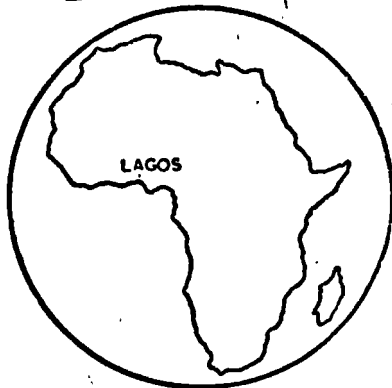


DO NOT DAMAGE ON
SCANNING



7TH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION
OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE
ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
BEING HELD IN LAGOS

9TH DECEMBER, 1970

7TH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION
OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE ORGANISATION
OF AFRICAN UNITY



PROGRAMME FOR THE OPENING

(a) Opening by Chairman

(b) Address by H.E. Major-General Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria.

(c) Responses.

(d) Suspension of Meeting and Invitees are requested to leave.

(e) Meeting reassembles.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. (a) Adoption of the Agenda.

(b) Organisation of Work.

2. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General.

3. Examination of the grave situation resulting for the African Continent from barbarous aggression of foreign mercenaries against Guinea.

4. (Any other Business).



25TH ANNIVERSARY

OAU



Published by
The Press and Information Division
OAU General Secretariat
25 May 1988 Addis Ababa
Ethiopia



**OAU Founding fathers (1963)
as pictured in Africa Hall Addis Ababa**

OAU: 25 YEARS OF EFFORT & HOPE

Due to a wide range of unifying factors of a geographical, historical and cultural nature, the peoples of Africa became midway through the 20th century, fully aware of their common destiny and the need to work together for their own emancipation and their economic and social development. This awareness created an impetus for solidarity among the sons of the Continent which was practically demonstrated in the common struggle against colonialism and for independence on the one hand and on the other hand in an unprecedented act of sovereignty and unity through the creation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on 25 May 1963.



Indeed, 25 years ago in Addis Ababa, thirty-two African States, which had already achieved independence, signed the Charter to establish the OAU which in Article II, sets out its purpose as follows:

- a) to promote the unity and solidarity of the African States;*
- b) to co-ordinate and intensify their co-operation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa;*
- c) to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence;*
- d) to eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa; and*
- e) to promote international co-operation having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.*

From 1963 to this 25th anniversary of the OAU, eighteen other African States have attained independence and have become members of the PanAfrican organization thus strengthening the unity and solidarity of the peoples of Africa. It is indeed as a result of this same solidarity, spearheaded by the OAU, that the struggle, both armed and political, in those African countries under foreign domination, has been able to prosper and bring about the great victory of independence to virtually all African States.



However, the Southern part of the Continent still has to be liberated from the shackles of South African colonization in Namibia and State-sponsored racism in South Africa itself.

The revolt of the dominated peoples and the solidarity expressed by the other peoples of African and the world provide every reason to hope that the whole of Africa will soon be free. This major political achievement, which has hoisted Africa to its rightful place in the world, has further enabled African States to pursue to improve the living conditions of the peoples of Africa. Regional co-operation has, in this regard, made major strides by encouraging the establishment of major market groupings to ensure that large scale industrial and agricultural activities are rendered profitable. Unfortunately, the turbulent nature of the world economic situation and the various crises that have surfaced each year have proven that African had to increasingly reinforce their solidarity and use the most efficient method if they intended to achieve their economic and social objectives.

In this regard, the OAU which at its inception and for a good number of years was regarded as a purely political forum has, for some years now, become an organisation primarily concerned with finding solutions to Africa's economic problems.



Over the years therefore, there has been an increase in the number of initiatives taken under the auspices of the OAU with the support and participation of the United Nations to promote the economic development of the Continent. There has been mobilisation at all levels of responsibility culminating in two extraordinary Summits of Heads of State and Government devoted exclusively to economic matters: The first in Lagos in 1980 and the second in Addis Ababa in 1987. The famous «Lagos Plan» outlining the global strategy for Africa's integrated development was the brainchild of the first Extraordinary Summit; the second set out Africa's common position regarding solutions to its external debt. In the interim period between both extraordinary Summits, an ordinary Summit the 21st - took place in Addis Ababa in July 1985 and adopted an «African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery» covering the period 1986-1990.

The OAU General Secretariat, with the invaluable assistance of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, monitors the implementation of the various strategies.

Thanks to 25 years of effort, each African now nourishes the hope of seeing a united and prosperous Africa. Hope portrayed in three words : O A U.



HISTORY

One of the most important historical events of this second half of the twentieth century has been the accession to independence of a great number of African countries.

Indeed in 1945 the only independent states in Africa were Egypt, Libera, the Union of South Africa and Ethiopia.

Already in 1964 two thirds of the countries on the continent were completely liberated from all colonial domination. Begun in 1957 with the proclamation of Ghana's independence, decolonization was pursued and it spread to almost all African countries. But at the moment Namibia is still under colonail domination and South Africa, steeped in Apartheid which is a crime against mankind, has been increasing its acts of agression and destabilisation to Frontline States and neighbouring countries.



If the history of Africa's independence is recent and even contemporaneous, that of African Unity is still under way. And historians are unable to distance themselves from ongoing events in order to identify the various courses and different levels of accomplishments of African Unity.

Our intention here is not to revive an old quarrel but we are among those who believe that panafricanism ought to be seem as a landmark in the various attempts at regrouping at the regional and continental levels. In order to convince oneself of this, its is enough without tracing the evelution of this thought which was and remains a constant in twentieth century African political thinking, to recall the first panafrican meetings.

These included the first conference of independent African states (Accra, Aprils 1958), the Cotonou Congress (July, 1958), the first confe-

rence of African peoples (Accra, December 1958), the Second Conference of independent states, (Monrovia, August 1959), the second Conference of African Peoples (Cairo, March 1961) and other panafrikan meetings such as the first west African Summit Conference, Sanniquellie in Liberia (July, 1959) the Positive Action Conference (Accra, April 1960).

Of all these meetings, the most important were without doubt. Those ones held within the framework of the Conference of African peoples. During the first of these held in Accra in December 1958, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco Tunisia adopted the following declaration:

«We African States meeting here in Accra in our first conference, conscious of our responsibilities towards mankind and in particular towards African peoples, and desiring to affirm our African Personality in the service of peace, proclaim by this fact and solemnly reaffirm our indestructible attachment to the charter of the United Nations and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We affirm also and proclaim Unity among ourselves and our solidarity with dependent peoples of Africa as well as our friendship with all nations. We are resolved to maintain unity in formulation and action in all international affairs.»

In fact all these conferences outlined attempts to establish unions or federations such as the Ghana - Guinea Union in 1958, the Mali Federation initially made up of Dahomey, Upper Volta, Senegal and Sudan then reduced to just Senegal and Sudan in 1959, the Ghana, Guinea, Mali union in 1960, the Brazzaville Group in December 1958 which spawned the common African Malagasy and Mauritius Organization and underscored in this the constancy with which African Heads of State struggled, in spite of vicissitudes, for African Unity.



Admittedly it was rare during this period for unions, federations or associations with permanent structures or supra-national powers to be set up by the conferences or meetings. Be that as it may it was the debates engaged in during these conferences and meetings which prepared the ground for the Grand Panafrikan regrouping in May 1963 at Addis Ababa.

It was in fact on May 25, 1963 that for the first time in the history of the continent, leaders of 31 independent African states signed in Addis Ababa a charter establishing the Organization of African Unity.

Participating in the work of this historic conference were:

Algeria	Nigeria
Burundi	Rwanda
Cameroon	Congo Leopoldville (Zaire)
Central African Republic	Dahomey (Benin)
Chad	Ethiopia
Congo (Brazzaville)	Gabon
Niger	Ghana
Tunisia	Mali
Liberia	Mauritania
Libya	Morocco
Madagascar	Senegal
Guinea	Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)
Côte d'Ivoire	Sudan
Tanganyika (Tanzania)	Sierra Leone
Somalia	Uganda
United Arab Republic (of Egypt)	

Those countries have been joined by Swaziland, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Togo, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Lesotho and Mauritius as



and when these countries have acceded to independence.

After the thirty one founding member states had signed the charter, the General Secretariat was installed in Addis Ababa in buildings offered to the secretariat by the Ethiopian Government. The first secretariat which was provisional was filled by an Ethiopian personnel placed under the authority of H.E. Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy who assumed office as provisional Secretary General.

This provisional secretariat remained in place until July 1964 and the Ethiopian Government paid for the working expenses of this body up until the letter approved a provisional budget of USS 280,000.00 in February 1964. It was in March 1965 that the first OAU budget was adopted.

In July 1964, during the first session in Cairo, the summit conference of Heads of State and Government elected the first administrative Secretary General of the OAU in the person of H.E. Mr. Boubacar Diallo Telli of Guinea while four member states namely Algeria, Dahomey, Kenya and Nigeria were chosen to nominate one time Assistant Secretary General each. The second election took place in Algiers in September 1968. The administration General Secretariat's mandate was renewed for a second term of four years. At its ninth session in 1972, the summit conference of Heads of State and Government replaced the headship of the Organization's secretariat by electing Mr. Nzo Ekangaki from Cameroun to the position of administrative secretary General. Algeria, Kenya, Nigeria and Zaire were selected to nominate one Assistant Secretary General each.

In 1974, Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua from Cameroun succeeded Mr. Nzo Ekangaki as new administrative secretary general. This was in Mogadishio, Somalia in 1974. In Khartoum in 1978, the conference elected Mr. Edem Kodjo, a Togolese national OAU Secretary General. The latter remained



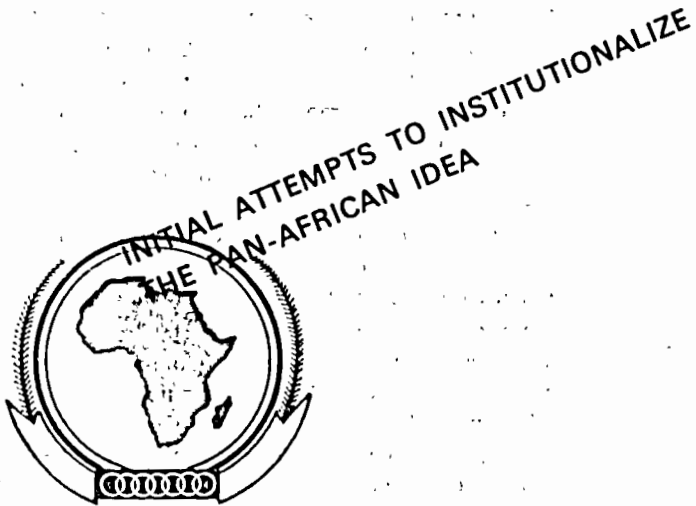
at post until 1983 during which year the OAU fell into internal crisis for two years with member states being prevented from electing a new Secretary General.

In conformity with the charter, the Summit conference designated Dr. Peter Onu from Nigeria as interim Secretary General pending the election of a new Secretary General in July 1985 in the person of Mr. Idé Oumarou from Niger.

The OAU has encountered a lot of difficulties in the course of its 25 years. But it is holding out on its own and intends to fully achieve all its objectives.

N.B. Eventhough independent, Togo did not participate in the work of this conference because of the assassination of its President Sylvanus Olympio.





From 1919 to 1945, five Pan-African congresses were held in various Western cities W.E.B. Du Bois who vainly attempted to hold them on African soil.

The Congress of Paris held in 1919 was to send the League of Nations a petition requesting that former German colonial territories in Africa be handed over to international administration.

The 2nd Pan African Congress held in 1921 at Central Hall in London caused a "world declaration" to be published, claiming, as its main point, recognition of equal rights for Blacks and Whites.

The 3rd Congress, meeting two years later, likewise in London, reiterated this same resolution.

The 4th Pan-African Congress met in 1927 in an atmosphere of general discouragement. Its promoter, Du Bois, was to declare: "It is nothing but an empty gesture designed to keep alive the idea of Pan Africanism". This was the time of the awakening of African national consciousness and the beginning of the struggles for independence.

The 5th Pan African Congress, likewise at the instigation of Du Bois, met in 1945 in Manchester, and was to pass resolutions that were distinctly more radical than previous ones.

It heralded a new phase in these attempts.

In 1953, Nkrumah summoned the 6th Pan African Congress in Kumasi, on African soil for the first time.

In 1956, Alioune Diop, Director of "Presence Africaine", convened in Paris the "1st Congress of Black Writers and Artists" during which Negritude was recognized as "the literary expression of Pan Africanism".



STATES' CONFERENCES AND AFRICAN PEOPLES' CONFERENCES: AN INELUCTABLE PROCESS

In April 1958, the First Conference of Independent African States met in Accra. It was attended by representatives of eight Sovereign States. Its main object was to secure a positive commitment by Sovereign States to other, not yet independent, African States, and expanded assistance to African nationalist movements. The First African Peoples' Conference was held in Accra in December of the same year. It was to result in the creation of a Pan-African institution. In fact, among the decisions taken, the most important as far as we are concerned, was the creation of a permanent secretariat headquartered in Accra. The purposes of this body (which may be considered as the ancestor of OAU) were to expedite the liberation of Africa and to foster the "feeling of Pan-African solidarity", which would "promote the future creation of the United States of Africa". In August 1959, the 2nd Conference of Independent States was held in Monrovia. It was almost entirely devoted to the Algerian question.

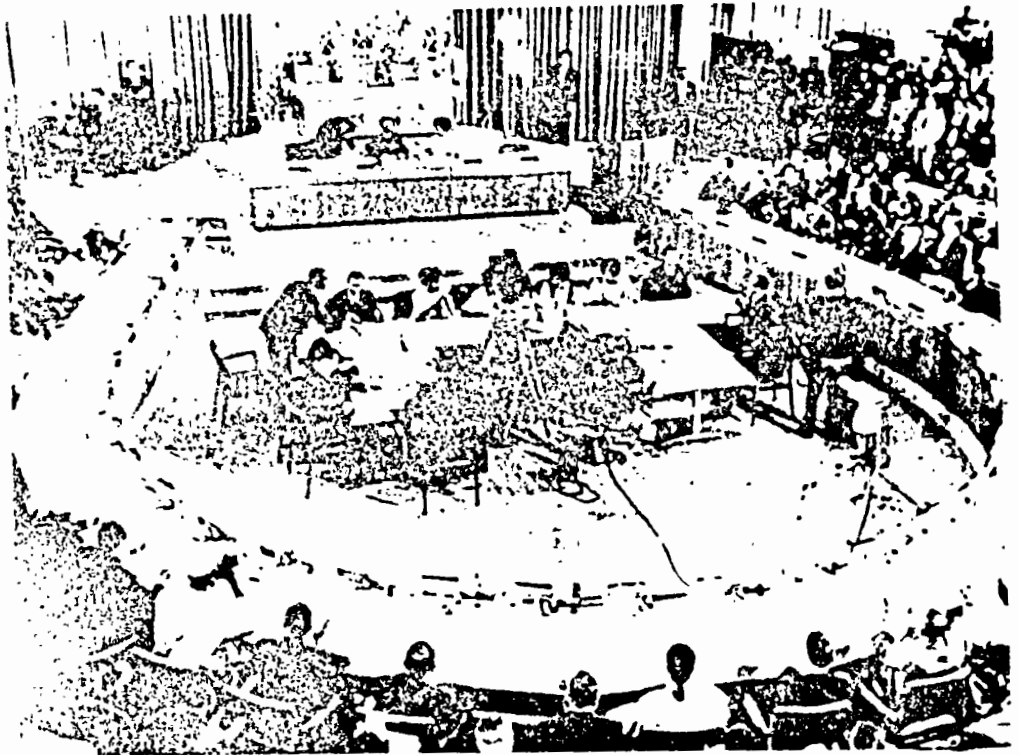
In January 1960, Tunis hosted the 2nd African Peoples' Conference, which was attended by thirty-eight delegates. It decided, in principle, to convene a Pan African Trade Union Conference in May of the same year.

The 3rd Conference of African States was to meet in June 1960 in Addis Ababa, while the 3rd African Peoples' Conference met in Cairo in March 1961. These resulted in little or no progress in the direction of institutionalizing the Pan African idea. This purpose was only achieved after two years of considered reflection.

“This conference cannot close without the adoption of a single African Charter. We cannot leave this hall without creating an African organization. If we fail in this, we will have betrayed our responsibility to Africa and the peoples we lead’ If we succeed, then and then only, will we have justified our presence her.”

This appeal by the Emperor of Ethiopia, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, was to be heeded.

In May, 1963, for the first time in the history of the African Continent the heads of thirty-two independent States sat around the same table in Addis Ababa. The meeting, prepared with particular care, led to several practical results, the most important being the signing of a common Charter setting up the Organization of African Unity (OAU). This document drew much of its inspiration from an Ethiopian draft, which had been preferred to a Ghanaian draft suggesting the institution of a veritable continental government and the setting up of an African High Command.





We, the Heads of African States and Governments assembled in the City of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

CONVINCED that it is the inalienable right of all people to control their own destiny;

CONSCIOUS of the fact that freedom, equality, justice and dignity are essential objectives for the achievement of the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples;

CONSCIOUS of our responsibility to harness the natural and human resources of our continent for the total advancement of our peoples in all spheres of human endeavour;

INSPIRED by a common determination to promote understanding among our peoples and co-operation among our States in response to the aspirations of our peoples for brotherhood and solidarity, in a larger unity transcending ethnic and national differences:...

CONVINCED that, in order to translate this determination into a dynamic force in the cause of human progress, conditions for peace and security must be established and maintained;

DETERMINED to safeguard and consolidate the hard-won independence as well as the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our States, and to fight against neo-colonialism in all its forms;

DEDICATED to the general progress of Africa;

PERSUADED that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to the principles of which we reaffirm our adherence, provide a solid foundation for peaceful and positive co-operation among States;

DESIROUS that all African States should henceforth unite so that the welfare and well-being of their peoples can be assured;

RESOLVED to reinforce the links between our states by establishing and strengthening

common institutions;

HAVE agreed to the present Charter.

Establishment

Article I

1. The High Contracting Parties do by the present Charter establish an Organization to be known as the ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY.
2. The Organization shall include the Continental African States, Madagascar and other Islands surrounding Africa.

Purposes

Article II

1. The Organization shall have the following purposes:
 - a. to promote the unity and solidarity of the African States;
 - b. to co-ordinate and intensify their co-operation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa;
 - c. to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence;
 - d. to eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa; and
 - e. to promote international co-operation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
2. To these ends, the Member States shall co-ordinate and harmonize their general policies, especially in the following fields:
 - a. political and diplomatic co-operation;
 - b. economic co-operation, including transport and communications;
 - c. educational and cultural co-operation;
 - d. health, sanitation, and nutritional co-operation;
 - e. scientific and technical co-operation; and
 - f. co-operation for defence and security.



Principles

Article III

The Member States, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article II, solemnly affirm and declare their adherence to the following principles:

1. the sovereign equality of all Member States;
2. non-interference in the internal affairs of States;
3. respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State and for its inalienable right to independent existence;
4. peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation or arbitration;
5. unreserved condemnation, in all its forms, of political assassination as well as of subversive activities on the part of neighbouring States or any other States;
6. absolute dedication to the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent;
7. affirmation of a policy of non-alignment with regard to all blocks.

Membership

Article IV

Each independent sovereign African State shall be entitled to become a Member of the Organization.

Rights and duties of member states

Article V

All Member States shall enjoy equal rights and have equal duties.

Article VI

The Member States pledge themselves to observe scrupulously the principles enumerated in Article III of the present Charter.

Institutions

Article VII

The Organization shall accomplish its purposes through the following principal institutions:

1. the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
2. the Council of Ministers;
3. the General Secretariat;
4. the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.

The assembly of Heads of State and Government

Article VIII

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government shall be the supreme organ of the Organization. It shall, subject to the provisions of this Charter, discuss matters of common concern to

Africa with a view to co-ordinating and harmonizing the general policy of the Organization. It may in addition review the structure, functions and acts of all the organs and any specialized agencies which may be created in accordance with the present Charter.

Article IX

The Assembly shall be composed of the Heads of State and Government or their duly accredited representatives and it shall meet at least once a year. At the request of any Member State and on approval by a two-thirds majority of the Member States, the Assembly shall meet in extraordinary session.

Article X

1. Each Member State shall have one vote.
2. All resolutions shall be determined by a two-thirds majority of the Organization.
3. Questions of procedure shall require a simple majority. Whether or not a question is one of procedure shall be determined by a simple majority of all Member States of the Organization.
4. Two-thirds of the total membership of the Organization shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Assembly.

The Assembly shall have the power to determine its own rules of procedure.



The Council of Ministers

Article XI

The Assembly shall have the power to determine its own rules of procedure.

Article XII

1. The Council of Ministers shall consist of Foreign Ministers or such other Ministers as are designated by the Governments of Member States.

2. The Council of Ministers shall meet at least twice a year. When requested by any Member State and approved by two-thirds of all Member States, it shall meet in extraordinary session.

Article XIII

1. The Council of Ministers shall be responsible to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It shall be entrusted with the responsibility of preparing conferences of the Assembly.

2. It shall take cognisance of any matter referred to it by the Assembly. It shall be entrusted with the implementation of the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It shall co-ordinate inter-African co-operation in accordance with the instructions of the Assembly and in conformity with Article II (2) of the present Charter.

Article XIV

1. Each Member State shall have one vote.
2. All resolutions shall be determined by a simple majority of the members of the Council of Ministers.
3. Two-thirds of the total membership of the Council of Ministers shall form a quorum for any meeting of the Council.

Article XV

The Council shall have the power to determine its own rules of procedure.

General Secretariat

Article XVI

There shall be an Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization, who shall be appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The Administrative Secretary-General shall direct the affairs of the Secretariat.

Article XVII

There shall be one or more Assistant Secretaries-General of the Organization, who shall be appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

Article XVIII

The functions and conditions of service of the Secretary-General, of the Assistant Secretaries-General and other employees of the Secretariat shall be governed by the provisions of this Charter and the regulations approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

1. In the performance of their duties the Administrative Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each member of the Organization undertakes to respect the exclusive character of the responsibilities of the Administrative Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration

Article XIX

Member States pledge to settle all disputes among themselves by peaceful means and, to this end decide to establish a Commission of Media-

tion, Conciliation and Arbitration, the composition of which and conditions of service shall be defined by a separate Protocol to be approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Said Protocol shall be regarded as forming an integral part of the present Charter.

Specialized Commissions

Article XX

The Assembly shall establish such Specialized Commissions as it may deem necessary, including the following:

1. Economic and Social Commission
2. Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission
3. Defence Commission

Article XXI

Each Specialized Commission referred to in Article XX shall be composed of the Ministers or Plenipotentiaries designated by the Governments of the Member States.

Article XXII

The functions of the Specialized Commissions shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the present Charter and of the regulations approved by the Council of Ministers.

The Budget

Article XXIII

The budget of the Organization prepared by the Administrative Secretary-General shall be approved by the Council of Ministers. The budget shall be provided by contributions from Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment of the United Nations; provided, however, that no Member State shall be assessed an amount exceeding twenty per cent of the yearly regular budget of the Organization. The Member States agree to pay their respective contribution regularly.

Signature and Ratification of Charter

Article XXIV

1. This Charter shall be open for signature to all independent sovereign African States and shall be ratified by the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
2. The original instrument done, if possible, in African language, in English and French, all texts being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Government of Ethiopia which shall transmit certified copies thereof to all independent sovereign African States.
3. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of Ethiopia, which shall notify all signatories of each such deposit.

Entry into Force

Article XXV

This Charter shall enter into force immediately upon receipt by the Government of Ethiopia of the instruments of ratification from two-thirds of the signatory States.

Registration of the Charter

Article XXVI

This Charter shall, after due ratification, be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations through the Government of Ethiopia in conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Interpretation of the Charter

Article XXVII

Any question which may arise concerning the interpretation of this Charter shall be decided by a vote of two-thirds of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization.

Adhesion and Accession

Article XXVIII

1. Any independent sovereign African State may at any time notify the Administrative





Secretary-General of its intention to adhere or accede to this Charter.

2. The Administrative Secretary-General shall, on receipt of such notification, communicate a copy of it to all the Member States. Admission shall be decided by a simple majority of the Member States. The decision of each Member State shall be transmitted to the Administrative Secretary-General, who shall, upon receipt of the required number of votes, communicate the State concerned.

Miscellaneous

Article XXIX

The working languages of the Organization and all its institutions shall be, if possible African languages, English and French.

Article XXX

The Administrative Secretary-General may accept, on behalf of the Organization, gifts, bequests and other donations made to the Organization, provided that this is approved by the Council of Ministers.

Article XXXI

The Council of Ministers shall decide on the privileges and immunities to be accorded to be personnel of the Secretariat in the respective territories of the Member States.

CESSATION OF THE MEMBERSHIP

Article XXXII

Any State which desires to renounce its membership shall forward a written notification to the Administrative Secretary-General. At the end of one year from the date of such notification, if not withdrawn, the Charter shall cease to apply with respect to the renouncing State, which shall there by cease to belong to the Organization.

Amendment of the Charter

Article XXXIII

This Charter may be amended or revised if any Member State makes a written request to the Administrative Secretary-General to that effect; provided, however, that the proposed amendment is not submitted to the Assembly for consideration until all the Member States have been duly notified of it and period of one year has elapsed. Such an amendment shall not be effective unless approved by at least two-thirds of all the Member States.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, We, the Heads of African States and Governments have signed this Charter.

