their rot.

THE O.A.U. LIBERATION COMMITTEE:

It is reported that the O.A.U. Liberation Committee has discussed:-

- (1) Ways of stepping up the armed struggle in Rhodesia and Portuguese-dominated territories in Africa.
- (2) The situation in the Canary Islands which is regarded as Spain's tourist archipelago in the Atlantic.
- (3) A review by the Defence Committee of the O.A.U. of the progress of the armed struggles in Mozambique, Angola, "Portuguese Guinea", and Rhodesia. And the Finance Committee of the O.A.U. has decided to distribute more money to the Freedom-Fighters.
- (4) The question of which organisation to recognise in the Canary Islands but did not decide on any organisation.

It is also reported that three standing committees of the O.A.U. namely, for Defence, Finance, and for Information, Administration, and General Policy- have been preparing for the Liberation Committee's next regular session in Conakry, Guinea, in January 1968.

OUR COMMENT:

Like the ancient Romans who said Tu meliora Spera, we also hope for better tidings.