Edwards
U.S. SENATOR
President of the United States

Wells
U.S. SENATOR
President of the United States

John McPherson
U.S. SENATOR
President of the United States

U.S. SENATOR

Wells

U.S. SENATOR

William Brewster
U.S. SENATOR
President of the United States

Wells

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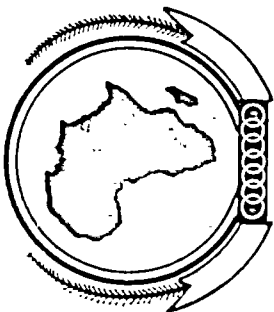
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RESOLUTIONS OF 1ST SUMMIT (1963)

CIAS/Plen.2/Rev.2

- A -

Agenda Item II: DECOLONIZATION

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Having considered all aspects of the questions of decolonization,

Unanimously convinced of the imperious and urgent necessity of co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts to accelerate the unconditional attainment of national independence by all African territories still under foreign domination,

Reaffirming that it is the duty of all African Independent States to support dependent peoples in Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence,

Noting with deep concern that most of the remaining dependent territories in Africa are dominated by foreign settlers,

Convinced that the colonial powers, by their forcible imposition of the settlers to control the governments and administrations of those territories, are thus establishing colonial bases in the heart of Africa,

Have agreed unanimously to concert and co-ordinate their efforts



and actions in this field, and to this end have decided the following measures:

1. **DECLARES** that the forcible imposition by the colonial powers of the settlers to control the governments and administrations of the dependent territories is a flagrant violation of the inalienable rights of the legitimate inhabitants of the territories concerned;
2. **INVITES** the colonial powers to take the necessary measures for the immediate application of the declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and **INSISTS** that their determination to maintain colonies or semi-colonies in Africa constitutes a menace to the peace of the continent;
3. **INVITES**, further, the colonial powers, particularly the United Kingdom with regard to Southern Rhodesia, not to transfer the powers and attributes of sovereignty to foreign minority governments imposed on African peoples by the use of force and under cover of racial legislation; and **INSISTS** that the transfer of power to settle minorities would amount to the provision of United Nations resolution 1514 (XV) on violation Independence;
4. **REAFFIRMS** its support of African nationalists of Southern Rhodesia and solemnly declares that if power in Southern Rhodesia were to be usurped by a racial white minority government, State Members of the Conference would lend their effective moral and practical support to any legitimate





measures which the African nationalist leaders may devise for the purpose of recovering such power and restoring it to the African majority; the Conference also **UNDERTAKES** henceforth to concert the efforts of its Members to take such measures as the situation demands against any State according recognition to the minority government;

5. **REAFFIRMS**, further, that the territory of South West Africa is an African territory under international mandate and that any attempt by the Republic of South Africa to annex it would be regarded as an act of aggression; **REAFFIRMS** also its determination to render all necessary support to the second phase of the South-West Africa case before the International Court of Justice; **REAFFIRMS STILL FURTHER**, the inalienable right of the people of South-West Africa to self-determination and independence;
6. **INTERVENES EXPRESSLY** with the Great Powers so that they cease, without exception, to lend direct or indirect support or assistance to all those colonialist governments which might use such assistance to suppress national liberation movements, particularly the Portuguese Government which is conducting a real war of genocide in Africa; **INFORMS** the allies of colonial powers that they must choose between their friendship for the African peoples and their support of powers that oppress African peoples;
7. **DECIDES** to send a delegation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to speak on behalf of all African States in the meetings of the Security Council which will be called to examine the report of the United Nations Committee of 24



on the situation in African territories under Portuguese domination: (The Conference has decided the members of the Delegation to be Liberia, Tunisia, Madagascar and Sierra Leone);

8. DECIDES further the breaking off of diplomatic and consular relations between all African States and Governments of Portugal and South Africa so long as they persist in their present attitude towards decolonization;
9. ASKS FOR AN EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT of the foreign trade of Portugal and South Africa by;
 - a) prohibiting the import of goods from those two countries;
 - b) closing African ports and airports to their ships and planes;
 - c) forbidding the planes of those two countries to overfly the territories of all African States;
10. EARNESTLY INVITES all national liberation movements to co-ordinate their efforts by establishing common action fronts wherever necessary so as to strengthen the effectiveness of their struggle and the rational use of the concerted assistance given them;
11. ESTABLISHES a Co-ordinating Committee consisting of Algeria, Ethiopia, Guinea, Congo (Leopoldville), Nigeria, Senegal, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic and Uganda, with Headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, responsible for harmonizing the assistance from African States and



- for managing the Special Fund to be set up for that purpose;
12. **ESTABLISHES** a Special Fund to be raised by voluntary contribution of Member States for the current year, the deadlines for such contribution being 15 July 1963; **REQUESTS** the Co-ordinating Committee to propose the necessary fund and the apportionment among Member States to the Council of Ministers so as to supply the necessary practical and financial aid to the various African national liberation movements;
 13. **APPOINTS** the day of 25 May as African Liberation Day so as to organize popular demonstrations on that day to disseminate the recommendations of the Summit Conference and to collect sums over and above the national contributions for the Special Fund; (The Conference has decided that this year it will be the opening day of the 18th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations);
 14. **DECIDES** to receive on the territories of independent African States, nationalists from liberation movements in order to give them training in all sectors and afford young peoples all the assistance they need for their education and vocational training;
 15. **DECIDES** further to promote, in each State, the transit of all material aid and the establishment of a body of volunteers in various fields, with a view to providing the various African national liberation movements with the assistance they need in the various sectors.

Agenda Item II: APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Having considered all aspects of the questions of apartheid and racial discrimination,

Unanimously convinced of the imperious and urgent necessity of co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts to put an end to the South African Government's criminal policy of apartheid and wipe out racial discrimination in all its forms,

Having agreed unanimously to concert and co-ordinate their efforts and actions in this field, and to this end have decided on the following measures:

- a) To grant scholarships, educational facilities and possibilities of employment in African government services to refugees from South Africa;
- b) To support the recommendations presented to the Security Council and the General Assembly by the Special Committee of the United Nations on the apartheid policies of the South African Government;
- c) To despatch a delegation of Foreign Ministers to inform the Security Council of the explosive situation existing in South





Africa: (The Conference has decided the Members of the Delegation to be: Liberia, Tunisia, Madagascar and Sierra Leone);

- d) To co-ordinate concerted measures of sanction against the Government of South Africa;
1. APPEALS to all States, and more particularly to those which have traditional relations and co-operate with the Government of South Africa, to apply strictly UN Resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 concerning apartheid;
 2. APPEALS to all governments who still have diplomatic, consular and economic relations with the Government of South Africa to break off those relations and to cease any other form of encouragement for the policy of apartheid;
 3. STRESSES the great responsibility incurred by the colonial authorities administering territories neighbouring South Africa in the pursuit of the policy of apartheid;
 4. CONDEMNS racial discrimination in all its forms in Africa and all over the world;
 5. EXPRESS the deep concern aroused in all African peoples and governments by the measures of racial discrimination taken against communities of African origin living outside the continent and particularly in the United States of America
EXPRESSES appreciation for the efforts of the Federal Government of the United States of America to put an end to these intolerable mal-practices which are likely seriously to

deteriorate relations between the African peoples and governments of the United States of America on the other.

- C -

Agenda Item III: AFRICA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Believing that the United Nations is an important instrument for the maintenance of peace and security among nations and for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Reiterating its desire to strengthen and support the United Nations,

Noting with regret that Africa as a region is not equitably represented in the principal organs of the United Nations,

Convinced of the need for closer co-operation and co-ordination among the African Member States of the United Nations,

1. REAFFIRMS its dedication to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and its acceptance of all obligations contained in the Charter, including financial obligations;
2. INSISTS that Africa as a geographical region should have equitable representation in the principal organs of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and Economic and Social Council and its specialized agencies;



3. INVITES African Governments to instruct their representatives in the United Nations to take all possible steps to achieve a more equitable representation of the African region;
4. FURTHER INVITES African Governments to instruct their representatives in the United Nations, without prejudice to their membership in and collaboration with the African-Asian Group, to constitute a more effective African Group with a permanent secretariat so as to bring about closer co-operation and better co-ordination in matters of common concern.

- D -

Agenda Item III: GENERAL DISARMAMENT

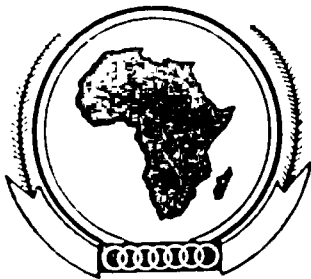
The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Having considered all aspects of the questions of general disarmament,

Unanimously convinced of the imperious and urgent necessity of co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts to contribute to the achievement of a realistic disarmament programme through the signing, by all States concerned, of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Have agreed unanimously to concert and co-ordinate their efforts and actions in this field, and to this end have decided on the following measures:

1. To affirm and respect the principle of declaring Africa a





Denuclearized Zone to oppose all nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests, as well as the manufacture of nuclear weapons; and to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

2. The destruction of existing nuclear weapons;
3. To undertake to bring about, by means of negotiation, the end of military occupation of the African continent and the elimination of military bases and nuclear tests, which elimination constitutes a basic element of African Independence and Unity;
4. To appeal to the Great Powers to :
 - a) reduce conventional weapons;
 - b) put an end to the arms race; and
 - c) sign a general and complete disarmament agreement under strict and effective international control;
5. To appeal to the Great Powers, in particular to the Soviet Union and the United States of America, to use their best endeavours to secure the objectives stated above.

- E -

Agenda IV: AREAS OF CO-OPERATION IN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,



Concerned with the active share of the developing countries in world trade and at the persistent deterioration of the terms of trade in their external commercial relationships,

Conscious of the fact that owing to its extreme dependence on the export of primary products, Africa, more than any other developing region, is adversely affected by persistent deteriorations in export earnings,

Convinced of the necessity for concerted action by the African countries in order to ensure a much more remunerative price from the sale of their primary products,

Mindful of the need to eliminate the barriers to trade among the African countries and thereby to strengthen their economies,

Considering that economic development, including the expansion of trade on the basis of fair and remunerative prices, should tend to eliminate the need for external economic aid and that such external economic aid should be unconditional and should not prejudice the independence of African States,

Considering the imperative necessity for African countries to pool their resources and harmonize their activities in the economic field,

Aware of the necessity for the joint utilization of river basin resources, the study of the use of Sahara Zone, the co-ordination of means of transport and communication systems, and the provision of research facilities, all of which serve to stimulate economic growth and expansion of trade, both regionally and inter-regionally,

Convinced that the acceleration of the rate of economic and social development of the various African countries lies in the industrialization of these countries and the diversification of their production,

Considering the serious problems arising from the great shortage of trained and skilled personnel, the lack of qualified staff, scarce capital resources, grossly inadequate infrastructure, limited outlets for industrial products and the far too inadequate participation of Africans in the economic construction of their countries,

Desiring to explore the effects of regional economic groupings on the African economy,

Noting with satisfaction that the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa has decided to convene a Conference of African Ministers of Finance, to be held in Khartoum (Sudan) in July 1963, with a view to settling up an African Development Bank,

RESOLVES TO:

APPOINT, pending the establishment of the Economic Commission of the Organization, a preparatory economic Committee to study in collaboration with governments and in consultation with Economic Commission for Africa, inter alia, the following questions and submit their findings to Member States;

- a) the possibility of establishing a free trade area between the various African countries;
- b) the establishment of a common external tariff to protect the emergent industries and the setting up of a raw material price stabilization fund;





- c) the restructuralization of international trade;
 - d) the means for developing trade among African countries by the organization and participation in African trade fairs and exhibition and by the granting of transport and transit facilities;
 - e) the co-ordination of means of transport and the establishment of road, air and maritime companies;
 - f) the establishment of an African Payments and Clearing Union;
 - g) a progressive freeing of national currencies from all non-technical external attachments and the establishment of a Pan-African monetary zone; and;
 - h) the ways and means of effecting the harmonization of existing and future national development plans;
2. INVITES ECA to request its Executive Secretary to give the Commission of Experts all the necessary support and assistance which it may require in the fulfilment of its assignment;
 3. WELCOMES the forthcoming Conference of African Ministers of Finance and to give the respective Ministers of Finance instructions to take the necessary measures for the rapid establishment of the African Development Bank;
 4. NOTES with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Economic Commission for Africa in establishing the Dakar Institute of Economic Development and Planning and to affirm their profound interest in that institute and their intention of giving it appropriate financial and other support;
 5. WELCOMES the forthcoming World Conference on Trade and Development which is to examine international trade problems

in relation to the economic development of emerging countries;

6. URGES all States concerned to conduct negotiations, in concert, with a view to obtaining from the consumer countries real price stabilization and guaranteed outlets on the world market so that the developing countries may derive considerably greater revenue from international trade.

- F -

Agenda Item IV: AREAS OF CO-OPERATION - THE FUTURE OF CCTA

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Considering that at the last C.C.T.A. session in Dar-es-Salaam in January to February 1963, the final adoption of the new CCTA convention was deferred until the Heads of African States had had an opportunity to consider the role and direction of the CCTA within the overall context of Pan-African Co-operation,

And in view of the fact that Article 23 of this new convention lays down as follows:

“Pending the signature and the ratification of this convention as provided in Article 16, the Parties having initialled this convention agree to apply it provisionally as if it had entered into force as from the date of initialling, subject to any decision which may be taken by the Heads of African and Malagasy States at the Conference at Addis Ababa or at any subsequent conference on the role of the CCTA within the overall context of Pan-African Co-operation”,



DECIDES to maintain C.C.T.A. and to reconsider its role in order to bring it eventually within the scope of the Organization of African States which will have, as one of its arms, an organ for technical, scientific and cultural co-operation.

CIAS/Plen. 3

- A -

SOCIAL AND LABOUR MATTERS

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Realizing the importance of social standard for the African peoples and the urgent need for raising such standard,

Considering that co-operation amongst the African States in the social and labour fields is vital and will contribute to the realization of a sound solidarity amongst their peoples,

Believing that the coming together of youth from African States will create better understanding and contribute to the realization of the desired African Unity,

Believing further that co-operation in the labour field amongst African States is vital for our continent,

DECIDES that a Committee of Experts be called to convene within three months, pending the setting up of the Economic Social Commission provided for in Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African



Unity, to submit a report to the above Commission;

With regard to social and labour matters:

1. To conduct extensive studies on social and labour problems in the continent;
2. To lay down detailed programmes with a view to raising the social standard and to strengthen inter-African co-operation through:
 - a) The exchange of social and labour legislation;
 - b) The establishment of African Youth Organization;
 - c) The Organization of African Scouts Union and an annual continental jamboree;
 - d) The Organization of an annual African Sport Games;
 - e) The Organization of vocational training courses in which African workers will participate;
 - f) The establishment of an African Trade Union.

- B -

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Desirous of strengthening educational and cultural ties amongst the peoples of Africa,

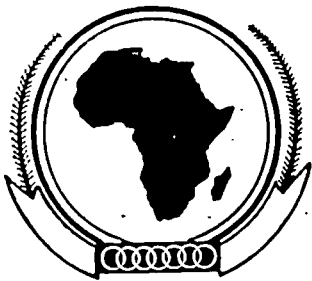
Considering that the educational and cultural co-operation amongst



African States will break down linguistic barriers and promote understanding amongst the peoples of the continent,

Believing that once this co-operation in the educational and cultural fields amongst African States has been organized, co-ordinated and harmonized and fully implemented, it will pave the way to the final goal, namely African Unity,

Realizing the lack of information media in various parts of the African continent and the necessity of strengthening exchange of information amongst African States in order to promote better understanding amongst their peoples,



1. **DECIDES** that a Committee of Experts be called to convene within three months, pending the setting up of the Educational and Cultural Commission provided for in Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, to submit a report to the above Commission on educational and cultural matters by taking into account the resolutions which have been adopted by the Conferences of Casablanca and Lagos;
2. **PROPOSES:**
 - a) the establishment of an institute of African Studies to be a department of the African University proposed by Ethiopia;
 - b) the introduction as soon as possible, of programmes in the major African languages in the Broadcasting Stations of the various African States and the exchanges of radio and television programmes;
 - c) the establishment of an African News Agency.

HEALTH, SANITATION AND NUTRITION

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Realizing the importance of health standard for the African peoples and the urgent need for raising such standard and improving sanitation and nutrition amongst the peoples,

Considering that the co-operation amongst the African States in health, sanitation and nutrition fields is vital and will contribute to the realization of stronger solidarity amongst their peoples,

DECIDES that a Committee of Experts be called to convene within three months, pending the setting up of the Commission on Health, Sanitation and Nutrition provided for in Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, to submit a report to the above Commission:

With regard to health:

1. To conduct extensive studies on health problems facing the continent;
2. To lay down detailed programmes with a view to raising health standards among the peoples and to strengthen inter-African co-operation through:
 - a) The exchange of information about endemic and



- epidemic diseases and the means to control them;
- b) The exchange of health legislations;
- c) The exchange of doctors, technicians and nurses;
- d) The reciprocal offer of scholarships for medical students and the establishment of training courses on health, sanitation and nutrition;

- 3. To conduct research in all African States on sanitation and nutrition and to study ways and means to improve them.

CIAS/Res.1/Rev.1

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Having signed the Charter of the Organization of African Unity:

- 1. ESTABLISHES forthwith a Provisional General Secretariat that will operate until the Charter of the Organization of African Unity is applied;
- 2. This provisional General Secretariat is entrusted to the Ethiopian Government and will essentially perform such common tasks as have been decided by the present Conference (The expert committee which will assist the provisional Secretariat to be set up by the Ethiopian Government shall be composed of the following countries; Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Nigeria, Niger, Uganda and United Arab Republic).



3. DECIDES to establish the Provisional Headquarters of the General Secretariat in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
4. DECIDES further, that the first meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, shall take place in Dakar, Senegal.

CLAS Res.2

OFFICIAL TEXT

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Considering the notable efforts made by the Imperial Government of Ethiopia in organizing the first historic meeting of Heads of Independent African States and Governments,

Greatly appreciating the warm and cordial welcome extended by the brother peoples of Ethiopia to its guests,

Expresses its deep gratitude to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, and to the Government and peoples of Ethiopia, whose decisive role has helped to consolidate African unity through the inception of the Organization of African Unity.



**EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OAU, DR. TEFAYE
GEBRE-EGZI TO THE FIRST ASSEMBLY OF HEADS
OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

"The birth of the OAU has a two fold significance: firstly it presents the culmination of Africa's long struggle to find its way back to the light, out of the bitter and painful night imposed upon it by the powerful states of the industrial North. Secondly, it is indicative of the greatness of the leaders of the Members composing it for, I find no political wisdom greater than the submission of the affairs of one's State to the collective scrutiny of one's political peers, for this in turn enhances both collective ventures and brotherly competition in economic, social, cultural, indeed in all fields of human endeavours, thereby enriching the lives of the peoples of Member States.



In its first year of existence, the organization has welcomed to its ranks the States of Kenya, Malawi and Zanzibar, the latter now in union in the illustrious states of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, all membership was accomplished in accordance with article 28 of the Charter. No doubt the state of Zambia in a few months and the state of Zimbabwe smoothly thereafter will be members of your family of African States, thereby ensuring universality of membership.

During the first year of its existence, the Organization of African Unity has accomplished much towards implementing the provisions of the Charter. By the very existence of the OAU, greater coordination of the General Policies of Member States has been achieved. Continuous consultation are being carried on among representatives of independent African States practically all the capitals of the world and in all international fora.

The Council of Ministers has already held five sessions in the course of the last 14 months.

The first test case brought before the Organization for peaceful settlement was the conflict between Algeria and Morocco, which broke out in November 1963. The Council of Ministers met in an extraordinary session from November 15 to 18, 1963 in Addis Ababa. This was indeed a test of the effectiveness of the OAU as an instrument of settling disputes among its members. That Algeria and Morocco speedily reacted agreement on procedures to settle their differences, well not only for the Organization but also for peace in the entire Continent. I sincerely believe that Algeria and Morocco have done a great service to this infant institution in the way they have chosen and by the attitude they have shown in facing their problem."



CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES RECEIVED
FROM THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

Africa's continuing march towards independence, unity and freedom. Principles revered by the American People since the earliest days of our own nationhood - is a vital part of man's historic struggle for human dignity and self-realization.

John F. Kennedy

I extend my most cordial greetings to the participants in the all-African Conference of Heads of State and Government. The convocation of such a representative conference is a convincing result of the triumphant march of national liberation revolutions which are sweeping away from the face of the earth the remnants of the shameful system of colonialism and are opening a road to freedom, peace and progress for the peoples. The Soviet People along with the peoples of Africa rejoice.

N. Khrushiov
22/5/63

The people of Yougoslavia passed, they too, in their history through centuries, the similar experiences and ordeals, and it is therefore that they follow and support with special interest and sympathy the great struggle of Africa for the realization of the full freedom and social development and for the eliminating the differences among the developed and undeveloped countries.

Josip Broz Tito
22/5/63



On historic occasion of first conference of African Heads of State and Government. I have great pleasure in extending our warm greeting and cordial good wishes for the success of the Conference.

S. Radhaknshran
President of India
22/5/63

I send best wishes on behalf of the German people and myself. May the discussions and deliberations serve to strengthen further the friendly relations between the African States thereby making a valuable contribution to a greater amity between all peoples and to world peace.

Heinrich Lubke
President of F.R. of
Germany



What a magnificent lesson Africa is providing for the world today! Africa of which you are the illustrious guides, assembled here in this ancient and glorious capital will shake the last links of the chain of colonialism. Proud and resolute, Africa has taken its destiny into its own hands, and will show the exhausted forces of imperialism that Africa one and unanimous, repudiates whatever infringes its liberty and independence or hampers its flowering.

Francois Duvalier
President of the Rep. of
Haiti 18/5/63

On behalf of my Party the Kenya African National Union and all the peoples of Kenya I send warm greetings and wish the Conference every success in all its deliberations UHURU.

Jomo Kenyatta

On behalf of the government and people Republic of China and Chinese People and in my own name, I have the honour to send greetings to Conference. May conference make new contributions towards promotion of friendship and cooperation among African countries towards African Peoples struggle to oppose old and new colonialism and to win or safeguard their national independence and towards strengthening of Asia-African solidarity and defence of world peace.

Chou Enlai
May 21, 1963

On this day, I would express in my own name and in that of all the Italian people my best wishes that this important meeting wherein countries are anticipating with which Italy feels itself linked by bonds of cordial friendship, may prove fruitful in its results totally in the interests of the Africa peoples, but alone for peaceful cooperation between all nations.

Antonio-Segni

I have the honour to convey the assurances of the great interest that Brazil attaches to the Conference. We consider its decisions highly significant not only to the destinies of Africa nations but to all other Peoples sharing the same aims of economic and social development.

Jao Goulart
President of the Rep. of the
United State of Brazil



On behalf of people of Northern Rhodesias I send you fraternal greetings and congratulations for conference. Zambia's independence is imminent due to unflinching support Dr. K. Kaunda and his dynamic united national independence Party have received from independent Africa States. President Kaunda very anxious to attend conference but dates coincided with his visit to America and Europe and is required back for constitutional talks. Kaunda, however, still endeavouring to come there. Unip is for Pan-Africanism and unity and looks forward to assimilation of casablanca Monrovia blocks whose continued existence confronts Africa's enemies only. Wishing conference every success. Down with imperial colonialism and neo-colonialism - long line Pan-African solidarity.

REUBEN KAMANCA
UNIPS Deputy President
& Minister of Labour &
Mines

It is my expectation that history will show that Africa's action in convening this conference proved to be the catalysis which ultimately produced true unity in Africa. I believe such kindled a light in Africa as should never be put out.

KAMUZU BANDA
P.M. of Nyasaland





May I take the opportunity of offering my humble congratulations in the successful outcome of the conference. The Charter of Unity is a concrete contribution towards international peace and inter-racial concord. I am glad that the deliberations have vindicated the sincerity of purpose of those who have faith in African Unity. Henceforth, the continent of Africa will move forward with hope towards definite objectives unlike yester ears when we grouped and drifted like a rudderless ship.

Nnamdi Azikiwe
Governor General of Nigeria

I send you and through you to all peoples of Africa my cordial best wishes. The just struggle of the African people for complete liquidation of colonialization in all its manifestations has full sympathy and support of the Czechoslovak people who was forced to live under foreign nation for a long period in the past.

Antonin Novotny
President

May It please to receive and to transmit to the members of the Organization of African Unity the congratulations of the Council of the Organization of American States upon the adoption of the Charter of Addis Ababa and all good wishes for the success of the new regional association with which the OAU hopes to establish and maintain cordial relations in a common pursuit of peace and progress for the peoples of their Member States.

Rodolfo A. Weidmann
Acting Chairman OAS

I extend my felicitations of the highly significant conference, the Hungarian people follow with deep interest and heart-felt solidarity the struggle waged by the peoples of the East African Continent for independence and for the strengthening of the independence they have won.

1st Van Dobi
President of the Presidential
Council of the Hungarian
People Peoples' Republic

At the opening of the historical conference, I have the pleasure to extend on behalf of the Republic of Korea, my sincere felicitations and best wishes for the success of the conference. May your hard won and zealously defended independence be further strengthened through mutual co-operation, and ways be found to promote your economic, social and cultural developments through the concerted efforts of the conference.

PPD Chung Hee Park
Ag. President of the Republic
of Korea



OBSERVER
POLITICAL PARTIES AND LIST OF
DELEGATES PRESENT

1. KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION -(KANU)

1. Mr. Ajuma Oginga - Odinga - (Leader)
2. Mr. Mbiu Koinange
3. Dr. J. Gikonyo Kiano
4. Mr. Osman Araru
5. Mr. Galgalo Godana
6. Mr. Odhiambo Obello
7. Mr. Othigo Othieno
8. Mr. Wera Amibitho
9. Mr. Andang Augusta
10. Mr. William Odhiambo

2. PROGRESSIVE PEOPLES' PARTY OF GAMBIA

1. Mr. M.E. Jallo

3. FRONT DE LUTA INDEPENDENCIA NACIONAL da GUINEA (F.L.I.ING)

1. Da Costa Albino
2. Mendy Francios Kankoile
3. Manuel Lopes da Silvea
4. Cesario de Alvarengo

4. FRONT NACIONAL de LIBERATION de L'ANGOLA

1. Mr. Holden Roberto (President)
2. Mr. Emmanuel Kounzika (V/Pres)
3. Mr. Ferdinand Dombele
4. Mr. Jonas Savimbi

5. POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA

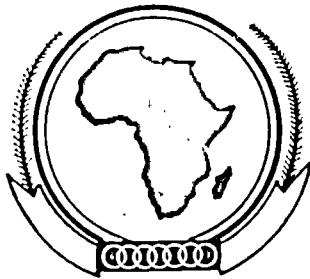
- 1 Mr. Mario de Andrada
2. Mr. Antonio Baya
3. Viana
4. Noemia Tavira
5. Mr. Baia Antonio Miguel





6. UNITED NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE PARTY
 1. Kenneth D. Kanuda
 2. Nawmino Mundjo
 3. Nephas Tembo
7. PAN-AFRICAN SOCIALIST UNION OF ZIMBABWE
 1. Mr. Phineas Sithole - Leader
 2. Mr. Mabandi W. Zengenj -Assistant
8. MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT
 1. Mr. Edwardo C. Mondlane (President)
 2. Mr. Marcelino Santos
 3. Mr. David Joseph Maurice
9. ZIMBABWE AFRICAN PEOPLES UNION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
 1. Mr. Joshua Nkomo
 2. Mr. N. Sithole
 3. Mr. Washingto Mallanga
 4. Mr. R.G. Mugabe
 5. Mr. J.Z. Moyo
 6. Mr. T. Makombe
 7. Mr. N. Nukono
 8. Mr. L. Tagawira
10. NORTHERN PROVINCE UNITED ASSOCIATION (AFFILIATED: See KANAU)
11. MOVEMENT de LA LIBERATION NATIONALE des COMORES
 1. Mr. Youssuf Abdulkhalif
 2. Mr. Ali Mohamed Shamy
12. COMITE de LIBERATION de St. TOME et PRINCIPE
 1. Mr. Miguel Trovado
 2. T. Graoa
13. PARTI AFRICAÏN de L'INDEPENDENCE de la GUINEA ET CAP VERT
 1. Mr. Amillar Cabral (Sec/Gen. 1)
14. SOUTH WEST AFRICAN PEOPLES' ORGANIZATION
 1. Mr. Sam Nujoma
 2. Mr. Solomon Mifima

SUMMIT CONFERENCE
LIST OF THE HEADS OF STATE AND DELEGATES



1. ALGERIA

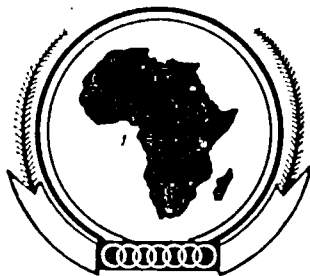
1. H.E. Ahmed Ben-Bella
Prime Minister of Algeria
2. H.E. Mr. Ahmed Bumangal
Minister of Public Works
3. Conseiller du Président du Conseil
4. Mr. Layachi Yaker
Secrétaire Général du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
5. Directeur de la Division «Afrique»
6. 3 Membres du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
7. Membre du Service du Protocol
8. 2 Députés
9. Aide-de-Camp
10. 10. Représentant de l'Information
11. Secrétaire

2. BURUNDI

1. H.M. King Nwambutsa
King of Burundi
2. Mr. Lorgio Nimubona
Minister of Foreign Affairs
3. Mr. Pierre Nugunzu
Minister of National Education
4. Mr. Valentin Bankumuhari
Member of National Assembly
5. Mr. Isidore Rwamavubi
Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

3. CAMEROUN

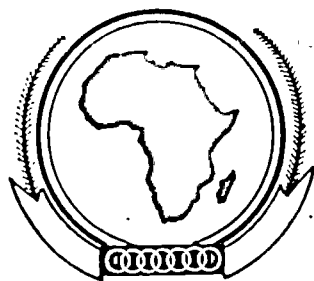
1. S.E. Ahidjo Ahmadou
Président de la République, Fédérale du Cameroun
2. S.E. Monsieur Jean-Faustin Betayene
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
3. S.E. Monsieur Joseph Owono
Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de la République Fédérale
du Cameroun en République Arabe Unie



4. Mr. Jadji Abdoulaye
Secrétaire d'Etat à Elevage
5. S.E. Ferdinand Oyona
Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de la République Fédérale
du Cameroun au Libéria, Délégué
6. Mr. Sissoko Cheik
Chargé de Mission au Cabinet du Président de la République Fédérale
7. S.E. Mr. Nkoo Etoungou
Ambassadeur du Cameroun, en Tunis
8. Mr. Francis-Zavier Tchoungui
Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
9. Mr. A. Ngando-Black
Directeur de Division au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères Fédérale
10. Mr. Sissoko Cheik, Zachée
11. Dr. Bernard Fonlon
Chargé de Mission au Cabinet du Président de la République Fédérale
12. Mr. Djihoulou Maha
Fonctionnaire de la Présidence de la République
13. Mr. Salomon Bakoto
Un Fonctionnaire de la Division Afrique au Ministère des Affaires Etran-
gères
14. Lieutenant N'Goura
Aide-de-Camp
15. Une Secrétaire
16. Un Valet de Chambre.

4. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

1. S.E. Mr. David Backo
Président de la République
2. S.E. Mr. Christophe Machkpayen
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
3. Mr. Bernard Ayandho
Ministre d'Economie Nationale
4. Mr. Dominique Gueret
Ministre de l'Education Nationale
5. Mr. Henry Paul Boundio
Directeur au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
6. Mr. Louis Kpado
Directeur Economie Nationale
7. Un officier ordonnance
8. Un Secrétaire.



REPUBLIC OF CHAD

5. S.E. François Tombalbaye
Président de la République
2. S.E. Mr. N'Gangtar
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères chef de la Délégation
3. Mr. Djidngar
Ministre des Finances et de l'Economie
4. Mr. Naïmbaye Raymond
Directeur du Cabinet du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
5. Mr. Doungous Moreau
Directeur des Affaires Etrangères
6. Mr. Brahim Seïd
Ambassadeur Haut-Représentant du Tchad auprès du Gouvernement
Français
7. Mr. Selingar
Directeur du Cabinet du Président
8. Mr. Lemaire
Officier de la Maison Militaire du Président
9. Mr. Jacques Golsala
Conseiller Diplomatique auprès du Gouvernement Tchadien
10. Mr. Maurice Adoum
Directeur des Affaires Etrangères
11. Mr. Ousman Touade
de la Radiodiffusion Nationale du Tchad
12. 3 Agents administratifs.

6. CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

1. S.E. Fulbert Youlou
Président de la République
2. Vice Président Tchichelle
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
3. Mr. Opanagauet
Ministre d'Etat
4. Mr. Ganao
Directeur
5. M. Ballma
Secrétaire Général UAMPT
6. M. Rizet
Expert
7. M. Lissouba
Directeur



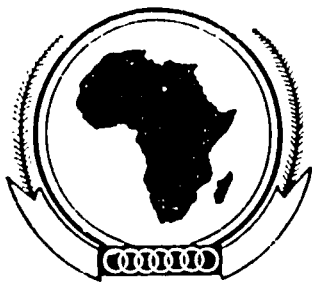
8. Goma
Directeur
9. Soukantina
Secrétaire Parituclier
10. Capitaine Sita
officier d'ordonnance
11. M. Massamba
Chargé de Mission

7. CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

1. S.E. Joseph Kassavubu
Président de la République
Cabinet
2. Ministre Kalanda, Auguste
3. Vice-Ministre Mwamba, Bertin
4. Direcab, Ngoyi, Camille
5. Secrétaire Particulier Kabongo, Joseph
6. Direcag. Adjoint Uмба, Pierre
Protocole
7. Mabwanga, Roger
Direction Politique
8. Ngiesse F. ou Tshebambi
9. Gillis
Direction Economique
10. Kasongo, Julien
11. Cordy, Jean
Presse
12. Maweja Alph. Bajikila
Organisation Internationale
13. Tshimbalanga, Simon
Chefs de Postes
14. Idzunbuir, Theodore
15. Kanza, Thomas
16. Banda, Barnabe

8. DAHOMÉY

1. S.E. Mr. Hubert Maga
Président de la République
2. S.E. Mr. Emile Zinyou
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères



3. S.E. Mr. Hoseph Kebe
Ministre de Justice
4. Mr. Jules Laventure
Secrétaire Général des Affaires Etrangères
5. Mr. Jacques Adande
Directeur des Affaires Etrangères
6. Mr. Marcellin Gaba
Directeur Adjoint du Cabinet du Président de la République
7. Mr. Berrand Gagnn
Secrétaire Général Adjoint de UAM
8. Mr. Bermaçn Mba
Secrétaire Général Adjoint de UAM
9. Mr. Hugnes Rabesahqala
Attaché de Presse
10. Mme Tonde
Secrétaire UAM
11. Mlle. Aubame
Secrétaire UAM
12. Capitaine Allen
Aide-de-Camp
13. Mr. Smile Huncaren
Secrétaire
14. Mr. Bachabi Amadou
Domestique

9. ETHIOPIA

1. H.I.M. Haile Selassie I
Emperor of Ethiopia
2. H.I.M. Merjd Azmatch Asfa Wossen
Crown Prince of Ethiopia
3. H.E. Tsehafi Tezaz Aklilu Habtewold
Prime Minister and Minister of Pen
4. H.E. General Merid Mengesha
Minister of Defence
5. H.E. Ato Yilma Deressa
Minister of Finance
6. H.E. Ato Abebe Reta
Minister of Public Health
7. H.E. Ato Minassie Lemma
Acting Governor of State Bank of Ethiopia
8. H.E. Lij. Endalkatchew Makonnen
Minister of Commerce & Industry



9. H.E. Ato Ketema Yifru
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs
10. H.E. Ato Gabre-Meskal Kefle-Egzi
Minister of State of the Ministry of Education & Fine Arts
11. H.E. Ato Mammo Tadesse
Minister of State at Prime Minister's Office
12. H.E. Keg. Abdulrahman Chech
Minister of State at the Ministry of Interior
13. H.E. Maj. Gen. Yakob Gabre-Leul
Ambassador - Extra-ordinary & Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Congo (Leo)
14. H.E. Ato Meles M. Andom
Ambassador Extra-ordinary & Plenipotentiary to U.A.R.
15. H.E. Ato Dawit Abdu
Ambassador Extra-ordinary & Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Sudan
16. H.E. Ato Usman Mohammed
Ambassador Extra-ordinary & Plenipotentiary to Liberia
17. H.E. Ato Ephraim Borru
Ambassador Extra-ordinary & Plenipotentiary to Ghana
18. H.E. Ato Ahadu Sabourrie
Ambassador Extra-ordinary & Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Somalia
19. H.E. Ato Salah Sinit
Ambassador Extra-ordinary & Plenipotentiary to Jordan
20. Ato Yewondwesen Mangasha
Vice-Governor of State Bank of Ethiopia
21. Ato Seyoum Haregot
Assistant Minister at the Prime Minister's Office
22. Ato Mulatu Debebe
Assistant Minister at Ministry of Finance
23. Ato Getachew Mekasha
Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
24. Ato Befekadu Tadesse
Director General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
25. Ato Getachew Kebret
Director General & Legal Adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
26. Ato Afework Zelleke
Director General - Planning Board
27. Ato Mengista Desta
Director General - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
28. Col. Mebratu Fesseha
Charge d'Affaire - Nigeria



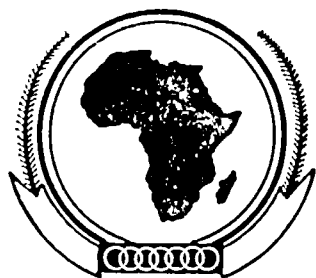
29. Ato Berhanu Bahata
Director General - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
30. Dr. Getachew Abdi
Assistant to the Dept. of International Organization in the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
31. Dr. Gebretsadik Degefu
Legal Advisor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

10. GABON

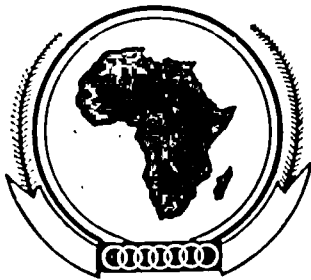
1. S.E. Mr. Leon Mba
Président de la République
2. S.E. Mr. Jean François Ondo
Ministre d'Etat chargé des Affaires Etrangères
3. S.E. Mr. André Gustave Anguille
Ministre d'Etat chargé de l'Economie Nationale, du Plan et des Mines
4. Mr. Jean Davin
Secrétaire Général des Affaires Etrangères
5. Mr. MarcMan Nguema
Directeur Adjoint chargé de mission à l'Economie Nationale
6. Mr. René Coniquet
Conseiller technique chargé des Affaires africaines à la Présidence de
la République
7. Capitaine German Tale
Aide-de-Camp du Président de la République
8. Mr. Arnand Nomewa
Attaché à la personne du Président
9. Mlle Caroline Vane
Secrétaire
10. Mr. Claude Theraroz
Journaliste
11. Une secrétaire

11. GHANA

1. Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
President of the Republic of Ghana
2. Mr. Kjo Botsio
Minister of Foreign Affairs
3. Mr. Kwaku Boateng
Minister of Interior
4. Rev. S.A. Dzirasa
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs



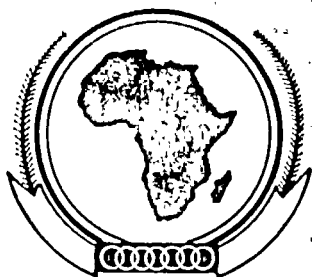
5. Mr. John Tettegah
Secretary General, A.A.T.U.F.
6. Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey
Ghana Permanent Delegate to UN
7. Dr. J.E. Bossman
Ambassador to Morocco
8. Mr. Cobbina Kessie
Ambassador to UAR
9. Mr. Kwesi Armah
High Commissioner to United Kingdom
10. Nana Kobina Nketsia
Director of the Institute of Art and Culture
11. Mr. M.F. Dei-Anang
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
12. Mr. E.K. Okoh
Secretary to the President and the Cabinet
13. Brigadier Ankrah
African High Command
14. Mr. A.K.S. Barden
Director, Bureau of African Affairs
15. Mr. K.B. Asante
Principal Secretary, African Affairs Secretariat
16. Mr. C.A. Addison
Deputy Secretary, All African Peoples Conference Secretariat
17. Mr. H.A. Amono
Principal Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
18. Mr. Habib Niang
President's Office
19. Mr. Charles Patterson
President's Office
20. Mrs. Padmore
President's Office
21. Kojo Abraham
President's Office
22. Mr. Yankey
Household Staff
23. Mr. Nyamikeh
24. Mr. Kofi Darko
25. Mr. Awuni
Security
26. Mr. S.D. Amaning



27. Mr. E.D. Ediem
28. Mr. S. Amoyaw
29. Mr. e'n' Dosoo
30. Mr. N.K. Lartey
31. Mr. A.C.K. Baah
32. Mr. Mr. B.KSForjoe
33. Mr. Mensah
34. Mr. B.C. Brown
35. Mr. Yankey
36. Mr. Salifu
ADCs
37. Mr. Appiah
38. Mr. Buckman, S.A.
39. Mr. Eduful Publicity Secretary
40. Mr. Hesse, Cameraman
41. Mr. S. Badu, Cameraman

12. GUINEA

1. S.E. Monsieur Sekou Toure
Président de la République
2. S.E. Mr. Beavogui Louis Lansana
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
3. S.E. Mr. Keitai Fodeba
Ministre de la Défense Nationale et de la Sécurité
4. S.E. Mr. Conte Saïdou
Ministre de l'Education Nationale
5. Mr. Faber Paul
Ministre Résident de Guinée au Ghana
6. Mr. Diallo Telly
Ambassadeur Représentant Permanent de la République de Guinée à l'ONU
7. Mr. Bangohra Mohamed Kassory
Directeur des Affaires Economiques et Sociales au Ministères des
Affaires Etrangères
8. Mr. Toure Ben Daouda
Chef Protocole de la Présidence
9. Capitain Zoumanigui
Officier d'Ordonnance
10. Mr. Diallo Alpha
Directeur Général Service d'Information
11. Un Cineaste
12. Un photographe
13. Une Secrétaire



13. IVORY COAST

1. Mr. Le Président Houphouet-Boigny
2. Madame Houphouet Boigny
3. Mademoiselle Béatrice Brou
belle-sœur du Président
4. Mr. le Ministre Camille Alliali
Ministre délégué aux Affaires Etrangères
5. Mr. le Gouverneur Guy Nalray
Directeur du Cabinet Présidentiel
6. Mr. le Député Dignan-Baïlly
7. Mr. le Conseiller économique Billon
8. Mr. Ouegnin
Chef du Protocole de la Présidence de la République
9. Mr. Perriard
Conseiller au Service de presse de la Présidence de la République
10. Mr. Batmanian
Journaliste
11. Mr. Anoma Kanie
Chargé de mission au Service de presse de la Présidence de la République
12. Mr. Georges Anoma
Conseiller aux Affaires Etrangères
13. Docteur Salmon
Médecin personnel du Président
14. Capitaine Baroan
Aide-de-Camp du Président
15. Madame Dervaln
Dame de Compagnie
16. Madame Plazanet
Attaché de Cabinet à la Présidence de la République
17. Mr. Kohe
Chargé de Mission
18. Mr. Lambert Aka
Attaché de cabinet
19. Lieutenant Rabet
Chargé de Mission à la Présidence de la République
20. Mr. Goulehi
Attaché de cabinet
21. Zeze Tebill
Attaché à la personne du Président
22. Mr. Joilly
Cineaste
23. Mr. Florent
Photographe



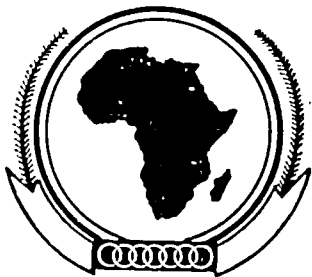
24. Mr. Joseph Diomande
Journaliste AIP
25. Mademoiselle Rose
Femme de Chambre de Mme Houphouet Boigny
26. Mr. Coffi Pokou
Attaché à la personne du Président
27. Mr. Bassa Dia
Attaché à la personne du Président

14. LIBERIA

1. His Excellency Wm. V.S. Tubman
President of Liberia
2. His Excellency J. Rudolph Grimes
Secretary of State
3. Honourable Charles D. Sherman
Secretary of the Treasury
4. Ambassador Christie WSDoe
Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations
5. Honourable T.O. Dosumu-Johnson
Adviser to the President on African Affairs
6. Honourable Ernest Eastman
Director, Bureau of African and Asian Affairs
7. Mr. A. Romeo Horton
8. Mr. Lafayette Diggs
9. Mr. James Moulton (Secretary)
10. Mr. A. Dondo Ware, Secretary

15. LIBYA

1. H.M. King Idris I.
King of Libya
2. H.E. Dr. Wahbi El Bouri
Minister of Petroleum Affairs, Head of Delegation
3. Mr. Aref Ben Musa
Minister Chargé d'Affaires, Libyan Embassy Lagos
4. Mr. Mohsen Omater
Head of African and Asian Affairs Division
5. Mr. Beshir Sumi
Head Section
6. Mr. Abdullaf Sa Ghisli
Representative, Ministry of Finance and Economy
7. Dr. Ahmed Mbaker Sherif
Representative Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Affairs



8. Mr. Mansurdotman Mansur
Representative of the Ministry of Education
9. Mr. Mohamed Shebani
Representative, Ministry of Communication
10. Mohamed Fakreddin
Representative, Ministry of Information
11. Major Salah Sbeho
Representative, Ministry of Defence, Degates
12. Mr. Naser Abussamii
Government Press Reporter

16. MADAGASCAR

1. H.E. Mr. Philbert Tsiranana
Président de la République et Chef du Gouvernement
2. Mme Tsiranana
Epouse du Président
3. Mr. Sylla,
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
4. Mr. Jacques Rabemananjara,
Ministre d'Etat, chargé de l'Economie
5. Mr. Lechat
Ministre des Travaux Publics
6. Dr. Rajaonarivelo
Sénateur
7. Mr. Moreau
Secrétaire Général de la Présidence de la République
8. Mr. Bernanto
Directeur du Cabinet du Président
9. Mr. Nativel
Directeur du Cabinet du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
10. Mr. Reysset
Conseiller technique du Ministère de l'Economie
Mr. Lambolez
Conseiller technique Financier
Mr. Ratafika
Conseiller technique
11. Mr. Ranaïyo
Directeur de l'Information
12. Mr. Rabetafika
Conseiller d'Ambassade



- 13: Capitaine Ravelomanant
Aide-de-Camp
14. Mr. Razafimahefa
Commissaire de la Sécurité
15. Mr. Victor Raharjoana
16. Mlle Hélène Doany
Dame de Compagnie
17. Mr. Fancko
Adjoint Aide-de-Camp
18. Mr. Lahady
Adjoint Aide-de-Camp
19. Mlle Olga Ranaivoarisoa
Secrétaire

17. MALI

1. S.E. Monsieur Modibo Keita
Président du Gouvernement de Malie et Chef de l'Etat
2. S.E. Mr. Mahamane Alessane Haidara Ethiopia
Président de l'Assemblée Nationale
3. Mr. Jean Marie Kone
Ministre d'Etat Chargé de Plan
4. Mr. Barema Bocoum
Ministre Délégué aux Affaires Etrangères
5. Mr. Gabou Diawara
Membre Bureau Politique Nationale
6. Mr. Mamadou Talla
Conseiller de Technique à la Présidence
7. Mr. Demba Diallo
Conseiller de Technique à la Présidence
8. Mr. Sydou Traore
Conseiller de Technique aux Affaires Etrangères
9. Mr. Sory Coulibaly
Délégué Permanent du Mali à l'ONU
10. Mr. Mamadou Macalou
Chef de Cabinet du Président
11. Lt. Abdulaye Oualoguem
Aide-de-Camp
12. Commandant Sekou Traore
Chef d'Etat Major de l'Armée
13. Mr. Modibo Diallo
Ambassadeur au Caire
14. 3 Personnes de l'Information
15. 10 Personnes suite du Président



18. MAURITANIE

1. S.E. Maître Moktar Ould Daddah
Président de la République
2. Mr. Cheikhna Ould Mohamed Laghdaf
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
3. Mr. Mohamed El Moctar Marouf
Ministre de la Planification
4. Dr. Ba Bocar Alpha
Ministre Santé Travail
5. Mr. Yahia Ouldmenkouss
Ministre de l'Information et Fonction Publique
6. Mr. Cheik Mohamed Iemine
Vice Président Assemblée Nationale
7. Mr. Abdellah Ould Daddah
Secrétaire Général Affaires Etrangères
8. Mr. Mohamed Abdellah Ould El Hassen
Ambassadeur Itinérant
9. Mr. Ba Mamadou Lamine
Ambassadeur de Mauritanie en Tunisie
10. Mr. Mohamed Ould Mouloud Daddah
Ambassadeur de RIM à Tunis
11. Mr. Ousseyonou Diop
Chargé d'Affaires a.i. de l'Ambassade de la République
12. Mr. Kane Yaya
Questeur Assemblée Nationale
13. Mr. Mohamed Bada Ould Ahmed Miske
Secrétaire Administratif Bureau Politique
14. Mr. Sali Abdul Aziz
Directeur Cabinet Président République
15. Mr. Ahmed Ould Jiddou
Secrétaire Général Conseil Ministre
16. Mr. Le Lieutenant Maouya
Aide-de-Camp

19. MOROCCO

1. S.E. M. Ahmed Balafrej
Représentant personnel de S.M. le Roi
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
Président de la Délégation
2. Mr. Zentar
Ambassadeur Directeur des Affaires Politiques du Ministère des
Affaires Etrangères



3. Mr. Ahmed Banlamlir
Ambassadeur du Maroc au Caire
4. Mr. Larbi Benani
Ex-Ambassadeur du Maroc à Accra
5. Mr. Boubeker Boumahdi
Ambassadeur du Maroc à Dakar
6. Mr. Abdallah Lamrani
Ambassadeur du Maroc en Côte d'Ivoire
7. Mr. Aissa Benchekroun
Chef de la Division Press et Information au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
8. Mr. Abbes Mokri
Secrétaire des Affaires Etrangères
9. Mr. Mohamed Faadano
Ambassadeur du Maroc à Lagos
10. Mr. Ali Kandil
Secrétaire des Affaires Etrangères
11. Mr. Mehdi Bennani
Du Secrétariat de S.E. Monsieur le Ministre
12. Mr. Abdelkrim Guelzim

20. NIGER

1. S.E. Diouri Hamani
Président de la République
2. S.E. Adamao Mayaki
Ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce
3. S.E. Mr. Yacouba Djibo
Ministre de l'Economie Rurale
4. Mr. Mahamane Dandabi
Premier Vice Président de l'Assemblée
5. Mr. Tanimaune Ary
Député Assemblée Nationale et Ambassadeur à Accra
6. Mr. Abdou Sidikou
Ambassadeur Washington et Délégué Permanent
7. Le Président de la République sera accompagné de 2 ou 3 Personnes

21. NIGERIA

1. Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
Prime Minister
2. Mr. Jaja Anucha Wachukwu
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Commonwealth Relations



3. Mr. T.O.S. Benson
Minister of Information
4. Dr. T.O. Elias
Minister of Justice & Attorney General
5. Senator Alhaji Nuhu Bamall
Minister of State - Prime Minister's Office
6. Dr. K.O. Mbadiwe
Minister of State - Prime Minister's Office
7. Mr. S.O. Wey
Secretary to the Prime Minister
8. Mr. F.C. Nwokedi
Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. E.O. Ogbu
Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Finance
10. Mr. D.C. Igwe
Ambassadeur of Nigeria to Ethiopia
11. Mr. A. Haastrup
Counsellor In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
12. Alhaji Isa S. Wall
Counsellor In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
13. Alhaji M.A. Sanusi
Counsellor In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
14. Mr. C.C. Chukwura
First Secretary In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
15. Mr. P.A. Afolabi
First Secretary, Nigerian Embassy
OTHERS WITH THE DELEGATION
16. Mr. S.O. Uaboi
Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
17. Mallam Ibrahim
Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister
18. Mr. M. Oweyifa
Press Secretary to the Prime Minister
19. Mr. Orukpabo
A.D.C. to the Prime Minister
20. Mr. Ohiaeri
Personal Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs
21. Mr. L.A. Mallki
Private Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs
22. Mr. A. Adeyemi
Private Secretary to the Minister of Information
23. Mr. P.R. Okpu
Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice



24. Mr. Y. Kasali
Official Photographer
25. Mr. Owokere
Cine-Cameraman
26. Mallam M.B. Yahaya
Assistant Cine-Cmeraman
27. Alhaji D.A. Mumuni
Executive Officer
28. Mr. Nnorum
Secretary Typist
29. Mr. Ojukwu
Secretary Typist
30. Miss Mercy Mosind
Secretary Typist
31. Miss T.O. Epega
Secretary Typist
32. Miss Yinka Martins
Secretary Typist
33. Miss R. Eluemuno
Stenographer

22. RWANDA

1. S.E. Kalbayenda
Président de la République
2. S.E. Habemensi
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
3. S.E. Nsengiyumva Joseph
Chef de Service de Presse

23. SENEGAL

1. Monsieur Léopold Sedar Senghor
Président de la République
2. Monsieur Doudou Thiam
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
3. Monsieur Habib Thiam
Secrétaire d'Etat au Plan au Développement
4. Monsieur André Coulvary
Ministre Plénipotentiaire et Chef du Développement
5. Monsieur Falliou Kane
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères



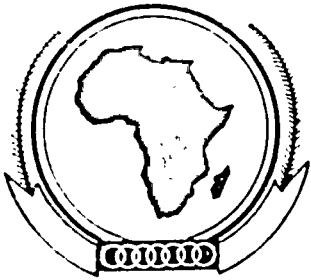
6. Monsieur Jean Rous
Conseiller Politique du Président de la République
7. Monsieur Cheikh Tidiane Gaysé
Chef de la Division des Bureaux Géographiques à la Direction
des Affaires Etrangères
8. Le Capitaine Ly,
Aide-de-Camp du Président de la République

24. SIERRA LEONE

1. Right Hon. Sir Milton Margal
Prime Minister
2. Honorable Dr. John Karefa-Smart
Minister of External Affairs
3. Honorable John Nelson Williams
Minister of Information
4. H.E. Ethnan Cummings-John
Sierra Leone Ambassador in Liberia
5. Mr. George Panda
Secretary to Prime Minister
6. Mr. Logan
Official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
7. Mr. Thomas Karefa-Smart
Official, Charge of Information
8. Miss Sally Rogers
Private Secretary to Prime Minister
9. Mr. Robert Jusu
Security Officer
10. Mr. Tommy
Commissioner of the Security

25. SOMALI REPUBLIC

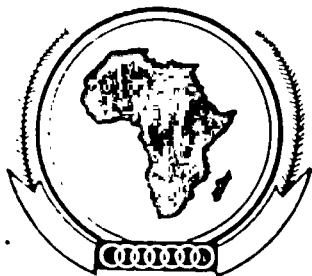
1. H.E. Aden Abdullah Osman
President
2. Hon. Abdullahi Issa
Minister of Foreign Affairs
3. Hon. Yusuf Ismail Samatar
Minister of Education
4. H.E. Abdulrahim Abby Farah
Ambassador to Ethiopia
5. H.E. Mohamed Abdi Arraleh
Ambassador



6. H.E. Hussein Nur Elmi
Ambassador
7. Mr. Mohamed Awaleh Liban
Chief of the President's Cabinet
8. Col. Hussein Kulmie
ODC to President
9. Dr. Nicolino Mohammed
Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
10. Mr. Abdulrahman Salah
Counsellor, Addis Ababa Embassy
11. Mr. Mohamoud Sheikh Ahmed
Counsellor, Ministry of Grace and Justice
12. Mr. Said Mohamed Ali
Vice Director, Somali National Bank
13. Mr. Mohamed Waber Ali
Private Secretary to President
14. Lieut. Ahmed Mohamed Farah ADC
15. 2 Private Secretaries

26 SUDAN

1. H.E. Alferik Ibrahim Aboud
President of the Republic of the Sudan
2. H.E. Sayed Ahmed Kheir
Foreign Minister
3. Three Ministers from the Supreme Council & the Council of Ministers
4. H.E. Sayed Jamal Mohamed Ahmed
Ambassador
5. H.E. Dr. Sayed Bashir El-Bakari
Ambassador
6. H.E. Abd-Allah El-Hassan
Ambassador
7. H.E. Sayed El-Amin Mohammed El-Amin
Ambassador
8. The Lord Chamberlain
9. H.E. Sayed Ahmed Hassan Al Dawa
10. H.E. Brigadier-General Sayid
Mustafa Al-Kamali, Aide-de-Camp
11. Major Al-Faith Bishara
Private Secretary to H.E. the President
12. Mr. Sayed Osman Al-Awad
Member of Foreign Office - Sudan



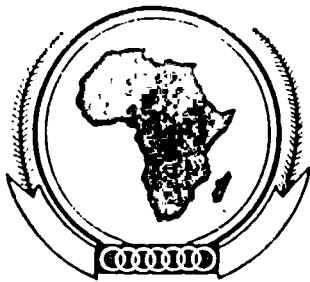
13. Mr. Sayed Mahdi Mustafa
Member of Foreign Office - Sudan
- 14 One butler

27. TANGANYIKA

1. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere
President of the Republic of Tanganyika
2. The Hon. O.S. Kambona
Minister of External Affairs and Defense
3. Miss Lucy Lameck
Junior Minister
4. H.Z. Talawa
Assistant Secretary
5. Dr. W. Kleruu
Assistant Secretary
6. Dr. V.K. Kyaruzi
Permanent Secretary
7. Mr. F' Sangu
Aide-de-Camp
8. Mr. P. Bzumbu
Security Officer
9. Mr. J.M. Simba
Private Secretary
10. Hon. Bhoke Munanika
Junior Minister
11. Mr. Nyseka Chale
12. One Secretary

28. TUNISIA

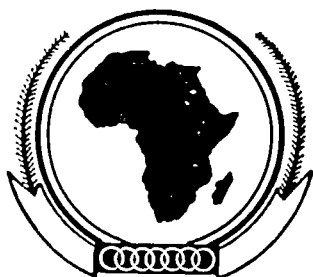
1. S.E. Habib Bourguiba
Président de la République Tunisienne
2. S.E. Mr. Mongi Slim
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères
3. Mr. Allala Laouiti
Chef du Secrétariat Particulier de S.E. Le Président
4. M. Mohamed Essafi
Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Directeur de la Division Amérique et
Conférence Tunisienne
5. M. Slaheddin Abdellah
Directeur de la Division Afrique-Asie



6. M. Mohamoud Mestiri
Représentant Permanent suppléant auprès des Nations Unies
7. M. Sadok Bouzalene
Chargé Mission au Cabinet du Secrétaire d'Etat aux
Affaires Etrangères
8. M. Tahar Belkhouja
Ambassadeur de Tunisie à Dakar
9. M. Habib Boulares
Directeur de la Radiodiffusion Télévision Tunisienne
10. Colonel Lasmar Bouzalene
Chef d'Etat Major Adjoint
11. M. Habib Nouira
Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Chargé d'Affaires au Caire
12. M. Bechir Mhedhebi
Ministre Plénipotentiaire
13. S.E. Moncef Kedadji
Ambassadeur de Tunisie à Dakar
14. M. Bechir Gubalaoui
Chargé d'Affaires de Tunisie à Léopoldville
15. Un Attaché de Presse
16. Un Secrétaire
17. Un Officier d'Ordonnance
18. Dr. Amor Chadli
Médecin particulier de S.E. le Président
19. M. Hattab Filali
Secrétaire de la Délégation
20. M. Omrane
Aide-de-Camp
21. M. Mouaffak
Aide-de-Camp
22. M. Anouar Cherif
Attaché de Presse
23. Journalistes
24. Trois Personnes : Suite du Président
25. Un valet de chambre

29 UGANDA

1. The Hon. Apollo Milton Obote
Prime Minister, Leader
2. The Hon. George B. K. S. Magezi
Minister of State, Deputy Leader



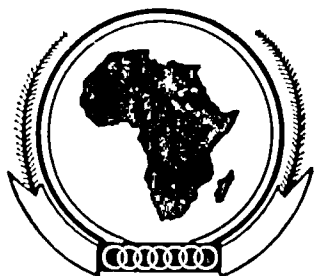
3. H.E. Mr. Apollo K' Kironde
Delegate and Senior Adviser
4. The Hon. Samuel K. Odaka
Parliamentary Secretary, Delegate
5. Mr. Eldad K. Wapenyi
Alternate Delegate and Adviser
6. Mr. S.Z. Musoke
Secretary
7. Mr. Nick Salls
Government Press Officer
8. Mr. J. Abongo
Government Cameraman
9. One Aide-de-Camp
10. One Security Officer

30. UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

1. President Gamal Abdel Nasser
President of U.A.R.
2. Vice President Zakaria Mohe-1-Din
Vice President and Member of the Presidential Council
3. Mr. Ali Sabry
Member of the Presidential Council & Chairman of the Executive Council
4. Mr. Mohmoud Fawzi
Minister of Foreign Affairs
5. General Mahammed Rashad Hassan
Chief Aide-de-Camp
6. Dr. Ahmed Tharwat
President's Physician Asst. Ministers
7. Mr. Sayed Mahammed Ahmed
Private Secretary to the President - Asst. Minister
8. Mr. Sayed Abdel-Magid Farid
Secretary General - Asst. Minister
9. Mr. Ahmed Sabri Kamal
Minister Plenipotentiary
10. Abdallah Elerfan
Minister Plenipotentiary
11. Mr. Mahammed Fayek
Minister Plenipotentiary
12. Dr. Salah Gabe
President's Physician - Director General
13. Mr. Mahmoud Fahim
Director General



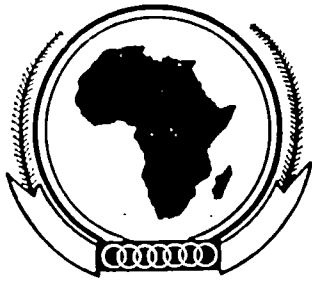
14. Mr. Ahmed Helmi Ibrahim
Counsellor
15. Mr. Fouad El Bedawi
Counsellor
16. Mr. Salah El Din M. Sharawi
Counsellor
17. Mr. Amin Sami
Counsellor
18. Mr. Sayed Omar Abdel-Fatah
Private Secretary - Deputy Director General
19. Mr. Sayed Munir Hafaz
Private Secretary - Deputy Director General
20. Mr. Sayed Attia Abdel Hady
Administrative Director General
21. Mr. Sayed Hassan Diab
Photographer - Director General
22. Mr. Shaffie Abdel-Hamid
First Secretary at the Foreign Ministry
23. Mr. Moustafa Rateb Abdel Wahab
First Secretary at the Foreign Ministry
24. Mr. Hisham Hasein Amer
First Secretary at the Foreign Ministry
25. Mr. Fouad Abdel-Hay
Assistant Director General
26. Mr. Moustafa Abdel-Aziz
Assistant Director General
27. Mr. Selim Rizgalla
Interpreter
28. Mr. Sayed Abdel-Hamid El Hag
Chamberlain Director
29. Mr. Sayed Hussni El-Hadidy
Editor Director
30. Ten Body Guards
31. Mr. Abdel Noneim Attia
Third Secretary
32. Mr. Ali Megahd
Third Secretary
33. Mr. Moustafa Abou Sherief
Attaché
34. Two secretaries from the Presidency Cinema & T.V.
35. Mr. Hassan Mourad
36. Mr. Ali Fayed
37. Mr' Rashad El Kousi
38. Six Household Staffs



31. UPPER VOLTA

1. S.E.M. le Président Maurice Yameogo
Président de la République
2. S.E.M. Begnon Kone
Président Assemblée Nationale
3. S.E.M. Lompolo Kone
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
4. S.E.M. Tougouma Michel
Ministre de la Défense Nationale
5. S.E.M. Traore Moïse
Ministre de l'Economie Nationale
6. S.E.M. Ouedraogo Bougouroua
Ministre des Travaux Publics
7. S.E.M. Kabore Boureïma
Ambassadeur
8. S.E.M. Benon Bertrand
Ministre des Postes et Télécommunications
9. M. Konte Abdoulaye
Chef de protocole
10. M. Nader Attie
Député
11. M. Siaka Sanon
Député
12. M. Moussa Derme
Secrétaire Général
13. M. Michel Konpaore
Secrétaire Général AET
14. M. Amadoun Quedraogo
Directeur du Cabinet PIT
15. M. Damiba
Directeur du Plan
16. M. Robert Romain
Conseiller Technique
17. M. Ottou
Directeur d'Etudes Générales
18. Lieutenant Djerma Amadou
Défence
19. M. Ba Cire
Directeur de l'Information
20. Lieutenant Some
Aide-de-Camp du Président de la République

21. Mme Gabet
• Secrétaire du Président de la République
22. M. Yougbare Paul
Attaché de Presse du Président de la République
23. M. Etienne Forgo
Garde-de-Corps du Président de la République
24. M. Ousmane Tapsoba
Domestique du Président de la République



OAU «25 YEARS YOUNG!

The first Continental Organization of its kind in the world, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) will celebrate its silver Jubilee (25th May 1988) in its Headquarters seat of Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

According to its Charter, the OAU objectives are ones of promoting unity and solidarity of the African States (50), coordinating and intensifying their co-operation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa, defending their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence and promoting international co-operation, having due regard to the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Since its inception in 1963, the OAU maintained its annual Summit, which is a democratic forum where the Heads of State and Government exchange views on the Continent's affairs, be it political, economical, educational, cultural or social scientific, defence and security. In its endeavour to liberate the Continent, the OAU succeeded in liberating 18 countries from colonialism between 1963 and 1980. Only two pockets remain so far, South Africa and Namibia whose national liberation movements are engaged with the help of the OAU - in fierce struggle to rid them from the monstrous apartheid grip. In Namibia the momentum of the Liberation struggle led to the International recognition of Namibia's independence as stipulated in United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978. Namibia's independence is imminent despite the so-called linkage and constructive engagement policy.

The liberation struggle inside and outside South Africa, spear-headed by national liberation movements (ANC and PAC), exposed to the world at large the oppressive practices and discrimination policies perpetrated by the fragile apartheid machinery. Africa will certainly rid itself of Pretoria's destabilization acts against neighbouring African



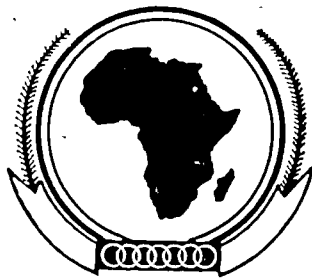
states when a democratic and non-racial South Africa is born under black majority rule.

The OAU, however, since April 1980 took the economic development course as a priority following the achievement of independence by almost all its Member States. The Lagos Plan of Action (LPA), the Final Act of Lagos which identified the areas of economic development in Africa were topped by Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) adopted in 1985. While being an overall and realistic instrument, the priority programme depends for its implementation on self-reliance and Africa's available resources, and has in line with its objectives, maintained contacts with the industrialized world. The OAU planned through the instruments mentioned LPA and APPER to contain the prevailing economic constraints with a view to establishing an African Common Market and eventually an African Economic Community in the long term. That, however, does not stop the OAU from continuing with the liberation struggle!



One of the negative aspects that hampered Africa's economy and progress is the mounting external debt (U.S.\$200 Billion). The OAU convened an extraordinary Summit in November/December 1987 which addressed itself to the problem. The Summit was meant to promote dialogue and co-operation rather than to confront or challenge the creditors. Africa's Common Position on the issue was the first serious step to give the Continent the chance to take its breath before stabilizing its economy and reforming its structures.

Will Africa survive? The OAU answer is yes as long as understanding and mutual co-operation are secured. The political will is always demonstrated by the very existence of the OAU for the last 25 years. The first decade was to liberate Africa, the second was the turning point of the OAU by heading for economic development. The third decade is now around the corner and it constitutes a real challenge for Africa, but surely it will survive.



OAU ANTHEM

*Let us all unite and celebrate together
The victories won for our liberation
Let us dedicate ourselves to rise together
To defend our liberty and unity*

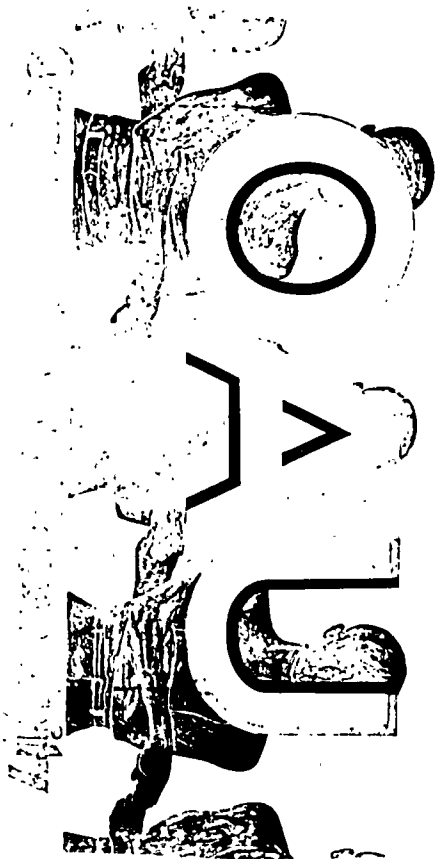
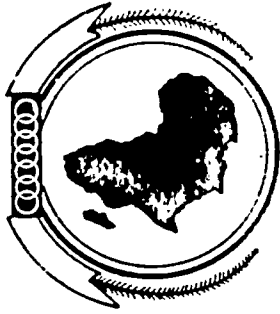
*O Sons and Daughters of Africa,
Flesh of the Sun and Flesh of the Sky,
Let us make Africa the Tree of Life*

*Let all of us unite and work together
To uphold our rights and fight the cause of freedom
Let us dedicate ourselves to work together
To build up our strength in unity and peace.*

*O Sons and Daughters of Africa,
Flesh of the Sun and Flesh of the Sky,
Let us make Africa the Tree of Life.*

*Let all of us unite and toil together
To give the best we have to Africa,
The cradle of mankind and fount of Culture,
Our pride and hope at break of dawn.*

*O Sons and Daughters of Africa,
Flesh of the Sun and Flesh of the Sky,
Let us make Africa the Tree of Life.*



**UNITY SOLIDARITY
LIBERATION DEVELOPMENT**



Les Pères Fondateurs de l'OUA (1963)
Fresque murale de la Maison de l'Afrique à Addis Abeba

INTRODUCTION

By H.E. Mr. Idé Oumarou
OAU Secretary General

OUA

25 ANS D'EFFORT ET D'ESPOIR

En raison de multiples facteurs unificateurs, tant géographiques qu'historiques et culturels, les peuples africains ont fini vers le milieu du XXème siècle par prendre amplement conscience de leur communauté de destin et de la nécessité pour eux d'œuvrer la main dans la main pour réaliser leur émancipation et leur développement économique et social. Cette prise de conscience donna lieu à une dynamique de solidarité entre les fils du Continent, qui se concrétisa d'une part par une lutte commune contre le colonialisme et pour l'indépendance, et d'autre part par un acte de souveraineté et d'unité sans précédent : la création de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine (OUA) le 25 mai 1963.



Il y a 24 ans, en effet, trente deux Etats africains déjà indépendants signaient à Addis Abeba la Charte portant création de l'OUA qui, dans son article II, se donnait pour objectifs de :

- a) renforcer l'unité et la solidarité des Etats africains,*
- b) coordonner et intensifier leur coopération et leurs efforts pour offrir de meilleures conditions d'existence aux peuples d'Afrique.*
- c) défendre leur souveraineté, leur intégrité territoriale et leur indépendance,*
- d) éliminer sous toutes ses formes le colonialisme de l'Afrique,*
- e) favoriser la coopération internationale, en tenant dûment compte de la Charte des Nations Unies et de la Déclaration universelle des Droits de l'Homme.*

Depuis 1963 jusqu'à ce jour du 25ème anniversaire de l'OUA, 18 autres Etats africains ont pu accéder à l'indépendance et ont rejoint l'Organisation Panafricaine, renforçant ainsi l'unité et la solidarité des peuples d'Afrique. C'est d'ailleurs

grâce à cette même solidarité, insufflée par l'OUA, que la lutte, tant armée que politique, dans les pays africains sous domination étrangère a pu se développer et aboutir à la grande victoire de l'indépendance de la quasi-totalité du Continent.

Il reste encore cependant, à libérer le Sud du Continent du joug colonial Sud-africain sur la Namibie ainsi que du racisme institutionnalisé en Afrique du Sud.

La révolte des peuples dominés, la solidarité des autres peuples d'Afrique et du monde, permet d'espérer que toute l'Afrique sera bientôt libre. Cet important acquis politique qui a assuré à l'Afrique sa place dans le monde, a permis aux Etats africains de se tourner vers la deuxième stratégie de l'OUA : améliorer les conditions de vie des peuples africains. La coopération régionale a, dès lors fait un grand pas en avant, favorisant la création de grands marchés susceptibles de rentabiliser d'importantes activités industrielles ou agricoles. Mais les vents et marées de la conjoncture économique mondiale et les différentes crises survenues d'année en année, ont montré que les Africains devaient mieux et davantage se serrer les coudes et user de stratégies autrement plus efficaces, s'ils voulaient réaliser leurs desseins économiques et sociaux.



De ce fait, l'OUA qui, au départ et pendant longtemps était perçue comme un forum d'obédience exclusivement politique, est devenue depuis quelques années une organisation, dont la préoccupation première est la solution des problèmes économiques de l'Afrique.

Ainsi au fil des années, les initiatives se sont multipliées sous l'égide de l'OUA et avec le soutien et la participation du Système des Nations Unies, en vue de la promotion du développement économique du Continent. La mobilisation a touché tous les niveaux de la responsabilité, culminant en deux sommets extraordinaires des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement consacrés exclusivement aux affaires économiques : le premier à Lagos en 1980, le second à Addis Abeba en 1987. Du premier Sommet extraordinaire, est issue le bien connu «Plan de Lagos» qui dessine la stratégie globale d'un développement africain intégré, du second une position

commune sur la solution au problème de la dette extérieure africaine. Entre les deux, un sommet ordinaire - le 21^{ème} - s'est tenu à Addis Abeba en juillet 1985 et a adopté un «Programme Prioritaire de Redressement Economique de l'Afrique» devant couvrir la période de 1986 à 1990.

Le Secrétariat Général de l'OUA, avec l'aide précieuse de la Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (C.E.A.), veille sur la mise en œuvre de ces différentes stratégies.

Grâce à ces 25 ans d'efforts, l'espoir de voir l'Afrique unie et prospère est maintenant dans le cœur de chaque Africain. Un espoir désormais symbolisé par trois lettres sigle : O. U. A.





HISTORIQUE

Un des événements historiques les plus importants de cette seconde moitié du XX^{ème} siècle a été l'accession à l'indépendance d'un grand nombre de pays africains.

En effet, en 1945, les seuls Etats indépendants d'Afrique étaient l'Egypte, le Libéria, l'Union Sud-Africaine et l'Ethiopie.

En 1964 déjà les deux-tiers du Continent étaient entièrement libérés de toute domination coloniale. Commencée en 1956 par l'indépendance du Maroc et de la Tunisie en Afrique du Nord, et en 1957 avec la proclamation de l'indépendance du Ghana en Afrique de l'Ouest, la décolonisation s'est poursuivie et s'est étendue à presque tous les pays d'Afrique. Mais à l'heure actuelle, la Namibie reste encore sous domination coloniale de l'Afrique du Sud qui elle, reste enlisée dans l'Apartheid, crime contre l'humanité, et multiplie les actes d'agression et de destabilisation contre les Etats de la Ligne de Front et les autres pays voisins.

Si l'Histoire des indépendances africaines appartient à l'Histoire récente et même contemporaine, celle de l'Unité Africaine est encore en train de se faire. Et les historiens ne disposent pas d'assez de recul pour identifier les divers cheminements et les différents niveaux d'accomplissement de cette Unité.

Le panafricanisme, doctrine et espérance génératrices de l'OUA, est un jalon dans les tentatives de regroupements tant à une échelle régionale que continentale. Il suffit pour s'en convaincre, sans avoir besoin de dépeindre l'évolution de cette pensée qui fut et demeure une constante de la pensée politique de l'Afrique du XX^{ème} siècle, de rappeler les premiers rassemblements panafricains.

La première Conférence des Etats Africains indépendants (Accra, avril 1958), Congrès de Cotonou (Juillet 1958), la première Conférence des Peuples Africains, (Accra, décembre 1958), la deuxième Conférence des Etats indépendants, (Monrovia, août 1959), la deuxième Conférence des Peuples Africains (Le Caire, mars 1961), et autres rencontres panafricaines telles que la première Conférence au Sommet de l'Ouest Africains, Samiquelle au Libéria, (Juillet 1959), la Conférence d'Action Positive (Accra, avril 1960).

De toutes ces réunions, la plus importante est à n'en pas douter, celle tenue dans le cadre de la Conférence des Peuples Africains. Lors de la première de ces Conférences tenue à Accra en décembre 1958, l'Égypte, l'Éthiopie, le Ghana, le Libéria, la Libye, le Maroc et la Tunisie adoptèrent la déclaration suivante :

« Nous Etats Africains réunis ici à Accra en notre première Conférence, conscients de nos responsabilités à l'égard de l'humanité et en particulier à l'égard des peuples Africains, et désirant affirmer notre personnalité africaine au service de la paix, proclamons par ce fait et réaffirmons solennellement notre indéfectible attachement à la Charte des Nations Unies, à la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme. Nous affirmons en outre et proclamons l'Unité entre nous-mêmes et notre solidarité avec les peuples dépendants d'Afrique ainsi que notre amitié avec toutes les nations. Nous sommes résolus à maintenir l'unité de conception et d'action dans les affaires internationales ».



En fait toutes ces conférences, ébauchent des tentatives d'unions ou de fédérations telles l'Union Ghana-Guinée en 1958, la Fédération du Mali qui regroupait d'abord le Dahomey (actuel Bénin), la Haute Volta (actuel Burkina Faso), le Sénégal et le Soudan, puis le Sénégal et le Soudan seulement en 1959, l'Union Ghana-Guinée-Mali en 1960, le Groupe de Brazzaville en décembre 1958, qui a donné naissance à l'Organisation Commune Africaine, Malgache et Mauricienne, témoignent assez de la constance avec laquelle les Chefs d'Etat africains ont, en dépit des vicissitudes, œuvré pour l'unité Africaine.

Certes, rares auront été, au cours de cette période, les Conférences ou rencontres d'où sortirent des unions, fédérations ou associations dotées de structures permanentes ou de pouvoirs supra-nationaux. Il n'en demeure pas moins que les débats au cours de ces conférences et rencontres auront préparé le Grand rassemblement Panafricain de mai 1963 à Addis Abeba, duquel naquit l'OUA.

C'est en effet le 25 mai 1963 que pour la première fois dans l'histoire du Continent, les dirigeants de 31 Etats africains indépendants signèrent

à Addis Abeba, une Charte portant création de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine.

Ont participé aux travaux de cette Conférence historique :

Algérie	Côte d'Ivoire
Burundi	Soudan
Cameroun	Tanganyika (Tanzanie)
République Centrafricaine	Tunisie
Tchad	Libéria
Congo (Brazzaville)	Libye
Niger	Madagascar
Nigéria	Mali
Rwanda	Mauritanie
Congo Léopoldville (Zaire)	Maroc
Dahomey (Benin)	Sénégal
Ethiopie	Sierra Leone
Gabon	Somalie
Guinée	République Arabe Unie
Haute Volta (Burkina Faso)	(d'Egypte)



A ces pays, sont venus se joindre le Swaziland, le Kenya, la Zambie, le Malawi, le Botswana, le Togo, la Guinée Equatoriale, la Gambie, le Lesotho et l'Ile Maurice au fur et à mesure que ces pays accédaient à l'indépendance.

Après la signature de la Charte par les trente-et-un Etats membres fondateurs en mai 1963, le Secrétariat Général fut installé à Addis Abeba dans des locaux mis à la disposition du Secrétariat par le Gouvernement éthiopien. Le premier Secrétariat, de caractère provisoire, était doté d'un personnel éthiopien placé sous l'autorité de S.E. Dr. Tesfay Gebre-Egzy qui a assumé la fonction de Secrétaire Général à titre provisoire.

Ce secrétariat provisoire demeura en place jusqu'en juillet 1964. Le Gouvernement éthiopien qui prit en charge les frais de fonctionnement de cet organe jusqu'à l'approbation en février 1964 d'un budget provisoire de 280.000 dollars E.U.. C'est en mars 1965 que le premier Budget de l'OUA fut adoptée.



En juillet 1964, lors de sa première session au Caire, la Conférence au Sommet des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement, a élu le premier Secrétaire Général administratif de l'OUA en la personne de S.E. M. Boubacar Diallo Telli de Guinée, en même temps, quatre Etats membres, l'Algérie, le Dahomey, le Kenya et le Nigéria étaient choisis pour nommer chacun un Secrétaire Général Adjoint. La seconde élection a eu lieu à Alger en septembre 1968. Le Secrétariat Général administratif a vu son mandat renouvelé pour une seconde période de quatre ans. Lors de sa neuvième session en 1972 la conférence des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement renouvela la direction du Secrétariat de l'Organisation en élisant Mr. Nzo Ekwangaki du Cameroun au poste de Secrétaire Général administratif. L'Algérie, le Kenya, le Nigéria et le Zaïre furent choisis pour désigner chacun un Secrétaire Général Adjoint.

En 1974, Monsieur William Eteki MBOUMOUA du Cameroun succéda à Mr. Nzo Ekwangaki comme nouveau Secrétaire Général administratif. C'était à Mogadishio, Somalie, en 1974. A Khartoum, en 1978, la Conférence élira M. EDEM KODJO de nationalité Togolaise, Secrétaire Général de l'OUA. Ce dernier restera en poste jusqu'en 1983, année à laquelle l'OUA connaîtra une crise interne pendant deux ans, qui ne permettra pas aux Etats membres d'élire un nouveau Secrétaire Général.

Conformément à la Charte, la Conférence au Sommet désigna le Nigérian, Peter ONU Secrétaire Général ad interim en attendant l'élection d'un nouveau Secrétaire Général en juillet 1985 en la personne de M. Idé OUMAROU du Niger.

L'OUA aura connu beaucoup de difficultés au cours de ces 25 années dont les moindres ne sont pas celles qui lui sont suscitées de l'extérieur. Mais elle tient ferme et entend réaliser pleinement tous ses objectifs.

N.B. Le Togo quoiqu'indépendant, n'a pas pris part aux travaux de la Conférence constitutive de l'OUA, en raison de l'assassinat de son Président Sylvanus OLYMPIO.



PREMIERES TENTATIVES POUR INSTITUTIONNALISER L'IDEE PANAFRICAINNE

De 1919 à 1945, cinq congrès panafricains se tinrent dans différentes capitales occidentales sous l'impulsion de W.E.B. Du Bois qui essaya, mais en vain, de trouver un foyer d'accueil sur le sol africain.

Le Congrès de Paris tenu en 1919 devait adresser à la Société des Nations (S.D.N.) une pétition demandant que les anciens territoires coloniaux allemands en Afrique soient confiés à une gestion internationale.

Le IIème Congrès panafricain tenu en 1921 au Central Hall de Londres fit publier une "déclaration au monde" réclamant pour l'essentiel, la reconnaissance aux Noirs de droits égaux à ceux des Blancs.

Le IIIème Congrès réuni deux ans plus tard, également à Londres, réitérera cette même réclamation.

Le IVème Congrès panafricain fut réuni en 1927 dans une atmosphère générale de découragement. Son promoteur, Du Bois devait déclarer: "il s'agit d'un geste vide simplement destiné à conserver vivante l'idée panafricaine". C'était l'époque du réveil des consciences nationales africaines et le début des luttes pour l'indépendance.

Le Vème Congrès panafricain réuni, toujours à l'initiative de Du Bois en 1945 à Manchester, devait émettre des résolutions nettement plus radicales que les précédentes.

Il annonçait une seconde phase dans ces tentatives.

En 1953, Nkrumah réunit, pour la première fois en terre africaine, à Kumasi, le VIème Congrès panafricain.

En 1956, Alioune Diop, directeur de "Présence Africaine", convoque à Paris le "1er Congrès des Ecrivains et Artistes noirs" au cours duquel la négritude fut reconnue "expression littéraire du panafricanisme".

CONFERENCES DES ETATS ET CONFERENCES DES PEUPLES AFRICAINS:

UN CHEMINEMENT INELUCTABLE.

En avril 1958, la première Conférence des Etats africains indépendants est réunie à Accra. Elle groupa les représentants de huit Etats souverains. Elle préconisa, pour l'essentiel, un engagement effectif des Etats souverains aux côtés des autres Etats africains encore dépendants et une aide accrue aux mouvements nationalistes africains.

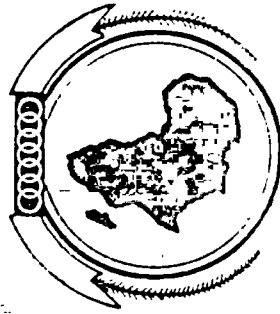
En décembre de la même année, se tenait à Accra la Première Conférence des Peuples Africains. Elle devait déboucher sur le premier acte de naissance d'une institution panafricaine. En effet, parmi les décisions qui y furent prises, la plus importante, pour notre propos, fut la création d'un secrétariat permanent ayant son siège à Accra. Les buts de cet organisme (que l'on peut considérer comme l'ancêtre de l'O.U.A.) étaient l'accélération de la libération de l'Afrique et le développement du "sentiment de solidarité panafricaine", celui-ci devant "favoriser la création future des Etats-Unis d'Afrique".

En août 1959, se réunissait à Monrovia la IIème Conférence des Etats Indépendants. Elle fut presque entièrement consacrée à la question algérienne.

C'est Tunis qui accueillit, en janvier 1960, la IIème Conférence des Peuples Africains qui réunit trente-huit délégués. Elle déboucha sur le principe de la convocation d'une Conférence Syndicale Panafricaine, en mai de la même année.

La IIIème Conférence des Etats Africains devait se réunir en juin 1960 à Addis-Abéba tandis que la IIIème Conférence des Peuples Africains se réunissait en mars 1961 au Caire. Elles n'apportèrent aucun progrès notable sur la voie de l'institutionnalisation de l'idée panafricaine. Deux années de maturation s'avéraient nécessaires pour atteindre ce but.







Nous, chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement africains réunis à Addis Abeba, Ethiopie ; convaincus que les peuples ont le droit inaliénable de déterminer leur propre destin ; conscients du fait que la liberté, l'égalité, la justice et la dignité sont des objectifs essentiels à la réalisation des aspirations légitimes des peuples africains ; sachant que notre devoir est de mettre les ressources naturelles et humaines de notre continent au service du progrès général de nos peuples dans tous les domaines de l'activité humaine ; guidés par une commune volonté de renforcer la compréhension entre nos peuples et la coopération entre nos Etats, afin de répondre aux aspirations de nos populations vers la consolidation d'une fraternité et d'une solidarité intégrées au sein d'une unité plus vaste qui transcende les divergences ethniques et nationales ; convaincus qu'afin de mettre cette ferme détermination au service du progrès humain, il importe de créer et de maintenir des conditions de paix et de sécurité ; fermement résolus à sauvegarder et à consolider l'indépendance et la souveraineté durement conquises, ainsi que l'intégrité territoriale de nos Etats et de combattre le néo-colonialisme sous toutes ses formes ; voués au progrès général de l'Afrique ; persuadés que la Charte des Nations unies et la déclaration universelle des Droits de l'Homme, aux principes desquelles nous réaffirmons notre adhésion sur une base solide pour une coopération pacifique et fructueuse entre nos Etats ; désireux de voir tous les Etats africains s'unir, désormais, pour le bien-être de leurs peuples ; résolus à raffermir les liens entre nos Etats en créant des institutions communes et en les renforçant ; sommes convenus de créer :

l'Organisation de l'unité africaine

Article Premier

1. Les hautes parties contractantes consti-

tuent, par la présente Charte, une organisation dénommée *Organisation de l'unité africaine*.

2. Cette Organisation comprend les Etats africains continentaux, Madagascar, les autres îles voisines de l'Afrique.

Objectifs

Article II

1. Les objectifs de l'Organisation sont les suivants :

a. Renforcer l'unité et la solidarité des Etats africains.

b. Coordonner et intensifier leur coopération et leurs efforts pour offrir de meilleures conditions d'existence aux peuples d'Afrique.

c. Défendre leur souveraineté, leur intégrité territoriale et leur indépendance.

d. Eliminer sous toutes ses formes le colonialisme de l'Afrique.

e. Favoriser la coopération internationale, en tenant dûment compte de la Charte des Nations unies et de la déclaration universelle des Droits de l'Homme.

2. A ces fins, les Etats membres coordonneront et harmoniseront leurs politiques générales, en particulier dans les domaines suivants :

a. politique et diplomatie ;

b. économie, transports et communications ;

c. éducation et culture ;

d. santé, hygiène et nutrition ;

e. science et technique.

f. défense et sécurité.

Principes

Article III

Les Etats membres, pour atteindre les objectifs énoncés à l'article II, affirment solennellement les principes suivants :

1. Egalité souveraine de tous les Etats membres ;

2. Non-ingérence dans les affaires intérieures des Etats ;

3. Respect de la souveraineté et de l'intégrité territoriale de chaque Etat et de son droit inaliénable à une existence indépendante ;

4. Règlement pacifique des différends, par



voie de négociations, de médiation, de conciliation ou d'arbitrage ;

5. Condamnation sans réserve de l'assassinat politique ainsi que des activités subversives exercées par des Etats voisins, ou tous autres Etats ;

6. Dévouement sans réserve à la cause de l'émancipation totale des territoires africains non encore indépendants ;

7. Affirmation d'une politique de non-alignement à l'égard de tous les blocs.

Membres

Article IV

Tout Etat africain indépendant et souverain peut devenir membre de l'Organisation.

Droits et devoirs des Etats membres

Article V

Tous les Etats membres jouissent des mêmes droits et ont les mêmes devoirs.

Article VI

Les Etats membres s'engagent à respecter scrupuleusement les principes énoncés à l'article III de la présente Charte.

Institutions

Article VII

L'Organisation poursuit les objectifs qu'elle s'est assignés, principalement par l'intermédiaire des institutions ci-après :

1. La Conférence des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement ;
2. Le Conseil des ministres ;
3. Le secrétariat général ;
4. La Commission de médiation, de conciliation et d'arbitrage.

La conférence des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement

Article VIII

La conférence des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement est l'organe suprême de l'Organisation ; elle doit, conformément aux dispositions de la présente Charte, étudier les

questions d'intérêt commun pour l'Afrique, afin de coordonner et d'harmoniser la politique générale de l'Organisation. Elle peut, en outre, procéder à la révision de la structure, des fonctions et des activités de tous les organes et de toutes les institutions spécialisées qui pourraient être créés conformément à la présente Charte.

Article IX

La conférence est composée des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement, ou de leurs représentants dûment accrédités, et se réunit au moins une fois l'an. Si un Etat le demande, et sous réserve de l'accord des deux tiers des membres, la conférence se réunit en session extraordinaire.

Article X

1. Chaque Etat membre dispose d'une voix.
2. Toutes les décisions sont prises à la majorité des Etats membres de l'Organisation.
3. Toutefois, les décisions de procédure sont prises à la majorité simple des Etats membres de l'Organisation. Il en est de même pour décider si une question est de procédure ou non.
4. Le quorum est constitué par les deux tiers des Etats membres.

Article XI

La conférence établit son règlement intérieur.

Le Conseil des ministres

Article XII

1. Le Conseil des ministres est composé de ministres des affaires étrangères, ou de tous autres ministres désignés par les gouvernements des Etats membres.
2. Il se réunit au moins deux fois l'an. Lorsqu'un Etat en fait la demande, et sous réserve de l'accord des deux tiers des membres, le Conseil se réunit en session extraordinaire.

Article XIII

1. Le Conseil des ministres est responsable envers la conférence des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement. Il est chargé de la prépa-



ration de cette conférence.

2. Il connaît de toute question que la conférence lui renvoie ; il exécute ses décisions. Il met en œuvre la coopération interafricaine selon les directives des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement, conformément à l'article II, paragraphe 2, de la présente Charte.

Article XIV

1. Chaque Etat membre dispose d'une voix.
2. Toutes les résolutions sont prises à la majorité simple des membres du Conseil des ministres.
3. Le quorum est constitué par les deux tiers des membres du Conseil des ministres.

Article XV

Le Conseil des ministres établit son règlement intérieur.

Secrétaire général

Article XVI

Un secrétaire général administratif de l'Organisation est désigné par la conférence des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement. Il dirige les services du secrétariat.

Article XVII

La Conférence des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement désigne un ou plusieurs secrétaires généraux adjoints.

Article XVIII

Les fonctions et conditions d'emploi du secrétaire général administratif, des secrétaires généraux adjoints et des autres membres du secrétariat, sont régies par les dispositions de la présente Charte et par le règlement intérieur approuvé par la conférence des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement.

1. Dans l'accomplissement de leurs devoirs, le secrétaire général administratif et le personnel ne solliciteront ni n'accepteront d'instructions d'aucun gouvernement ni d'aucune autorité extérieure à l'Organisation. Ils s'abstiendront de tout acte incompatible avec leur situation de fonctionnaires internationaux et ne sont responsables qu'envers l'Organisation.

2. Chaque membre de l'Organisation s'engage à respecter le caractère exclusivement international des fonctions du secrétaire

général administratif et du personnel, et à les influencer dans l'exécution de leur tâche.

Commission de médiation de conciliation et d'arbitrage

Article XIX

Les Etats membres s'engagent à régler leurs différends par des voies pacifiques. A cette fin, ils créent une Commission de médiation, de conciliation et d'arbitrage, dont la composition et les conditions de fonctionnement sont définies par un protocole distinct et approuvé par la conférence des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement. Ce protocole est considéré comme faisant partie intégrante de la présente Charte.

Commissions spécialisées

Article XX

Sont créées, outre les commissions spécialisées que la conférence peut juger nécessaires, les commissions suivantes :

1. La Commission économique et sociale;
2. La Commission de l'éducation, de la science, de la culture et de la santé;
3. La Commission de la défense.

Article XXI

Chacune de ces commissions spécialisées est composée des membres compétents ou de tous autres ministres ou plénipotentiaires, désignés à cet effet par leur gouvernement.

Article XXII

Chaque commission spécialisée exerce ses fonctions conformément aux dispositions de la présente Charte, et d'un règlement intérieur approuvé par le Conseil des ministres.

Budget

Article XXIII

Le budget de l'Organisation, préparé par le secrétaire général administratif, est approuvé par le Conseil des ministres. Il est alimenté par les contributions des Etats membres, conformément aux références qui ont permis l'établissement du barème des contri-



butions aux Nations unies. Toutefois, la contribution d'un Etat membre ne pourra pas excéder vingt pour cent du budget ordinaire annuel de l'Organisation. Les Etats membres s'engagent à payer régulièrement leurs contributions respectives.

Signature et ratification de la Charte

Article XXIV

1. La présente Charte est ouverte à la signature de tous les Etats africains, indépendants et souverains. Elle est ratifiée par les Etats signataires conformément à leur procédure constitutionnelle.

2. L'instrument original, rédigé, si possible, dans des langues africaines, ainsi qu'en français et en anglais, tous les textes faisant également foi, est déposé auprès du gouvernement de l'Ethiopie qui transmet des copies certifiées de ce document à tous les Etats africains indépendants et souverains.

3. Les instruments de ratification sont déposés auprès du gouvernement de l'Ethiopie, qui notifie le dépôt à tous les Etats signataires.

Entrée en vigueur

Article XXV

La présente Charte entre en vigueur dès réception par le gouvernement de l'Ethiopie des instruments de ratification des deux tiers des Etats signataires.

Enregistrement de la Charte

Article XXVI

La présente Charte, dûment ratifiée, sera enregistrée au secrétariat des Nations unies, par les soins du gouvernement de l'Ethiopie, conformément à l'article 102 de la Charte des Nations unies.

Interprétation de la Charte

Article XXVII

Toute décision relative à l'interprétation de présente Charte devra être acquise à la majorité des deux tiers des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement des membres de l'Organisation.

Adhésion et admission

Article XXVIII

1. Tout Etat africain indépendant et souverain peut, en tout temps, notifier au secrétaire général administratif, son intention d'adhérer à la présente Charte.
2. Le secrétaire général administratif, saisi de cette notification, en communique copie à tous les membres. L'admission est décidée à la majorité simple des Etats membres. La décision de chaque Etat membre est transmise au secrétaire général administratif qui communique la décision à l'Etat intéressé, après avoir reçu le nombre de voix requis.

Dispositions diverses

Article XXIX

Les langues de travail de l'Organisation, et de toutes ses institutions, sont, si possible, des langues africaines, ainsi que le français et l'anglais.

Article XXX

Le secrétaire général administratif peut accepter, au nom de l'Organisation, tous dons, donations ou legs faits à l'Organisation, sous réserve de l'approbation du Conseil des ministres.

Article XXXI

Le Conseil des ministres décide des privilèges et immunités à accorder au personnel du secrétariat dans les territoires respectifs des Etats membres.

Renonciation à la qualité de membre

Article XXXII

Tout Etat qui désire se retirer de l'Organisation en fait notification au secrétaire général administratif. Une année après ladite notification, si elle n'est pas retirée, la Charte cesse de s'appliquer à cet Etat, qui, de ce fait, n'appartient plus à l'Organisation.

Amendement et révision

Article XXXIII

La présente Charte peut être amendée ou révisée si un Etat membre envoie à cet effet une demande écrite au secrétaire général administratif. La conférence n'est saisie du projet d'amendement que lorsque tous les Etats membres en ont été dûment avisés, et après un délai d'un an. L'amendement ne prend effet que lorsqu'il est approuvé par les deux tiers au moins des Etats membres.

En foi de quoi, nous, chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement africains, avons signé la présente Charte.

Fait à Addis Abeba, Ethiopie, le 25 mai 1963.



<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Algeria	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. SAÏD KHAYR President of Ethiopia	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MAMADOU TOUSSAINT President of Mali Republic	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. JOSEPH KALILU President of South Sudan
<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MAMADOU TOUSSAINT President of Mali	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Sudan	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MAMADOU TOUSSAINT President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. ALBERT THOMAS AMO President of the Republic of the Congo
<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Senegal	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Chad	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD King of Morocco	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Rumania
<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Tunisia	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Egypt	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Niger	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Togo
<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Ivory Coast	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Upper Volta	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Guinea	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Guinea
<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Liberia	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Sierra Leone	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Senegal	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD Prime Minister of Gambia
<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD Prime Minister of Senegal	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD Prime Minister of Senegal	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Senegal	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of the United Arab Republic
<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Senegal	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of Senegal	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD Prime Minister of Senegal	<i>[Signature]</i> S.E. MOHAMMAD President of the Republic of Upper Volta

EXTRAIT DU DISCOURS DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL
PROVISOIRE DE L'OUA, DR. TESFAYE GEBRE-IGZY,
A LA PREMIERE CONFERENCE DES CHEFS D'ETAT
ET DE GOUVERNEMENT

«La naissance de l'OUA est significative à double titre : premièrement, elle illustre l'aboutissement de la longue lutte qu'à menée l'Afrique pour retrouver la lumière, après avoir vécu les ténèbres cruelles et pénibles que lui ont imposées les puissants Etats industriels du Nord. Deuxièmement, elle est le signe de la grandeur des dirigeants des pays membres qui les composent, car je ne vois pas de sagesse politique plus grande que celle qui consiste à soumettre les affaires d'un Etat à l'examen collectif des pairs politiques de cet état, puisque cela facilite à son tour les entreprises collectives et la compétition loyale dans les domaines économique, social ou culturel; en fait dans tous ceux où s'appliquent les activités humaines, enrichissant ainsi la vie des peuples des Etats membres.



Durant sa première année d'existence, notre organisation a accueilli dans ses rangs conformément à l'Article 28 de la Charte les Etats du Kenya, du Malawi et du Zanzibar, lequel fait actuellement partie de l'union de l'illustre Etat de Tanganyika et de Zanzibar. Nul doute que la Zambie, dans quelques mois, et le Zimbabwe, un peu plus tard, deviendront des membres de notre famille d'Etats africains, assurent ainsi l'universalité de l'adhésion.

Durant sa première année d'existence, l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine a fait de gros progrès dans l'application des dispositions de la Charte. L'existence même de l'OUA a permis, une meilleure coordination des politiques générales des Etats membres. Les consultations se poursuivent actuellement entre les représentants des Etats africains indépendants et pratiquement toutes les capitales du monde, et ainsi que dans les tribunes internationales, et le Conseil des Ministres a déjà tenu cinq sessions au cours des 14 derniers mois.

La première affaire test dont notre organisation a été saisie pour un règlement pacifique était le conflit déclenché en novembre 1963 qui a opposé l'Algérie et le Maroc. Ainsi le Conseil des Ministres s'est réuni, en session extraordinaire du 15 au 18 novembre 1963 à Addis Abéba. C'était une épreuve réelle de l'efficacité de l'OUA en tant qu'instrument dans le règlement des conflits entre ses pays membres. Que l'Algérie et le Maroc aient abouti rapidement à un accord sur les modalités du règlement du différend qui les a opposés est un succès non seulement pour notre organisation mais également pour la paix dans tout le Continent. Je suis convaincu que l'Algérie et le Maroc ont rendu un grand service à cette jeune institution aussi bien par les méthode qu'ils ont choisie que par l'attitude qu'ils ont montrée dans la situation de leur problème.



**MESSAGES DE FELICITATIONS RECUS DE CHEFS
D'ETAT ET DE GOUVERNEMENT**

La ferme détermination de l'Afrique pour assurer son indépendance, son unité et sa liberté est un principe que chérit le peuple américain depuis son indépendance et c'est là un élément vital dans la lutte historique que mène l'homme pour sa dignité et sa plénitude.

John F. Kennedy

Mes salutations les plus cordiales à tous les participants à la conférence des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement Africains. La convocation d'une telle conférence est la preuve patente de la victoire éclatante des mouvements de libération nationale qui sont en lutte pour effacer de la surface de la terre les vestiges du système honteux qu'est le colonialisme et garantir la liberté, la paix et le progrès des peuples africains. Le peuple soviétique partage la joie des peuples africains à cette occasion solennelle.

N. Khrustchew
22/5/63

Le peuple de la Yougoslavie a lui aussi dans son histoire et pendant des siècles connu les mêmes expériences et les mêmes rudes épreuves et c'est pourquoi il suit avec un vif intérêt, et avec beaucoup de sympathie la grande lutte que mène l'Afrique pour assurer pleinement sa liberté et son développement social et pour garantir l'égalité entre nations développées et nations en développement; lutte à laquelle le peuple yougoslave apporte son appui total.

Josip Broz Tito
22/5/63



A cette occasion historique de la première conférence des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement de l'Afrique, j'ai le grand plaisir de vous transmettre nos chaleureuses salutations ainsi que nos meilleurs vœux pour le succès de cette conférence.

S. Radhakshman
Président de l'Inde
22/5/63

Au nom du peuple Allemand et en mon nom propre je voudrais vous transmettre nos vœux les meilleurs. Puissent vos délibérations pendant cette conférence servir à réaffermir davantage les relations amicales entre les Etats Africains et contribuer ainsi à l'instauration de la concorde entre tous les peuples du monde et de la paix universelle.

Heinrich Lubke
Président de la Rep. Fed.
d'Allemagne

Quel bel exemple l'Afrique donne au monde aujourd'hui! L'Afrique dont vous êtes les illustres dirigeants, rassemblée dans cette ancienne et glorieuse capitale qu'est Addis Abéba, ébranlera les dernières vestiges du colonialisme. Fièbre et résolue, l'Afrique prend aujourd'hui en main sa propre destinée et prouvera aux forces impérialistes à bout de souffle qu'elle est une et éliminera toute entrave à sa liberté à son indépendance et à son épanouissement.

François Duvalier
Président de la Rép. de
Haïti
18/5/63



Au nom de mon Parti la «Kenya African National Union» et de tout le peuple du Kenya, je vous transmets nos chaleureuses salutations ainsi que nos meilleurs vœux pour le succès de votre conférence.

**UHURU
Jomo Kenyata**

Au nom du Gouvernement et du Peuple Chinois en mon nom propre, j'ai l'honneur de transmettre nos meilleures salutations à votre conférence. Que cette conférence puisse contribuer davantage au renforcement de l'amitié et de la coopération entre les pays africains dans la lutte que mènent leurs peuples contre le colonialisme et le néo-colonialisme pour acquérir ou sauvegarder leur indépendance nationale, ainsi que au renforcement de la solidarité entre les peuples d'Asie et d'Afrique dans la défense de la paix dans le monde:

**Chou Enlai
21 Mai 1963**

A l'occasion de cette journée je voudrais au nom du peuple italien et en mon nom propre vous transmettre mes vœux les meilleurs pour que cette conférence à laquelle l'Italie se sent si attachée par les relations cordiales d'amitié connaisse un succès total dans l'intérêt des peuples africains mais aussi pour la coopération et la paix entre toutes les nations du monde.

Antonio Segni

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître le vif intérêt que le Brésil attache à votre conférence, car elle revêt une grande importance non seulement pour les nations africaines mais aussi pour tous les peuples du monde qui ont les mêmes objectifs de développement économique et social.

**Jaio Goulart
Président de la Rép.
des Etats Unis de
Brésil**



Au nom du Peuple de la Rhodésie du Nord, je vous transmets nos salutations fraternelles et nos sincères félicitations à l'occasion de cette conférence. L'indépendance de la Zambie est imminente grâce au soutien indéfectible que les Etats Africains indépendants ont apporté au Dr. K. Kaunda et à son dynamique Parti UNITED National Independence Party (UNIP)». Le Président Kaunda aurait tant souhaité participer à cette conférence mais malheureusement les dates coïncident avec sa visite en Amérique et en Europe d'où il est attendu pour des pourparlers sur la constitution. Néanmoins Dr. Kaunda fera tout son possible pour se rendre à la conférence. L'UNIP est pour le Panafricanisme et l'Unité et espère que les groupes dits de Casablanca et de Monrovia viendront à s'unir pour n'avoir pour unique objectif que la lutte contre les ennemis de l'Afrique nous souhaitons tout le succès à la conférence pour que vive la solidarité africaine.

Reuben Kamanga
Vice Président UNIP
et Ministre du Travail et des
Mines

J'ai l'espoir que la convocation de cette conférence par l'Afrique donnera l'élan indispensable pour l'avènement de l'unité réelle de l'Afrique. Je demeure convaincu que la lumière de l'indépendance de l'Afrique restera à jamais allumée.

Kamuzu Banda
Premier Ministre de
Nyasaland



L'OUA A 25 ANS AUJOURD'HUI

Première Organisation continentale dans le monde, l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine célébrera son 25^e anniversaire le 25 mai 1988 à son siège à Addis Abéba (Ethiopie), dans ses bureaux régionaux et sous-régionaux ainsi que dans les Etats membres.

L'OUA a pour objectifs de promouvoir l'unité et la solidarité entre les pays africains, de coordonner et d'intensifier la coopération entre eux et de soutenir leurs efforts en vue d'offrir des meilleures conditions de vie aux peuples de l'Afrique tout en sauvegardant leur souveraineté, leur intégrité territoriale et leur indépendance en favorisant la coopération internationale, en tenant dûment compte de la Charte des Nations-Unies et de la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme.

Depuis sa création le 25 mai 1963, l'OUA tient chaque année une Conférence au Sommet ; une sorte d'Assemblée Générale au sein de laquelle les Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement de l'OUA échangent des points de vue et prennent des décisions pour mieux coordonner et harmoniser la politique générale de l'Organisation.

Dans ses efforts pour libérer le Continent, l'OUA a réussi à franchir du colonialisme 18 pays entre 1963 et 1980. Restent encore à libérer la Namibie et l'Afrique du Sud. La lutte de libération menée en Namibie par la SWAPO est renforcée par la Communauté internationale qui de par la résolution 435 du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations-Unies reconnaît le droit de ce pays à l'autodétermination, à la souveraineté et à l'indépendance.

La lutte de libération menée à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de l'Afrique du Sud par les mouvements de libération nationale d'Afrique du Sud reconnus par l'OUA, à savoir : l'ANC et le PAC, a révélé au monde entier les horreurs du régime d'oppression et de discrimination



raciale érigée en loi par l'Afrique du Sud. Les actes de déstabilisation perpétrés par le régime raciste de Prétoria contre les Etats de la Ligne de Front et les Etats voisins ne prendront fin que lorsqu'une Afrique du Sud démocratique et non raciale verra le jour après le démantèlement de l'Apartheid et l'instauration d'un Etat multiracial.

Depuis avril 1980, l'OUA accorde une attention toute particulière au développement économique de l'Afrique qui doit être «endogène», autocentré et autoentretenu». Le Plan d'Action de Lagos (PAL) et l'Acte Final de Lagos qui ont défini les principaux domaines du développement économique en Afrique ont été complétés par le Programme Prioritaire de Redressement Economique de l'Afrique (1986-1990). Instrument global et pratique, le Programme Prioritaire dépend, pour sa mise en œuvre, de l'utilisation judicieuse des ressources disponibles en Afrique et des relations de coopération que l'Afrique établit et consolide avec les autres pays du monde.



Grâce au Plan d'Action de Lagos, au Programme Prioritaire de Redressement Economique et au Programme d'Action des Nations-Unies pour le Redressement Economique et le Développement de l'Afrique, l'OUA pourra lever les hypothèques qui pèsent encore sur son développement économique et créer un marché commun africain prélude à une Communauté économique africaine.

Un des problèmes qui entravent le développement économique de notre Continent est sa dette extérieure croissante (environ 200 milliards de dollars E.U.A. à la fin de 1987). L'OUA a tenu un Sommet extraordinaire à Addis Abéba du 30 novembre au 1er décembre 1987 consacré à cette question. Ce Sommet avait pour objectif de promouvoir, dans la recherche d'une solution à ce problème épineux, le dialogue et la coopération plutôt que la confrontation entre débiteurs et créanciers. La position commune de l'Afrique sur cette question constitue la première tentative de donner au Continent les moyens de stabiliser son économie, de réformer ses structures et d'asseoir son développement économique, social et culturel sur des bases solides.

HYMNE DE L'OUA

*Unissons-nous et célébrons tous ensemble
Les victoires remportées dans notre lutte de Libération
Engageons-nous à nous mettre debout
Pour défendre notre liberté et notre unité*

*O Fils et Filles de l'Afrique
Chair du Soleil et Chair du Ciel,
Faisons de l'Afrique l'arbre de la vie.*

*Unissons-nous et travaillons tous ensemble
Pour défendre nos droits et nous battre pour la liberté,
Engageons-nous à travailler ensemble
Pour rassembler nos forces dans l'unité et dans la paix*

*O Fils et Filles de l'Afrique,
Chair du Soleil et Chair du Ciel,
Faisons de l'Afrique l'arbre de la vie.*

*Unissons-nous et œuvrons tous ensemble
Pour donner le meilleur de nous-mêmes à l'Afrique,
Berceau de l'humanité et source de la culture,
Notre fierté et notre espoir à l'aube d'un nouveau jour.*

*O Fils et Filles de l'Afrique,
Chair du Soleil et Chair du Ciel,
Faisons de l'Afrique l'Arbre de la vie.*

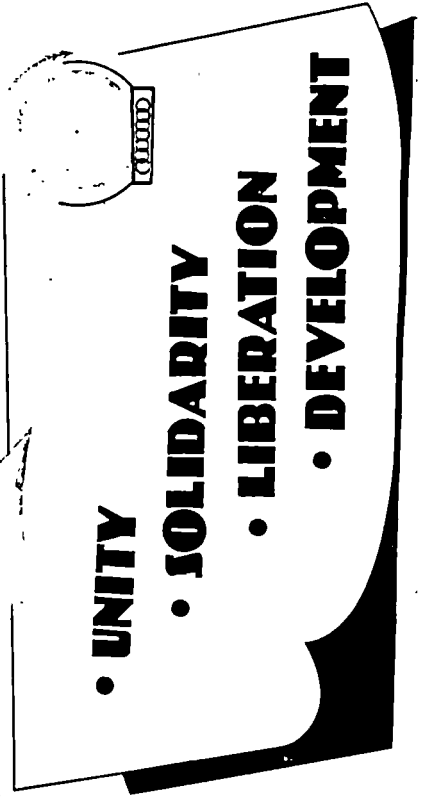
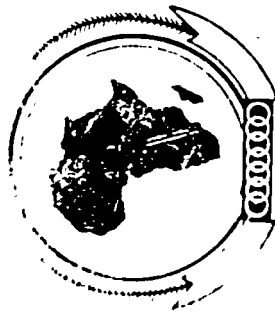


ANNIVERSARY OF

25th

AU

MAY 25, 1988



• UNITY

• SOLIDARITY

• LIBERATION

• DEVELOPMENT

MENSAGENS DE FELICITAÇÕES DOS
CHEFES DE ESTADO E DE GOVERNO

1. A marcha contínua de África rumo à independência, unidade e liberdade, princípios venerados pelo Povo Americano desde os primórdios da nossa existência como Nação, constituem parte vital da histórica luta do homem pela sua dignidade e auto-realização.

John F. KENNEDY

2. Apresento as mais cordiais saudações aos participantes da Conferência Panafricana dos Chefes de Estado e de Governo. A convocação desta Conferência representativa é resultado inequívoco da marcha triunfante do processo de libertação nacional que esborça da face do nosso planeta os vestígios do abominável sistema colonial e abre o caminho para a Liberdade, Paz e Progresso dos Povos. Os povos soviético e africano congratulam-se por este evento.

N. KHRUSTIOV

22/5/63

3. O Povo Jugoslavo foi igualmente submetido, ao longo dos séculos da sua história, a experiências similares e duras provas. É por isso, que acompanha com interesse especial e simpatia e apoia a grande epopeia africana pela liberdade total e desenvolvimento social e pela eliminação das diferenças entre



os países desenvolvidos e os em vias de desenvolvimento.

Josip Broz TITO
22/05/63

4. Por esta histórica ocasião da primeira conferência de Chefes de Estado e de Governo, tenho o imenso prazer de apresentar as mais calorosas e cordiais saudações e os maiores votos de sucesso à Conferência.

S. RADHAKNSHMAN
Presidente da Índia

5. Envio, em nome do povo Alemão e em meu nome próprio, votos de sucesso à Conferência. Faço votos que as discussões e deliberações contribuam para o reforço cada vez maior das relações de amizade entre os Estados Africanos, contribuindo, deste modo, para uma maior amizade entre os povos e para a Paz Universal.

Heinrich LUBKE
Presidente da R.F.A.

6. Que magnífica lição a África dá hoje ao mundo! O continente africano de que sois ilustres guias, reunido nesta velha e gloriosa capital, vai abalar os últimos bastiões do colonialismo. Orgulhosa e determinada, a África tomou o destino em suas próprias mãos e mostrará às forças decadentes do imperialismo que, de uma forma unida e indivisível, repudia tudo o que possa pôr em causa a liberdade e independência ou travar a sua prosperidade.

François DUVALIER
Presidente da República do Haiti

18/5/63





7. Em nome do Partido, a União Nacional Africana do Quênia e em nome de todo o povo Queniano, apresento saudações calorosas e votos de sucesso à Conferência em todas as suas deliberações rumo ao UHURU (Liberdade).

Jomo KENYATTA

8. Em nome do Governo da República da China, do povo Chinês e em meu nome próprio, tenho a honra de apresentar cordiais saudações a Conferência. Faço votos que a Conferência contribua para promover ainda mais a amizade e cooperação entre os povos africanos, para a luta dos povos de África contra o colonialismo e neocolonialismo, para a conquista e salvaguarda da sua independência nacional, para o reforço da solidariedade afro-asiática e pela defesa da Paz Mundial.

Chou ENLAI

21 de Maio de 1963

9. Por ocasião deste dia, gostaria de exprimir, em meu nome próprio e no de todo o povo italiano, votos de que esta importante reunião que conta com a participação de países a quem a Itália se sente ligada por laços cordiais de amizade, seja coroada de êxito para o bem dos povos de África e da cooperação pacífica entre todas as nações.

Antonio SEGNI

10. Tenho a honra de assegurar que o Brasil atribui grande importância à Conferência. Consideramos que as suas decisões são muito importantes não só para o futuro das

nações de África como para todos os povos que partilham os mesmos objectivos de desenvolvimento económico e social.

11. Em nome do povo da Rodésia do Norte, envio saudações fraternais à Conferência. A independência da Zâmbia está prestes a materializar-se graças ao apoio inquebrantável que o Dr. K. Kaunda e o seu dinâmico Partido Unido para a Independência Nacional tem recebido dos Estados Africanos independentes. O Presidente Kaunda mostrou-se ansioso por participar nesta Conferência, mas as datas da mesma coincidem com a sua visita à América e Europa e com os imperativos das conversações constitucionais. Todavia, o Dr. Kaunda ainda esta a tentar marcar a sua presença nesta importante Conferência. A UNIP é pelo Pan-Africanismo e unidade entre os Grupos de Casablanca e Monróvia, cuja confrontação permanente beneficia apenas os inimigos de África.

Reuben KAMANCA
Vice-Presidente da UNIP e
Ministro do Trabalho e
das Minas

12. É minha firme convicção de que a história vai provar que a convocação desta Conferência, por África, constitui a força catalizadora da Verdadeira Unidade Africana. Acredito firmemente que esta luz que irradia o nosso continente jamais se extinguirá.

Kamuzu BANDA
P.M. da Niassalandia



ANTECEDENTES HISTÓRICOS

Um dos fenômenos históricos mais importantes desta segunda metade do Século XX foi o acesso à independência dos países africanos.

Na verdade, em 1945, os únicos Estados africanos independentes eram o Egito, a Libéria, a União Sul-Africana e a Etiópia.

Mas, já em 1964, dois terços do continente estavam completamente libertados de toda a forma de dominação colonial. Iniciada em 1957 com a proclamação da independência do Gana, a descolonização prosseguiu e estendeu-se a quase todos os países da África. Neste momento, a Namíbia continua sob dominação colonial.

Se a história das independências africanas pertence à história recente e mesmo contemporânea, a da Unidade Africana ainda está em vias de se fazer. Mas os historiadores ainda não dispõem de elementos suficientes para poderem identificar as diversas vias e os diferentes níveis de realização da Unidade Africana.

O nosso propósito não é fazer ressurgir aqui uma velha questão, mas nós somos dos que acreditam que é preciso assinalar o panafricanismo como marco nas tentativas de reagrupamentos tanto a um nível regional como continental. Para se convencer disso, sem ter necessidade de descrever a evolução deste pensamento que foi uma constante do pensamento político da África do Século XX, basta relembrar as primeiras reuniões panafricanas.

A primeira Conferência dos Estados Africanos Independentes (Acra, Abril de 1958), Congresso de Cotonou (Julho de 1958), a primeira Conferência dos Povos Africanos (Acra, Dezembro de 1958), a segunda Conferência dos Estados Independentes (Monróvia, Agosto



de 1959), a segunda Conferência dos Povos Africanos (Túnes, Janeiro de 1960), a terceira Conferência dos Povos Africanos (Cairo, Março de 1961), e outras reuniões panafricanas tais como a primeira Conferência Cimeira da África Ocidental, Sanniquillée, na Libéria (Julho de 1959), a Conferência de Acção Positiva (Acra, Abril de 1960).

De todas estas reuniões, a mais importante é, sem dúvida, a Conferência dos Povos Africanos. Por ocasião da primeira destas Conferências realizada em Acra, em Dezembro de 1958, o Egipto, a Etiópia, o Gana, a Libéria, a Líbia, Marrocos e a Tunísia adoptaram a seguinte declaração:

"Nós, Estados Africanos, reunidos na nossa primeira Conferência em Acra, cientes das nossas responsabilidades em relação à humanidade e em particular em relação aos povos africanos, e desejosos de afirmar a nossa personalidade africana ao serviço da paz, proclamamos, por este facto, e reafirmamos solenemente a nossa adesão à Carta das Nações Unidas e à Declaração Universal dos Direitos do Homem. Afirmamos ainda e proclamamos a Unidade entre nós e a nossa solidariedade para com os povos africanos ainda sob dominação colonial, bem como a nossa amizade com todas as nações. Estamos decididos a manter a unidade de concepção e de acção nos assuntos internacionais".

Na verdade, todas estas conferências, reuniões com vista à criação de uniões ou federações, tais como a União Gana-Guiné em 1958, a Federação do Mali que agrupou inicialmente o Daomé, o Alto Volta, o Senegal e o Sudão depois o Senegal e o Sudão apenas em 1959, a União Gana-Guiné-Mali em 1960, o Grupo de



Brazzaville em Dezembro de 1958, que deu origem à actual Organização Comum Africana Malgaxe e Mauriciana, testemunham suficientemente a firmeza com que os Chefes de Estado africanos, apesar das vicissitudes, trabalharam para forjar a Unidade Africana.

Certamente, durante este período, foram raras as conferências ou reuniões que originaram a criação de uniões, federações ou associações dotadas de estruturas permanentes ou de poderes supranacionais. De algum modo, os debates e confrontações que caracterizaram estas conferências e encontros, na opinião de muitos, tiveram lugar na Grande reunião Panafricana de Maio de 1963, em Adis Abeba.

Foi, com efeito, a 25 de Maio de 1963, que, pela primeira vez na história do Continente, os Chefes de Estado de 31 Estados membros assinaram, em Adis Abeba, uma Carta de criação da Organização da Unidade Africana.



Participaram nos trabalhos desta Conferência histórica:

Argélia	Madagascar	Uganda
Alto Volta	Mali	
Burundi	Mauritânia	
Camarões	Marrocos	
Chade	Níger	
Congo-Brazzaville	Nigéria	
Congo-Leopoldville	República Árabe Unida	
Côte d'Ivoire	República Centro Africana	
Daomé	Ruanda	
Etiópia	Senegal	
Gabão	Sierra Leone	
Gana	Somália	
Guiné	Sudão	
Liberia	Tanganica	
Líbia	Tunísia	

A estes países juntaram-se depois a Suazilândia, o Quênia, a Zâmbia, o Malawi, o Botswana, o Togo, a Guiné Equatorial, a Gâmbia, o Lesótho e a Ilha Maurícia, a medida que estes países ascenderam à independência.

Após a assinatura da Carta pelos trinta e um membros fundadores, em Maio de 1963, a Sede do Secretariado Geral foi provisoriamente instalada em Adis Abeba nas instalações postas à disposição do Secretariado pelo Governo imperial etíope. O primeiro Secretariado, de carácter provisório, foi dotado de um pessoal etíope sob a direcção de Sua Excelência o Dr. Tesfaye Gabre-Egsy, que assumiu provisoriamente a função de Secretário Geral.

Este Secretariado provisório permaneceu no poder até Julho de 1964. Foi o Governo imperial etíope que assumiu as despesas do funcionamento deste órgão até Fevereiro de 1964, quando um orçamento provisório de 280.000 dólares E.U. foi aprovado. (Foi em Março de 1965 que o primeiro orçamento - Programa foi adoptado).



Em Julho de 1964, aquando da sua primeira sessão no Cairo, a Conferência dos Chefes de Estado e de Governo elegeu o seu primeiro Secretário Geral Administrativo, na pessoa de Sua Excelência o Senhor Diallo Telli, da Guiné, e no mesmo tempo, quatro Estados membros, a Argélia, o Camé, o Quênia e a Nigéria foram escolhidos para cada um nomear um Secretário Geral Adjunto. A segunda eleição teve lugar em Argel, em Setembro de 1968. O mandato do Secretário Geral Administrativo foi renovado para um segundo período de quatro anos. Por ocasião da sua Nona Sessão, a Conferência dos Chefes de Estado e de Governo renovou a direcção do Secretariado da Organização, elegendo o Senhor Nzo Ekangaki, dos Camarões, para o posto de Secretário Geral Administrativo. A Argélia, o Quênia, a Nigéria e o Zaire foram escolhidos para cada um nomear um Secretário Geral Adjunto.

Em 1974, o Senhor William Eteki Mboumoua, dos Camarões, sucedeu ao Senhor Nzo Ekangaki, como novo Secretário Geral Administrativo. Foi em Mogadíscio, na Somália. Em 1978, em Cartum, foi um candidato Togolês, na pessoa do Senhor Edem Kodjo, que foi eleito Secretário Geral da OUA. Este último permaneceu no poder até 1983, ano em que a OUA conheceu uma crise interna, que não permitiu aos Estados membros eleger um novo Secretário Geral.

O Nigeriano, Peter Onu, foi solicitado para assumir o cargo de Secretário Geral interino, enquanto se aguardava a eleição de um novo Secretário Geral, em Julho de 1985, na pessoa do Senhor Idé OUMAROU, do Níger.

Sem dúvida, a OUA passou por várias vicissitudes durante estes 25 anos, mas esta Organização demonstrou ao mundo inteiro que ela não pretende que os objectivos e princípios consagrados na sua Carta permaneçam ignorados.



OUA : 25 ANOS DE TRABALHO E ESPERANÇA

Diversos factores unificadores, não só geográficos mas também históricos e culturais, fizeram com que, em meados do século XX, os povos africanos adquirissem perfeita consciência do seu destino comum e da necessidade de trabalharem de mãos dadas para a conquista da sua emancipação e do desenvolvimento económico e social. Esta tomada de consciência originou uma dinâmica de solidariedade entre os filhos da África, materializada, por um lado, na luta comum contra o colonialismo e pela independência, e, por outro, através de um acto de soberania e de unidade sem precedentes : a criação da Organização da Unidade Africana (OUA) a 25 de Maio de 1963.

Com efeito, há 25 anos, trinta e dois Estados africanos já então independentes assinavam em Adis Abeba a Carta que criou a OUA, e que, no seu artigo II, fixava como objectivos:

- a) reforçar a unidade e a solidariedade dos Estados Africanos;
- b) coordenar e intensificar entre eles a cooperação e os esforços no sentido de criarem melhores condições de existência para os povos africanos;
- c) defender a soberania, a integridade territorial e a independência dos mesmos Estados;
- d) eliminar da África o colonialismo sob todas as suas formas;
- e) favorecer a cooperação internacional, na linha da Carta das



Nações Unidas e da Declaração Universal dos Direitos do Homem.

De 1963 até ao momento em que hoje se celebra o 25º aniversário da OUA, mais 18 Estados africanos tornaram-se independentes e aderiram à Organização Pan-africana, reforçando assim a unidade e a solidariedade, alimentada pela OUA, que a luta, quer armada quer política, se pode desenvolver nos países africanos sob dominação estrangeira e conquistar a grande vitória da independência da quase totalidade do continente.

Falta ainda, contudo, libertar o Sul do Continente do jugo colonial Sul-africano na Namíbia, bem como do racismo institucionalizado na África do Sul.

A revolta dos povos dominados e a solidariedade dos outros povos da África e do Mundo, fortalecem a esperança de que toda a África seja brevemente libertada. Esta importante conquista política, que os Estados africanos orientem os seus esforços em direcção ao segundo objectivo estratégico da OUA: melhorar as condições de vida dos povos africanos. A cooperação regional deu já um grande passo em frente, ao favorecer a criação de grandes mercados capazes de rentabilizar importantes actividades industriais e agrícolas. Mas as incertezas da conjuntura económica mundial e diferentes crises que sucessivamente acontecem mostraram que os Africanos devem estreitar melhor e mais solidamente fileiras e utilizar estratégias muito mais eficazes para conseguirem realizar os seus objectivos económicos e sociais.





Assim, a OUA, que de início e durante muito tempo, se perfilava como uma tribuna de militância exclusivamente política, tornou-se, de alguns anos a esta parte, uma Organização prioritariamente preocupada com a solução dos problemas económicos da África.

Neste quadro, tem-se multiplicado com o decorrer do tempo as iniciativas patrocinadas pela OUA, com o apoio e a participação do Sistema das Nações Unidas, com vista a promoção do desenvolvimento económico do Continente. Esta ampla mobilização abarcou os mais diversos níveis de responsabilidade, culminando na realização de duas Cimeiras Extraordinárias dos Chefes de Estado e de Governo consagradas exclusivamente às questões económicas, sendo a primeira em Lagos em 1980 e a segunda em Adis Abeba em 1987. Nessa primeira Cimeira Extraordinária foi aprovado o muito conhecido "Plano de Lagos", que define a estratégia geral de um desenvolvimento africano integrado, e da segunda resultou uma posição comum para a solução do problema da dívida externa africana. Entre essas duas reuniões, teve lugar em Adis Abeba, em Julho de 1985, uma Cimeira Ordinária, a 21ª que adoptou um "Programa Prioritário de Recuperação Económica da África" que cobre o período de 1986 a 1990.

O Secretariado Geral da OUA, com o precioso apoio da Comissão Económica das Nações Unidas para a África (CEA) ocupa-se da implementação dessas várias estratégias.

Graças a estes 25 anos de esforços, pulsa agora no coração de cada africano a esperança de ver a África unida e próspera. Uma esperança hoje simbolizada por uma sigla de três letras: OUA.

A OUA CELEBRA HOJE 25 ANOS

Primeira Organização continental do mundo, a Organização da Unidade Africana celebrará os seus 25 anos a 25 de Maio de 1988 na sua Sede em Adis Abeba (Etiópia), nos seus Gabinete Regionais e Sub-regionais, bem como em todos os Estados Membros.

A OUA tem por objectivos, promover a unidade e a solidariedade entre os países africanos; coordenar e intensificar a cooperação entre si e apoiar os seus esforços com vista a proporcionar melhores condições de vida aos povos de África, salvaguardando a sua soberania, a sua integridade territorial e a sua independência e promovendo a cooperação internacional, tomando em devida consideração a Carta das Nações Unidas e a Declaração Universal dos Direitos do Homem.



Desde a sua criação em 25 de Maio de 1963, a OUA realiza anualmente uma Conferência-Cimeira, género de uma Assembleia Geral no seio da qual os Chefes de Estado e de Governo da OUA tratam pontos de vista e tomam decisões para melhor coordenar e harmonizar a política geral da Organização.

No âmbito dos seus esforços para libertar o continente, a OUA alcançou êxitos na libertação de 18 países do colonialismo entre 1963 e 1980. Restam ainda por libertar a Namíbia e a África do Sul. A luta de libertação desenvolvida pela SWAPO na Namíbia é alvo do apoio da Comunidade Internacional que através da resolução 435 do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, reconheceu o direito deste país à autodeterminação, soberania e à independência.

A luta de libertação levada a cabo no interior e exterior da África do Sul pelos Movimentos de Libertação Nacional da África do Sul reconhecidos pela OUA, a saber, o ANC e o PAC, revelou ao mundo inteiro os horrores praticados pelo regime de opressão e de discriminação racial institucionalizadas pela África do Sul. Os actos de desestabilização perpetrados pelo regime de Pretória contra os Estados da Linha da Frente e contra os Estados vizinhos não cessarão senão com a criação de uma África do Sul democrática e não racial após do desmantelamento do Apartheid e a instauração de um Estado Multiracial.

Desde Abril de 1980, a OUA confere uma atenção particular ao desenvolvimento económico de África que deve ser "endógeno, autocentrado e autoequilibrado". O Plano de Acção de Lagos (PAL) e a Acta Final de Lagos que definiram os principais áreas de desenvolvimento económico em África foram secundados pelo Programa Prioritário para a Recuperação Económica de África (1986-1990). Instrumento global e prático, o Programa Prioritário depende, para a sua implementação, da utilização racional dos recursos disponíveis em África e das relações de cooperação que África estabelece e consolida com outros países do mundo.

Grças ao plano de Acção de Lagos, ao Programa Prioritário para a Recuperação Económica e ao Programa de Acção das Nações Unidas para a Recuperação Económica e Desenvolvimento de África, a OUA poderá remover as dificuldades que ainda pesam sobre o seu desenvolvimento económico e criar um Mercado Comum Africano, prelúdio de uma Comunidade Económica Africana.



Um dos problemas que entravam o desenvolvimento económico do nosso continente e a sua dívida externa crescente (aproximadamente orçado em 200 milhões de dólares E.U.A. no fim de 1987). A OUA realizou uma Cimeira Extraordinária em Adis Abeba de 30 de Novembro a 1 de Dezembro de 1987, consagrada a esta questão. Esta Cimeira tinha por objectivo promover, no contexto da procura de uma solução para este espinhoso problema, o diálogo e a cooperação em vez da confrontação entre devedores e credores ! A Posição Comum de África sobre esta questão constitui a primeira tentativa de proporcionar ao Continente os meios para estabilizar a sua economia, reformar os seus estruturas e assentar o seu desenvolvimento económico, social e cultural sob bases sólidas.





Les Pères Fondateurs de l'OUA (1963)
Fresque murale de la Maison de l'Afrique à Addis Abeba



صورة الآباء المؤسسين لمتلة الرحمة الازرقية (1973)
كما تترك الرحمة في صلاة أفريقيا باريس أينا

شيد عذبة الوحدة الالهية

العر (أ)

فلتعدّ جميعاً وحفظنا معاً
باتصافنا على غرض التمر
لكون انسا ولمحب معاً
لونا من حريتنا وحدثنا
أها ابناء وبنات افرقنا
للتعدّ جميعاً ونفوسنا معاً
لدمم الروابط التي تحدد صيرنا
للكون المنفصلاً للفضال معاً
من اجل السلام الدائم والمدالة في العالم
أها ابناء وبنات افرقنا
وجسدكم من الشمس ومن السموات
لأجل من افرقنا شجرة الحية
للتعدّ وتعمل معاً
للدفاع من حقوقنا والديان من اجل الحرية
للكون انسا للعمل معاً
لكن نفوسنا في الوحدة والسلام
أها ابناء وبنات افرقنا
وجسدكم من الشمس ومن السموات
لجعل من افرقنا شجرة الحية
للتعدّ جميعاً ولكم معاً
لنمطس افرقنا احسن ما عدنا
فأفرقنا سيد الانسا ونسود الظلام
ومن فخرنا وانسا عند بزوغ النور
أها ابناء وبنات افرقنا
وجسدكم من الشمس ومن السموات
لجعل من افرقنا شجرة الحية

١٩٧٢ في الرباط (المغرب) انتخب المؤتمر السيد تزو الكينجاك (الكابرون) أيضا عاما اداريا ، والجزائر وكينيا ونيجيريا وراثير لعنة صاحب الاعاء الماهين المساهمين الاربعة .

وفي سنة ١٩٧٤ ، خلف السيد وليام ايكي ميوزوا (الكاهـجرون) السيد تزو الكينجاك في منصب الأمين العام الإداري . وكان ذلك في مديشو بالمومال . وفي الخرطوم ، انتخب المؤتمر سنة ١٩٧٨ ، السيد آيم كوجيو (توجو) أيضا عاما لمنظمة الوحدة الافريقية ، حيث ظل يعمل هذا المنصب حتى سنة ١٩٨٢ ، التي شهدت خلالها المنظمة ازمة داخلية استمرت سنتين ، وحالت دون أن تتمكن الدول الأعضاء من انتخاب أمين عام جديد .

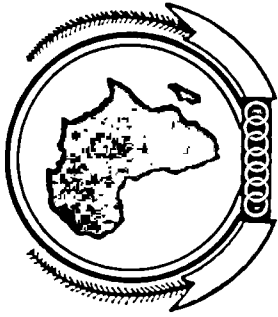
وبعلا للاحكام الميثاق ، عين مؤتمر القمة السيد بيتر اوزورنيجيريا (اييا عاما بالانابة الى حين أن انتخب السيد ايبي اوبارو اييا عاما للمنظمة في يوليو سنة ١٩٨٥ .

لقد صانفت منظمة الوحدة الافريقية ، خلال هذه السنوات الخمس والمشرين ، مصائب جمة من المائتل ومن المخارج على حد سواء ، ولكنها ظلت يوما صابئة كالمطرد مظلمة اييا الى بلوغ كل امثاليها .

ملحوظة : — لم يشارك توجو في أعمال مؤتمر القاهرة رغم كونها من الدول المستقلة ، وذلك بسبب حادثة اغتيال رئيسها سافانوس اولينجو .



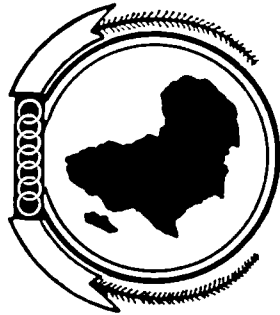
وظلت هذه الامة الموقته تمارس المهام المناطة بها حتى شهر يوليو سنة ١٩٦٤ ، وتحملت حكومة اثيوبيا نفقات تشغيلها اللى أن اعتدت فى فبراير سنة ١٩٦٤ ميزانية مؤقتة قدرها ٢٨٠ الف دولار . ويرجع العهد بـأول ميزانية معتدة لمنظمة الوحدة الافريقية الى شهر مارس سنة ١٩٦٥ . وفى يوليو سنة ١٩٦٤ ، قام مؤتمر قمة رؤساء دول وحكومات المنظمة خلال دورته الاولى التى عقدت فى القاهرة بانتخاب أول أمين عام ادارى لم ١٠٠٠ فى شخص معالى بوكر دياللو تيللى (غينيا) واختيار أربع دول أعضاء هى الجزائر وداهوسى وكينيا ونيجيريا لكى تعيين كل منها أمينا عاما مساعدا ، وجرت انتخابات قيادة الامة العامة الثانية فى الجزائر العاصمة فى سبتمبر سنة ١٩٦٨ ، حيث جددت ولايتها لمدة أربع سنوات أخرى . وخلال الدورة التاسعة لمؤتمر رؤساء الدول والحكومات التى عقدت سنة



(ليومولد فيل - زائير) الان ، ودا هوس (بين الان)
واثيوبيا والجا بون وقانا وغبيا وفولتا العليا (بوركينا فاسو
الان) والكويت وبنجار والسودان وتجانينا (تنزانيا الان) وتونس
ولبيريا وليبيا ومدغشقر وهالي وموريتانيا والمغرب والسنتسال
وسيراليون والحومال وأخذنا والجمهورية العربية المتحدة (جمهورية
مصر العربية الان) .

وانضمت سوازيلاند وكينيا وزامبيا ومالاوي وموتوانا وتوجو
وغينيا الاتوافية وجامبيا وليسوتو وموريشيس ، الى هذا الركب تجاعا
مع نيلها الاستقلال .

وبعد توقيع الدول الاعضاء الاحدى والثلاثين المؤسسة
على الميثاق في مايو سنة ١٩٦٣ ، شغلت الامانة العامة مقرا
وقضيمته الحكومة الاثيوبية تحت تصرفها في اديس ابابا ، وتشكل
اعضاؤها من عاملين اثيوبيين تحت رئاسة مهالي الدكتور تسفاي
جبري اجزى الذى تولى منصب الامين العام بمقعة مؤقته .

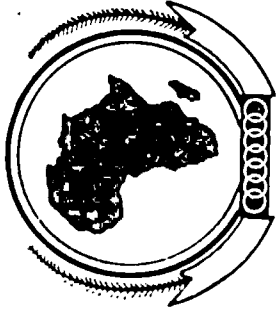


رغم صروف الايام .
حقيقة أن قلة قليلة من هذه المؤتمرات أو اللقاءات
هي التي أثمرت اتحادات أو اتحادات فيدرالية أو تجمعات
ذات آليات دائمة أو سلطات فوق وطنية . ومع ذلك فإن
المداولات التي جرت ابان هذه المؤتمرات واللقاءات هـي
التي أعدت وصهدت للتجمع الافريقي الكبير في مايو ١٩٦٣
بمدينة أديس ابابا .

فلأول مرة في تاريخ القارة ، وبالتحديد في يوم
٢٥ مايو سنة ١٩٦٣ ، يوقع قادة احدى وثلاثين دولة
أفريقية مستقلة في أديس ابابا ، على ميثاق تأسست بمقتضاه
منظمة الوحدة الافريقية .

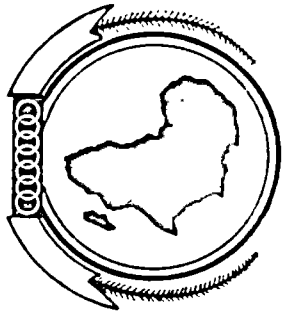
وقد شاركت في أعمال هذا المؤتمر التاريخي السودان

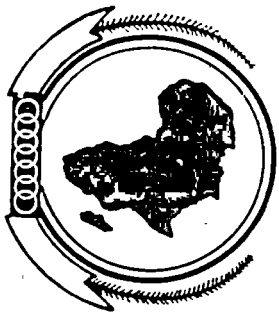
التالية :
الجزائر وبورندي والكاميرون وجمهورية أفريقيا الوسطى وتشاد
والكونغو (برازافيل) والنيجر ونيجيريا ورواندا والكونغو



الافريقية لخدمة السلام ، نعلن بزورك مجدد ا وروسيا -
التزامنا الراسخ ببيان الامم المتحدة . و الالان العالمى
لحقوق الانسان بزورك أيضا و نعلن الوحدة فيما بيننا
و تقاضنا مع الشعوب الافريقية غير المستقلة ، و صداقتنا مع
الامم . كافة ، و نعتقد العمم على الحفاظ على وحدة الفكر
و العمل فى الشئون الدولية .

ومن واقع الامر فان هذه المؤتمرات قد افترضت
محاولات لاقامة اتحادات واتحادات فيدرالية مثل اتحاد غانا
وغينيا سنة ١٩٥٨ ، واتحاد مالى النيجراللى الذى ضم فى
البداية داهومى وقولت العليا والسنگال والسودان الفرنسى ،
ثم اقتصر على السنغال والسودان الفرنسى سنة ١٩٥٩ ، واتحاد
غانا وغينيا ومالى سنة ١٩٦٠ ، وجموية برازافيل فى ديسمبر
١٩٥٨ ، التى افضت الى انشاء المنظمة المشتركة لافريقيا و لاجاش
و نعتقد . كل ذلك قد نهض ليهلا على تعلق الرؤساء
الافريقيين . بأمل الوحدة الافريقية و معهم الكووب الى تحقيقها





المؤتمر الأول للدول الافريقية المستقلة (اكرا - ابريل ١٩٥٨) ، مؤتمر كوتونو العام (يوليو ١٩٥٨) والمؤتمر الاول للشعوب الافريقية (اكرا - ديسمبر ١٩٥٨) ، المؤتمر الثاني للدول الافريقية المستقلة (منرويا - أغسطس ١٩٥٩) ، المؤتمر الثاني للشعوب الافريقية (القاهرة - مارس ١٩٦١) ، وغيرها من اللقاءات الافريقية مثل المؤتمر الاول لقعة الغرب الافريقي - سانكيلى بليريا (يوليو ١٩٥٩) ومؤتمر العمل الايجابي (اكرا - ابريل ١٩٦٠) .

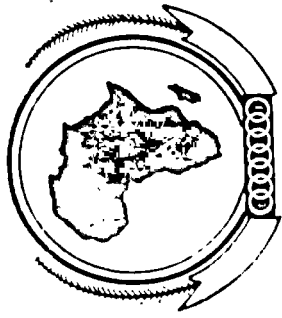
ولا ريب أن أهم هذه الاجتماعات كان هو الاجتماع الذى عقد فى اطار مؤتمر الشعوب الافريقية ، حيث أصدرت دورته الاولى التى عقدت فى اكرا من ديسمبر ١٩٥٨ وضمن ممر واثيوبيا وغانا وليبيريا وليبيا والمغرب وتونس الاعلان التالى :

نحن الدول الافريقية المجتمة هنا فى اكرا فى الدورة الاولى لمؤتمراتنا ، ادراكا منا لمستورياتنا قبل البشرية بحامه والشعوب الافريقية بخاصة ، ورتبة منا فى توكيد شخصيتنا

على اقرار أعمال العدوان ووزعة الاستقرار ضرر دول
المواجهة والبلدان المجاورة .

ولئن كان المهيد بحركة الاستقلال الافريقية يرجح
الى التاريخ الحديث بل والمعاصر ، فان تاريخ الوحدة
الافريقية ماتزال سطر صفحاته ، ولايتوانر للمؤرخين مايكفيهم
من مراجع يستندون اليها عند تحديد شتى المسالك ومختلف
الدروب المفضية الى الوحدة الافريقية .

ليس المقصود بهذا القول اثاره جدل قديم ، ولكننا
من يؤمنون بوجوب أن تكون القومية الافريقية نبراسا تهتدى به
محاولات التجمع سواء على الصعيد الاقليمي أو القارى . ويكفى
لاقامة الدليل الدافع على ذلك ، ودينما حاجة الى وصف
تطور هذا الفكر الذى كان ولايزال ثابت من ثوابت فكر
أفريقيا السياس من القرن العشرين - يكفى أن نذكر
بالتجمعات الافريقية الاولى .

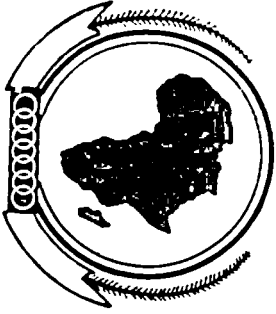


نبذة تاريخية

يعد نيل العديد من البلدان الافريقية الاستقلال من أهم الاحداث التاريخية التي شهدها هذا النصف الثاني من القرن العشرين .

ففي واقع الامر أن الدول الافريقية المستقلة لم تكن تتجاوز - عام ١٩٤٥ - مصر وليبيا واتحاد جنوب افريقيا واثيوبيا .

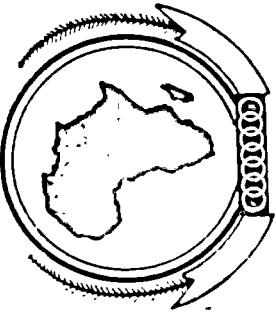
وجاء عام ١٩٦٤ وثلثا المائة قد تحرر بالكامل من كافة أية سيطرة استعمارية . ففي عام ١٩٥٧ بدأت عملية تصفية الاستعمار باعلان استقلال غانا ، وبعد ها استمرت المسيرة واتسع نطاقها ليشمل جميع بلدان افريقيا تقريبا ومع ذلك نمايش - في الاونة الراهنة - استمرار انخفاض نامبيا لهيمنة الاستعمار ، وبأب جنوب افريقيا المتورطة في الفصل المنصرى ، تلك الجريمة في حق الانسانية



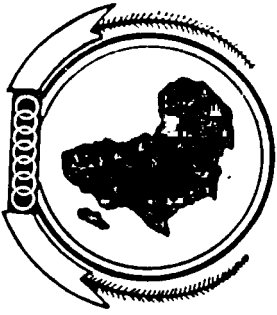
نص رسمي

ان مؤتمر القمة للدول الافريقية المستقلة المجتمع فـسـى
أديس ابابا (اثيوبيا) من ٢٢ الى ٢٥ مايو ١٩٦٣ .
اذ يدرك الجهود البارزة التي بذلتها حكومة الامبراطورية
الاثيوبية لتنظيم الاجتماع التاريخي الاول لروساء الدول والحكومات
الافريقية المستقلة .

وان يقدر كثيرا الترحيب الحار والودى الذى لقسى
به شعب اثيوبيا ضيوفهم .
ويحرب عن امتنانه العميق لصاحب الجلالة الامبراطور
هيلاسلاسى الاول ولحكومة وشعب اثيوبيا الذين ساعدوا
الحاسم الذى قابوا به على تدعيم الوحدة الافريقية عن طريق انشاء
منظمة الوحدة الافريقية .



- الكونغو (برازافيل) ، غانا ، نيجيريا ، النيجر ،
أوغندا ، الجمهورية العربية المتحدة •
- ٣ - يقرر إقامة مقروءات للمكاتبة العامة فـسـى
الديس ابابا (اثيوبيا) •
- ٤ - يقرر أيضا أن الاجتماع الاول لمجلس وزراء منظمة
الوحدة الافريقية سوف يعقد في داكار بالسنغال •
-

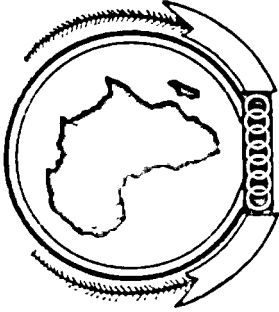


نص رسمي

قرار خاص

ان مؤتمر القمة للدول الافريقية المستقلة المجتمع نفسه
أديس ابابا (اثيوبيا) من ٢٢ الى ٢٥ مايو ١٩٦٣
اذ وقع على ميثاق منظمة الوحدة الافريقية

- ١ - ينشئ فوراً سكرتارية عامة مؤقتة تتولى العمل
لحين تطبيق ميثاق منظمة الوحدة الافريقية.
- ٢ - يصهد بهذه السكرتارية العامة المؤقتة التي
الحكومة الاثيوبية وتتولى مهامها عامة كتلك التي
قررها المؤتمر الحالي ، (وتكون لجنة الخبراء
التي تعاون السكرتارية المؤقتة التي تشكلها
الحكومة الاثيوبية - من الدول التالية :



١ - ان تجرى دراسات شاملة عن المشكلات الصحية التي تواجه الـقارة.

٢ - ان تضع برامج مفصلة بغية رفع المستوى الصحي بسـمى الشعوب وتميز التعاون فيما بين الدول الافريقية عن طريق :

١ - تبادل المعلومات عن الامراض المستوطنة والهايئة

وكيفية السيطرة عليها .

ب - تبادل التشريعات الصحية .

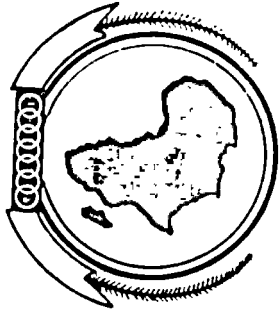
ج - تبادل الاطباء والفتيين والمرضعات .

د - تبادل تقديم المنع الدراسية لطالبة الطب وتنظيم

دورات تدريبية فى الصحة والرعاية الصحية

والتنفيذية .

هـ - اجراء ابحاث فى جميع الدول الافريقية عن الرعاية الصحية والتنفيذية ودراسة طرق واساليب تحسينها .

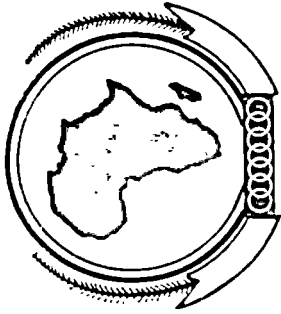


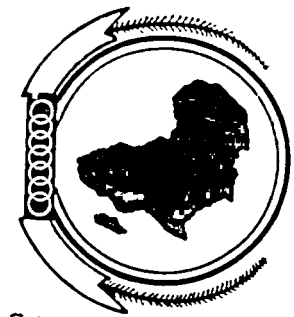
ان مؤتمر القمة للدول الافريقية المستقلة المجتمع نفسه
اديس ابابا (اثيوبيا) من ٢٢ الى ٢٥ ماي سنة ١٩٦٣ .
اذ يدرك اهمية المستوى الصحى للشعوب الافريقية والحاجة
الملحة لرفع مثل هذا المستوى وتحسين الرعاية الصحية التنفيذية
بين الشعوب .

وان يدرك ان التناون بين الدول الافريقية فى مجال
الصحة والرعاية الصحية والتنفيذية حيوى مهم فى تحقيق تضامن
اقوى بين شعوبها .

يقرر انه يتعين دعوة لجنة من الخبراء للاجتماع خلال ثلاثة
اشهر لحين تكوين لجنة الصحة والرعاية الصحية والتنفيذية المنصوص
عليها فى المادة ٢٠ من ميثاق منظمة الوحدة الافريقية لكى تقدم
تقريراً الى اللجنة المذكورة اعلاه .

فيما يتعلق بالصحة :





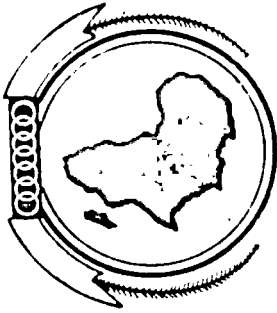
- ١- يقرر انه يتعين دعوة لجنة من الخبراء للاجتماع خلال ثلاثة أشهر لحين تشكيل اللجنة التعليمية والمعلمية المنصوص عليها في المادة ٢٠ من ميثاق منظمة الوحدة الافريقية كي تقدم تقريرا الى اللجنة المذكورة اعلاه عن المسائل التعليمية والثقافية آخذة في الاعتبار القرارات التي اصدرها مؤتمر الدار البيضاء ولاجوس.
- ٢- يقترح أ- اقامة معهد للدراسات الافريقية كقسم فسي الجامعة الافريقية التي اقترحتها انيوسيا .
ب- ان يتم بأسرع مايمكن ادخال برامج بالنفس الافريقية الرئيسية في محطات الاذاعة في مختلف الدول الافريقية وكذلك تبادل البرامج الان اعيسية والتلفزيونية .
ج- اقامة وكالة ابناء افريقية .
ج- الصحة والدعاية الصحية والتغذية :

اتفاقية اتحاد تجاري افريقي .

ب- التعليم والثقافة

ان مؤتمر القمة للدول الافريقية المستقلة المجتمع في
اديس ابابا (انجيبيا) من ٢٢ الى ٢٥ مايو ١٩٦٣
اذ يوثق في تعزيز الرباط التعليمية والثقافية بين شعوب
افريقيا .

واذ يدرك ان التعاون الاقليمي والثقافي بين الدول الافريقية
سوف يحطم الحواجز اللغوية ويهدد التفاهم بين شعوب القارة .
واذ يعتقد انه ما ان يتم تنظيم وتسيق وروامة هذا التعاون
في المجالات التعليمية والثقافية بين الدول الافريقية فانه سيسهد
الطريق امام تحقيق الهدف النهائي الا وهو الوحدة الافريقية .
واذ يدرك تنقص وسائل الاعلاء في مختلف انحاء القارة
الافريقية و ضرورة تدعيم تبادل المعلومات بين الدول الافريقية
لتحقيق تفاهم افضل بين شعوبها .



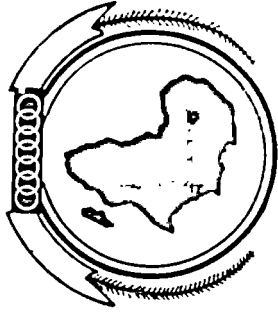
المادة ٢٠ من ميثاق منظمة الوحدة الافريقية ، وذلك كي تقدم تقريرا الى اللجنة المذكورة اعلاه :

فيما يتعلق بالمسائل الاجتماعية وسائل العمل :

١- ان تجرى دراسات عمالة عن المشكلات الاجتماعية ومشكلات العمل في القارة .

٢- ان تشجع برامج مفصلة بنية رفع المستوى الاجتماعى وتميز التعاون فيما بين الدول الافريقية عن طريق :

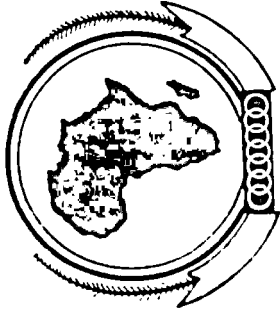
- ١- تبادل التبرعات الاجتماعية والخاصة بالعمل .
 - ب- اثناء منظمة الشباب الافريقية .
 - ج- تنظيم الاتحاد الكئفى الافريقى واقامة مهرجان كئفى سنوى على مستوى القارة .
 - د - تنظيم دورة رياضية افريقية سنوية .
 - هـ- تنظيم دورات للتدريب المهني يشترك فيها العمال الافارقة .



أ - مسائل اجتماعية ومسائل تتعلق بالعمل

ان مؤتمر القمة للدول الافريقية المستقلة المجتمع فــــــ
أديس أبابا (اثيوبيا) من ٢٢ الى ٢٥ مايو ١٩٦٣
اذ يدرك اهمية المستوى الاجتماعى للشعوب الافريقية
والحاجة الملحة الى رفع هذا المستوى .
وان يدرك ان التعاون بين الدول الافريقية فى المجالات
الاجتماعية والعمل امر حيوى وسوف يسهم فى تحقيق تضامن سليم
بين شعوب هذه الدول .
وان يعتقد أن اللقاء بين شباب الدول الافريقية ســــوف
يخلق تفاهها أفضل ويسهم فى تحقيق الوحدة الافريقية المرجوة .
وان يعتبر أيضا أن التعاون فى مجال العمل بين الدول
الافريقية امر حيوى للقارة .

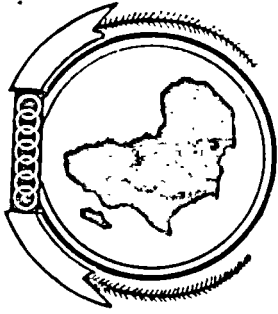
يقرر أنه يتعين دعوة لجنة من الخبراء خلال ثلاثة أشهر
لحين تشكيل اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية المنصوص عليها فــــى



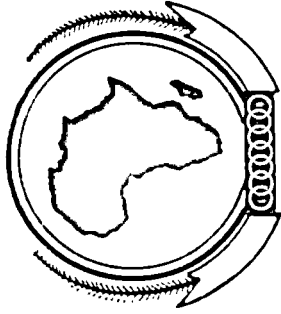
أو في أي مؤتمر آخر يعقد فيما بعد بشأن الدور الذي
تقوم به لجنة التعاون الفني الأفريقي في الإطار المصم
للتعاون الأفريقي .

يقدر أن يبقى على لجنة التعاون الفني الأفريقي وأن يحدد
النظر في الدور الذي تقوم به وذلك، لأن خالها في إطار منظمة
الوحدة الأفريقية سيكون من بين أجهزتها جهاز للتعاون الفني
والعلمي والثقافي .

قرارات إضافية أصدرها مؤتمر القمة للدول الأفريقية
المتعلقة عن اقتراح وفد المملكة الليبية وتقدم إلى المؤتمرات
المناسبة التي نص عليها في المادة ١٠ من ميثاق منظمة الوحدة
الأفريقية .



اذ يأخذ فى الاعتبار أنه تم فى الدورة الاخيرة للجنة
التعاون الفنى الافر بقى التى عقدت فى دارالسلام من يناير
الى فبراير ١٩٦٣ تأجيل الاقرار النهائى لتبنى الاتفاقية
الجديد بلجنة التعاون الفنى الافر حتى يتسنى لرؤساء
الدول الافريقية ان يدرسوا الدور الذى ستقوم به لـ
التعاون الفنى الافر والاتجاه الذى ستتجهه ضمن الوضع
العام للتعاون الافر .



ونظرا لان المادة ٢٣ من هذه الاتفاقية تمنى على
مايلسى :

حتى يتم التوقيع على هذه الاتفاقية والتصديق عليها
كما تقتضى احكام المادة ١٦ ، فان الاطراف ، وقد وقعت
بالاحرف الاولى عليها ، وافقوا على تطبيقها مؤقتا كما لو
كانت قد اصحت سارية المفعول اعتبارا من تاريخ التوقيع
بالاحرف الاولى على ان تخضع لاي قرار قد يتخذه رؤساء
الدول الافريقية وملاجئ فى المؤتمر فى اديس ابابا

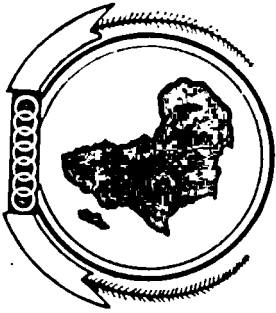
اهتمامه العميق بهذا المعهد ووزمه على منحهم الدعم المالي المناسب وغير ذلك من أنواع الدعم .

o - يرحب بالمؤتمرات الدولية القادمة للتجارة والتنمية الريفية سيحتف مشاكر التجارة الدولية بالنسبة للتنمية الاقتصادية في البلاد النامية .

1 - يحث كافة الدول المعنية بأن تجري مجتمعة مفاوضات لكي تحصل على تثبيت حقيقي للأسعار من الدول المستهلكة وتتاح لها فرصا مضمونة في الأسواق العالمية حتى تحصل الدول النامية على دخل أكبر من التجارة العالمية .

(و) المبدأ الرابع من جدول الأعمال - مجالات للتعاملون -
مستقبل لجنة التعاون الفني الأفريقي

ان مؤتمر القمة للدول الافريقية المستقلة ، في اجتهامه
بأديس أبابا ، اثيوبيا ، في الفترة من ٢٢ الى ٢٥
مارس ١٩٦٣ ،



(هـ) إنشاء اتحاد افريقي للمنفوعات والمقاومة ،

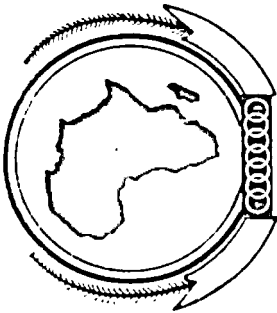
(و) تخليص العملات القومية عمرجيا من كافة الارتباطات الخارجية غير الفنية واتشاء منظمة نقد افريقية ،

(ز) ايجاد طرق وسبل لتحقيق التنسيق بين خطط التنمية القومية الحالية والمقبلة ،

٢ - يدعو اللجنة الاقتصادية لافريقيا ان تطلب من السكرتير التنفيذي منح لجنة الخبراء كل ما احتاج اليه في النجاز مهمتها من تأييد وعون .

٣ - يرحب بالمؤتمر القادم لوزراء الخارجية الافريقيين ويعطيهم تعليمات بالتحاق الاجراءات اللازمة لانشاء بنك التنمية الافريقي على وجه السرعة .

٤ - يلاحظ بالارتياح التقدم الذي احرزته اللجنة الاقتصادية لافريقيا بانشاء معهد تاكار للتنمية الاقتصادية ويؤكد



والمساهمة الفعيلة للافريقيين في البناء الاقتصادي لبلادهم ،
ورغبة منه في دراسة آليات الجماعات الاقليمية الاقتصادية على
الاقتصاد الافريقي ،

وأن يلاحظ بالرجوع أن السكرتير التنفيذي للجنة الاقتصادية لافريقيا
قد قرر عقد مؤتمر لوزراء المالية الافريقيين في الخرطوم (المسونان) في
يوليو ١٩٦٣ بغية اتمام بنك افريقى للتنمية ، قرر أن :

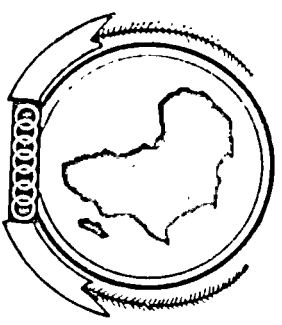
١ - يعين لجنة اقتصادية تحضيرية الى أن يتم اتمام اللجنة
الاقتصادية للمنظمة تتولى بالتعاون مع الحكومات والشعائر مع
اللجنة الاقتصادية لافريقيا دراسة المسائل الحالية ، ضمن
البناء الخرى ، وتقيم تتاح هذه الدراسات الى التمويل
الاقتصادى :

(أ) الكابينة اتمام منطقة تجارة حرة بين الدول الافريقية
المختلفة ،

(ب) تحديد عميقة خارجية موحدة لحماية المساهمات المتأمنة
وانشاء صندوق لتثبيت أسعار المواد الخام ،

(ج) وسائل تنمية التجارة بين الدول الافريقية عن طريق تنظيم
السواق ومعارض تجارة افريقية والاعتراك فيها ومنح
تسهيلات نقل وسرور ،

(د) تسويق وسائل النقل وائتمان شركات الطرق وللخطوط
الجوية والملاحية ،



وأقتناعاً بضرورة تنسيق العمل بين الدول الإفريقية ،

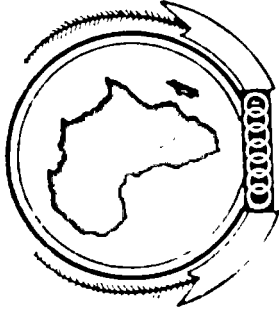
وأنه يراعى ضرورة إزالة الحواجز التجارية بين الدول الإفريقية بغية تحسين اقتصاداتها ،

ونظراً لأن التنمية الاقتصادية ، بما فى ذلك التوسع التجارى على أساس أسعار عابثة ومرحة ، من شأنه أن يزيل الحائبة الى المعونة الاقتصادية الخارجية التى ينبغى أن تكون غير مشروطة ولا تعس استغلال الدول الإفريقية ، ونظراً للضرورة الملحة للدول الإفريقية لتعبئة مواردها وتنسيق نشاطها فى المجال الاقتصادى ،

وأنه يدرك ضرورة الاستجابة المشتركة من موارد الحواض الأنهار ودراسة كيفية الاستغابة من منطقة الصحارى ، وتنسيق وسائل النقل ونظم المواسمات وتوزيع تسهيلات للأبحاث وكلها أمور من شأنها أن تنشط النمو الاقتصادى والتوسع التجارى إقليمياً وفيما بين الأقاليم ،

وأقتناعاً بأن التعجيل بالتنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لمختلف الدول الإفريقية يكمن فى تصنيع هذه البلاد وتتبع اتباعها ،

وأنه يأخذ فى الاعتبار المشاكل الحيوية الناجية عن النقص الحاد فى الأفراد المدربين والمهرة وكذلك النقص فى الموظفين ذوي المؤهلات وسدرة رأس المال ، وعدم كفاية الرأىز الأساسية فضلاً عن المنتجات الصناعية المحسوبة



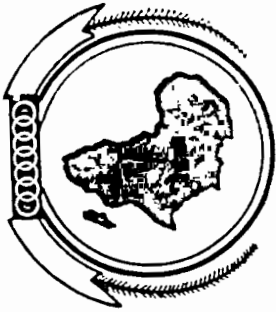
- (أ) الحد من الأسلحة التقليدية •
- (ب) وضع نهاية لسباق التسلح •
- (ج) توقيع اتفاقية لزرع السلاح العام والكابل وذلك تحت العراق دولي شديد وفعال •
- ـ مطابقة الدول الكبرى والأخص الاتحاد السوفيتي والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بينل أقمى جمهورهما لتحقيق الأقسام المفكورة أهلاه •

(هـ) البيد الرابع من جدول الأعمال - مجالات التعاون بالنسبة للمعاكل الاقتصادية

ان مؤتمر القمة للدول الافريقية المستقلة ، في اجتماعه باليس اريوا (انجوييا) في الفترة من ٢٢ الى ٢٥ مايو ١٩٦٣ ،

ان يهتم باشتراك الدول المطاية المتبادل في التجارة الدولية والتعمور المستمر في شروط المتبادل التجاري بالنسبة للملاقات التجارية الخارجية المستمرة لهيئة الدول ،

واذ يدرك انه نظرا لاعتماد افريقيا المتزايد على تصدير سلع اولية فانها اكثر من أية منطقة تامة اخرى ، تتأثر بشكل سيء بالتعمور المستمر في علاقات المصارف ،

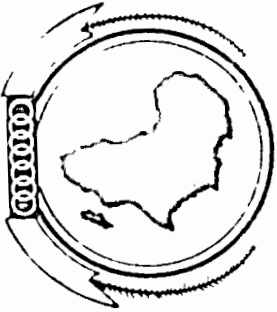


(د) البيد الثالث من جدول الأعمال - نزع السلاح العام

ان مؤتمر اللجنة للدراسات الافريقية المستقلة ، في اجتماعه بالبيس ابريا
(انجينا) في الفترة من ٢٢ الى ٢٥ مايو ١٩٦٣ ،

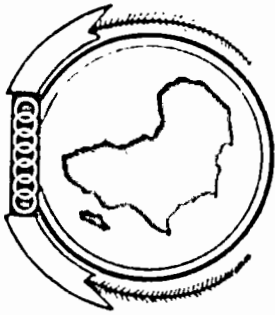
بعد دراسة مدى النواحي المتعلقة بنزع السلاح العام ، وقد اقتنع
بالاجماع بالضرورة الملحة والمعالجة لتسويق وتعزيز الجهود المبذولة للمساهمة
في وضع برنامج واقعي لنزع السلاح عن طريق توقيع كافة الاطراف المعنية على
ماهدة لنزع السلاح الكايل والعام وذلك تحت اشراف دولي حازم وفعال ،
ومد ان وافق بالاجماع على توحيد وتسويق جهود واعمال الدول
الاعضاء في هذا المجال قر اجتاز الاجراءات المتخالية في هذا الشأن :

- ١- تأكيد واحترام مبدأ اعلان أن افريقيا منطقة منزوعة السلاح ،
ان يحارظ الجراء جميع التجارب النووية والنووية الحرارية
والاحتاج الاسلحة النووية ، وان يشجع الاستعدادات السلمية
للطاقة النووية .
- ٢- تسيير الاسلحة النووية الموجودة حاليا .
- ٣- التصهد بوضع حد وذلك عن طريق المفاوضات ، للاحتلال
العسكري للقارة الافريقية وازالة القواعد العسكرية ووقف
التجارب النووية وهو ما يمكن عمورا اساسيا في الاستقلال
والوحدة الافريقية .
- ٤- حانئة الدول الكبرى :



وأن يلاحظ مع الأسف ، ان أفريقيا، منطقة غير مطقة تميلا عالا في
الأجهزة الرئيسية في الامم المتحدة ،
وإتقانها بالساحة الى تعاون وتسيق أرقى بين الدول الإفريقية
الأعضاء بالاسم المتحدة .

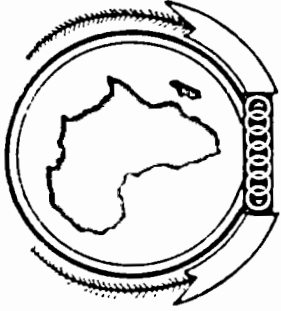
- 1 - يركز من جديد غائبه من أجل أفرائض ومبادئ ميثاق الاسم
المتحدة وقوله لجميع الاتراءات الواردة في الميثاق بما، نفس
ذلك الاتراءات المالية .
- 2 - يمر على أن أفريقيا، كمنطقة جغرافية يجب أن يكون لها
تمثلا عالا في الأجهزة الرئيسية للامم المتحدة وخاصة مجلس
الأمن والمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي وكالاتها المتخصصة .
- 3 - يدعو الحكومات الإفريقية الى اصدار تعليمات الى مطيها في
الامم المتحدة لاتخاذ جميع الخطوات الممكنة لتحقيق تمثيل
أكثر عدالة لمنطقة أفريقيا .
- 4 - يدعو أيضا الحكومات الإفريقية الى اصدار تعليمات الى
مطيها في الامم المتحدة وذلك دون المساس بعفويتها في
المجموعة الأقرأسيوية وتعاونها معها بغية تكوين مجموعة
إفريقية أكثر فعالية لها سكرتارية دائمة وذلك حتى يمكن
القيام تعاون أرقى وتسيق أفضل في المسائل ذات الاهتمام
المشترك .



٥) يعرب عن القلق العميق الذى تستشعره جميع الشعوب والحكومات الإفريقية بسبب الإجراءات التمييزية المنصرى التى اتخذت ضد الجاليات التى تنحدر من أصل افريقى والتى تعيش خارج القارة وصفة خاصة فى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية كما يعبر عن التقدير للجهود التى بذلتها الحكومة الفيدرالية فى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية لوضع نهاية لهذه المبادئ التى لا تحتل والتى قد يكون من شأنها أن تؤدى الى تعمور خطير للعلاقات بين الشعوب والحكومات الإفريقية من ناحية وسين شعب وحكومة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية من ناحية اخرى .

ج) البند الثالث من جدول الأعمال - افريقيا والامم المتحدة

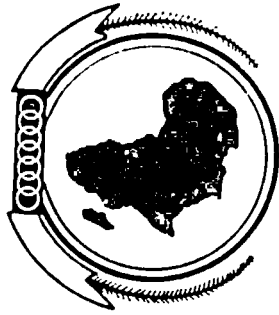
ان مؤتمر القمة للدول الإفريقية المستقلة فى اجتماعه بأبيس أبابا (النيروبا) فى الفترة من ٢٢ مايو الى ٢٥ مايو ١٩٦٢ ،
اصطفا منه بان الامم المتحدة أداة هامة للمحافظة على السلام والأمن بين الدول ولتشجيع التقدم الاقتصادى والاجتماعى لكل الشعوب ،
والد يكردد رغبتة فى تعزيز وسائر الامم المتحدة ،



(ج) ارسال وفد من وزراء الخارجية لابلغ مجلس الأمن بالموقف المغربي القائم بجنوب أفريقيا. (قرر المجلس أن يكون أعضاء الوفد هم لبيروا ورتنس ومشتقر وسيرالبيروا.)
(د) تسويق اتخاذ الإجراءات موحدة لتطبيق عقوبات ضد حكومة جنوب أفريقيا .

(١) ياتشد جميع الدول والأخص تلك التي تقيم علاقات علمية وتتعاون مع حكومة جنوب أفريقيا بالتقيد المحرفي لقرار الام المتحدة رقم ١٧٦١ ()
الممانر بتاريخ ٦ نوفمبر ١٩٦٢ بشأن القمسل المنعسرى .

(٢) ياتشد جميع الحكومات التي ما زالت لها علاقات دبلوماسية وتعلمية واقتصادية مع حكومة جنوب أفريقيا أن عقطع هذه العلاقات وترقف أو تشجيع لسياسة القمسل المنعسرى .
(٣) يوكد المسئولية الكبرى التي تقع على كاهمسل السلطات الاستعماريةة التي تحكم الأقاليم المتجاورة لجنوب أفريقيا في انتهاجها لسياسة القمسل المنعسرى .
(٤) يبين المميز المنعسرى بجميع أشكاله في أفريقيا وفي جميع أنحاء العالم .



١٥ - يقرر أيضا تشجيع مرور معدات المعونة في الرأى الدول
وإنشاء جهاز من المتطوعين فى جميع المجالات بغية توفير
المعونة اللازمة فى مختلف القطاعات لحركات التحرير
الوطنية فى أفريقيا .

(ب) البند الثانى من جدول الأعمال - الفصل والتمييز العنصريين

ان مؤتمر القمة للدول الافريقية المستقلة فى اجتماعه بالينس ابيابا،
التيوميا فى الفترة من ٢٢ مايو الى ٢٥ مايو سنة ١٩٦٣ ، بعد دراسة شتى
نواحى مشكلة الفصل والتمييز العنصريين ،

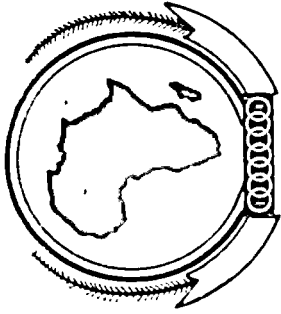
واقترعا منه بالاجماع بالضرورة الملحة والمعالجة لتسويق وزيدانة
الجهون الرامية الى انهاء سياسة الفصل العنصرى الاجرامية التى تتبعها
حكومة جنوب افريقيا، والى ازالة التمييز العنصرى فى جميع أشكاله ،

قرر بالاجماع ان يوحد وينسق جهونه ونشاطه فى هذا المجال.
وهذا المصد ، قرر اتخاذ المعايير التالية :

(أ) توفير منح الدراسة وتسهيلات تعليمية وفرص توظيف بالهيئات

الحكومية الافريقية للاجئين من جنوب افريقيا .

(ب) تأييد التوصيات التى قدمتها لجنة الامم المتحدة الخاصة
بسياسة الفصل العنصرى فى جنوب افريقيا الى مجلس الأمن
والجمعية العامة .



نار السلام بتزايها وتولى مسئولية عملية تسبيق العموة التي
عقبها الدول الافريقية وبارزة المنتوق الخاص التي سينشأ
لينا الغرض .

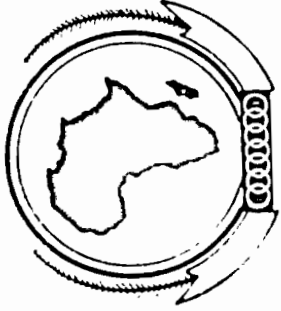
١٢ - يتشأ منتوق خاص يتم تولبه عن طريق التبرعات التطوعية
للدول الاعفاء للسنة الجارية على أن يكون آخر معاد لتقييم
هذه التبرعات هو ١٥ يوليو ١٩٦٣ ، وطلب من لجنة
التسبيق أن تترج على مجلس الوزراء الأموال اللازمة وكيفية
توزيعها بين الدول الاعفاء كي يتسنى مد العموة العملية
والماية اللازمة لحركات التحرير القومية المختلفة بالريقيا .

١٣ - يحد يوم ٢٥ مايو كيوم تحرير افريقيا، كذاك لتتليم مظاهرات
شعبية في هذا اليوم ونشر توميات مؤتمر القمة ولجمع مبالغ
غير التبرعات التي عقبها الدول المنتوق الخاص (قرر
المؤتمر أنه لينا، العام سيكون يوم افتتاح الدورة الثانية
عشر للجمعية العمومية للام المتحدة هو يوم تحرير افريقيا،
أيضا) .

١٤ - يقرر أن يستقبل في أراضي الدول الافريقية المستقلة مواطنين
من أعضاء حركات التحرير كي يبارون عربيا في شتى
القطاعات ونح الشباب كل المساعدات التي يحاينها من
حيث التعليم والتدريب المهني .



- الإقليم الإفريقية الخاضعة للسيطرة البرتغالية (قرر المؤتمر أن يتألف الوفد من ليبيريا ، تونس ، مدغشقر وسيراليون) .
- ٨ - يقرر كذلك قطع العلاقات الدبلوماسية والقنصلية بين الدول الإفريقية وحكومتها البرتغال وجنوب أفريقيا طالما استمررا. فسي موقتهم الحالي بشأن تصفية الاستعمار .
- ٩ - يطالب بقطاعة فعلية للتجارة الخارجية للبرتغال وجنوب أفريقيا عن طريق :
- (أ) منع استيراد السلع من هاتين الدولتين .
 - (ب) قتل الموانئ والمطارات الإفريقية في وجه سفنهم وطاقراتهم .
 - (ج) التحريم على طائرات هاتين الدولتين التحليق فوق أراضي سائر الدول الإفريقية .
- ١٠ - يدعو بشدة جميع حركات التحرير الوطنية لتتسحق جمهوريها. وذلك بإنشاء جهات عمل موحدة كلما اقتضى الأمر لزيادة فعالية نضالها. وترشيد استخدام المعونة الموحدة التي تفتح لها .
- ١١ - يشكل لجنة تتسحق تتشارك في عضويتها الجزائر وليبيا. وغينيا والكوتشو (ليبريا) وبنجيريا والسنگال وغانا وبنجيا. والجمهورية العربية المتحدة وأثنتا. يكون مقرها الرئيس هو



تستيق جمهور الدول الأعضاء لاتخاذ الاجراءات التي يتطلبها الموقف ضد أية دولة تعترف بحكومة الاقلية .

٥ - يعيد التأكيد كذلك ان إقليم جنوب غرب افريقيا اقليم افريقي تحت الرماية الدولية وأن أية محاولة تقوم بها جمهوريتـة جنوب افريقيا لنفسه سوف يعتبر عملا عدوانيا ، ويؤكد أيضا تصميمه على منح التأييد اللازم للمرحلة الثانية من قضية جنوب غرب افريقيا المعروضة على محكمة العدل الدولية، ويؤكد أيضا حق شعب جنوب غرب افريقيا النضال في تحقيق الممسير والاستقلال .

٦ - يتوسط لدى الدول الكبرى لكي تنجع حديا من استثناء للتأييد والمعونة المباشرة وغير المباشرة التي تتحتها للحكومات الاستعمارية التي قد تستخدم هذه المعونة في قمع حركات التحرير الوطنية بالأخص حكومة البرتغال التي تثمن حـرب ابرامة في افريقيا ، ويخبر حلفاء القوى الاستعمارية أن عليهم الاختيار بين صداقتهم للشعب الافريقية وبين تأييدهم للقوى التي تقهر هذه الشعوب .

٧ - يقرر ارسال وفد بكون من وزراء الخارجية للتحدث باسم جميع الدول الافريقية في مجلس الامن الذي سيمس لمناقشة تقرير لجنة الاربعة والعشرين التابعة للأمم المتحدة حول الموقف في



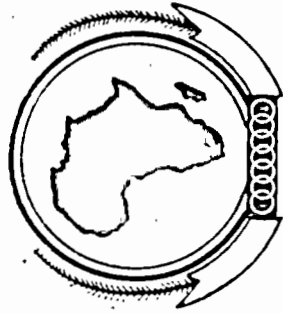
- ١ - يعلن أن القوى الاستعمارية بغرضها مستوطنين يسيطرون على حكومات وإمارات الأقاليم غير المستقلة يشكل انتهاكا صارخا للحقوق المشابة للسكان الشرعيين لهذه الأقاليم .
- ٢ - يدعو القوى الاستعمارية لأخذ الاجراءات اللازمة لتنفيذ اعلان منح الاستقلال للبلدان والشعوب المستعمرة فورا ، ويؤكد أن تصميمهم على الاحتفاظ باستعمارات أو شبه مستعمرات فسى أفريقيا، يشكل تهديدا للسلام بالقارة .
- ٣ - يدعو القوى الاستعمارية ، بالأخص المملكة المتحدة ، ألا تنقل قيما يتعلق برونيسيا الجنوبية ، سلطات واختصاصات السيادة لحكومات أقلية أجنبية فرضت على الشعوب الافريقية عن طريق استخدام القوة وتحت ستار التشريعات العنصرية ، وأن نقل السلطات الى الأقليات المستوطنة يعتبر خرقا لأحكام قرار الامم المتحدة رقم ١٥١٤ (دورة ١٥) بشأن الاستقلال .
- ٤ - يعيد تأكيد تأييده للمواطنين الافريقيين برونيسيا الجنوبية ، ويعلن أنه اذا قامت حكومة أقلية بيضاء عنصرية باقتصاص السلطة ، فان الدول الأعضاء بالمؤتمر سينحون بأيديهم المعدى والعملى لاية الاجراءات شرعية يضعها الزعماء القوميين الافريقيين بغية استرداد هذه السلطة وامانتها للأغلبية الافريقية . يتعهد المؤتمر من الآن فصاعدا على



وتخوض ناسيبيا حاليا معركة التحرير بواسطة منظمة سوابو التي يدعمها المجتمع الليبى والتي حظيت باعتراف مجلس الأمن التابع لهيئة الامم المتحدة فى قراره ٤٣٥ الذى يمنح على حق هذا البلد فى تقرير مصيره واسترجاع سيادته واستقلاله .

ان حرب التحرير التى تخوضها منظمات التحرير تتم على الصعيد الداخلى والخارجى بجنوب افريقيا ، وقد اعتزمت منظمة الوحدة الافريقية بهذه المنظمات كالمؤتمر الوطنى الافريقى والمؤتمر الافريقى الجامع ، ويثبت هذه الحرب التحريرية للعالم بأسره الاعمال الوحشية التى يمارسها نظام القمع والتمييز العنصرى الذى أصبح قانونا فى افريقيا يمارسها نظام القمع والتمييز العنصرى الذى ارتكبه النظام العنصرى فى برتوريا الجنوبية ، وكذلك تقويض الاستقرار الذى ارتكبه النظام العنصرى ضد دول خط المواجهة والنول المجاورة . ولن يكف هذا النظام العنصرى عن هذه الاعمال ما لم يتم تأسيس دولة ديمقراطية وغير قائمة على العنصرية فى جنوب افريقيا. بعد استئصال الفصل العنصرى واقامة دولة متعددة الأجناس .

ومنذ شهر ابريل ١٩٨٠ ، ومنظمة الوحدة الافريقية تولى اهمية بالغة للتنمية الاقتصادية فى افريقيا كى تكون هذه التنمية باخية مدعومة ناديا وقائمة على الاعتماد على النفس ، وكانت خطة عمل لاجوس ويانها النظامى قد حدد بشكل واضح المجالات الرئيسية للتنمية الاقتصادية لافريقيا واصيف اليها برنامج الأولويات للاعناش الاقتصادى فى افريقيا (١٩٦٦ - ١٩٩٠) . ويعتبر البرنامج أداة شاملة وعملية ويعتمد فى تنفيذ



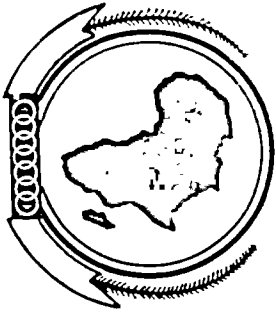
منظمة الوحدة الافريقية تحفل بالذكرى الخامسة والعشرين لانشائها

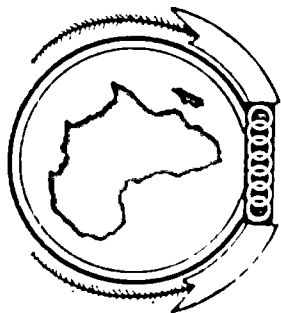
ان منظمة الوحدة الافريقية وهي اول منظمة قارية في العالم
ساختل بالذكرى الخامسة والعشرين لانشائها يوم ٢٥ مايو ١٩٨٨ بقروها
باسيس ابايا (انجويبا) وفي مكاتبها الاقليمية وكذلك في الدول الاعضاء .

وتهدف منظمة الوحدة الافريقية الى تعزيز الوحدة والتضامن بين
البلدان الافريقية وكذلك الى تسويق وتكثيف التعاون بينها ولعم جبهوها
بغية توفير ظروف حياة افضل لعموب افريقيا مع الحفاظ على سيادتها
وسلامة وحدتها الاقليمية واستقلالها مع تعزيز التعاون الدولي مع الاخذ
بعين الاعتبار ميثاق الامم المتحدة والاعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان .

وفى تأسيسها في ٢٥ مايو ١٩٦٣ ، تعقد منظمة الوحدة الافريقية
مؤتمرها سنويا وهو بمثابة جمعية عامة يتبادل خلالها رؤساء الدول
والحكومات وجهات نظرم ويتخذون قرارات بغية التوصل الى تسييس
وتوحيد السياسة العامة للمنظمة .

وفى اطار جبهوها الرامية لتحرير القارة ، تشكلت منظمة
الوحدة الافريقية من تحرير ١٨ بلدا من مغالب الاستعمار وذلك بين ١٩٦٣
و ١٩٨٠ ، وما يزال المسمى مستمرا لتحرير تايبيا وجنوب افريقيا ،





- المادة ١٤ ،
- ١٦ - تمتع كل دولة عضو بصوت واحد .
- ٢ - تختل القرارات بالأغلبية البسيطة لأعضاء المجلس الوزاء .
- ٣ - يتم التصايباجتماع للنس أعضاء المجلس الوزاء .
- المادة ١٥ ،
- يحدد مجلس الوزاء لائحة اجراءات
- الأممبن العام
- المادة ١٦ ،
- يتم مؤتمر رؤساء الدول والحكومات أبتا عاما اداريسا
- لمنظمة بدير الأمين العام نشاطا الأمانة .

- المادة ١٧ ،
- تحدد وظيفة وطرف عمل الأمين العام الإداري والأمنه
- للمعاملين الساعدين وبقية أعضاء الأمانة طبقا لأحكام هذا
- الميثاق ولائحة الداخلية التي اقراها مؤتمر رؤساء الدول والحكومات .
- ١ - لا يدخل لأمن العام والأمينين طلبا لقبول
- لوجهات من أية حكومة أو سلطة خارجة عن المنظمة وعليهم أن
- معدلوا عن أي تصرف يتناقض مع وضعهم كموظفين دوليين
- ويؤس مسئولين مسؤولام المنظمة .
- ٢ - على كل دولة عضو ان تلتزم باحرام الطابع الدبلوماسي
- لحلتام الأمين العام الإداري والأمينين وان تعمل عن التأثير
- عليهم في أداء مهامهم .

- المادة ١٩ ،
- بجسة الواطة والوطنين والتحكيم
- المادة ١٩ ،
- تلتزم الدول الأعضاء بتسوية نزاعاتها بطريقة سلمية وذلك
- لرئيس تفتي . هذه الدلية وساطة ووطنين وتمكيم يحدد

- تكونها وطرف عملها طبقا لبروتوكول خاص ببناء مجلس رؤساء الدول والحكومات ويعتبر هذا البروتوكول جزءا لا يتجزأ
- من هذا الميثاق .
- الاجمان المنخضمة
- المادة ٢٠ ،
- بالإضافة الى الاجمان المنخضمة التي يرى المؤتمر ضرورة
- انشاها تم انشاء الاجمان التالية :
- ١ - اللجنة الاقتصادية والإجتماعية
- ٢ - لجنة التربية والثقافة والعلوم والصحة .
- ٣ - لجنة اللغاع .

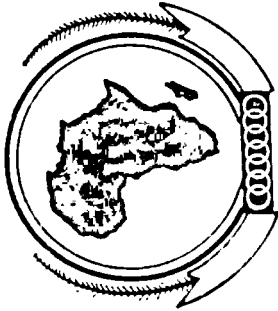
- المادة ٢١ ،
- تكون كل من هذه الاجمان المنخضمة من الوزاء المنخضمين
- أومن أيوز أووز برطوطيس معينة حكوتة لهذا البرص .
- المادة ٢٢ ،

تطم كل من هذه الاجمان المنخضمة بمهامها طبقا لأحكام هذا الميثاق ولائحة الداخلية التي اقروها مجلس الوزاء .

المبزانظمة

- المادة ٢٣ ،
- يعد الأمين العام الإداري ميزانية المنظمة ويقراها مجلس
- الوزاء ويحول الدول الأعضاء هذه الميزانية بمصعها طبقا
- للمعايير التي كانت اساسا لتحديد سلم الماهيات للأمم المتحدة .
- ولكن لا يمكن أن تفيق حصص دولة ٢٠٪ من الميزانية
- السوية العادية للمنظمة وتسهل الدول الأعضاء بتسليمها
- حصصها بصفة منتظمة .
- التسويج على الميثاق والمصادقة عليه
- المادة ٢٤ ،

- ١ - يمكن لكل دولة الرقية مسئلة ذاتسيادة أن توقع
- على هذا الميثاق وتصادق عليه الدول الرقية طبقا لاجراءاتها
- الاستمورية .
- ٢ - توقع الرقية الأصلية المصادقة اذا أمكن ذلك بالاعتماد



والرؤسات المنضمة التي يمكن ان تنشأ فيما بينها اليتاق .

• المادة ٩ •

يكون المؤتمر من رؤساء الدول والحكومات أو من مظهرهم
الاصمدين كامل الاعتماد ويجمع هذا المؤتمر مرة في السنة على
الأول ويطلب من دولة عضوة^١ شروطا يوافق عليها الأعضاء
يمكن للمؤتمر ان يعقد دورة غير عادية .

• المادة ١٠ •

١ - تتمع كل دولة بصوت واحد .

٢ - تتخذ كل القرارات بأغلبية ثلثي الدول الأعضاء في المنظمة

٣ - ولكن تتخذ القرارات بشأن الإجراءات الأعلية البسيطة
لأعضاء المنظمة كما يحد ذلك في حالة الزوا ما إذا كانت مسألة
ميتة مسألة اجرائية أم لا .

٤ - يتم التصويت بجماع ثلثي الدول الأعضاء .

• المادة ١١ •

يحدد المؤتمر لائحة الإجراءات

مجلس الزوا

• المادة ١٢ •

١ - يتكون مجلس الزوا من وزراء الخارجية أو من الوزراء

الغنيين من طرف حكومات الدول الأعضاء .

٢ - يتجمع المجلس مرتين في السنة على الأقل ويتلخص
دولة عضو وشروطا يوافق عليها السلي الأعضاء . يتجمع
المجلس فسي دورة غير عادية .

• المادة ١٣ •

١ - ان مجلس الزوا من سمين أمام مؤتمر رؤساء السلي
والحكومات ويهد له باعداد هذا المؤتمر .

٢ - يأخذ المجلس علما بكل المسائل التي يعطها إليه
المؤتمر كما يفيد قراراته .

كما يسي ان تطبق الصاين الأمر في بقيا لوجهات رؤساء
السلي بر الحكومات طبقا للمادة الثانية والثم ٢ • من هذا اليتاق .

التي تقوم به البلدان المصارو أو اجرة أخرى .

٦ - الصمد بالرفاء المطلق القطبية تمرير المناطسق

الأريقية غير المنظمة

٧ - تاكيد سياسة عدم الإمبراز بجاه جميع الكل .

الأعضاء .

• المادة ٤ •

يتنى لكل دولة اريقية مسئلة ذات سيادة ان تتسبح

عضوا في منظمة الوحدة الأريقية .

حقوق السلي الأعضاء وواجهها

• المادة ٥ •

تتبع كانا للدول الأعضاء بنفس الموق ويطلبها نفس الواجبات

• المادة ٦ •

تسهد السلي الأعضاء باحرام بادهء المادة الثالثة
من هذا اليتاق اجزما كما سلا .

السلطات

• المادة ٧ •

تسي المنظمة في تحقيق الأهداف التي حددتها لنفسها

وبالخصوص عن طريق الرؤسات التالية :

١ - مؤتمر رؤساء السلي والحكومات .

٢ - مجلس الزوا .

٣ - الأكاديمية الصامة .

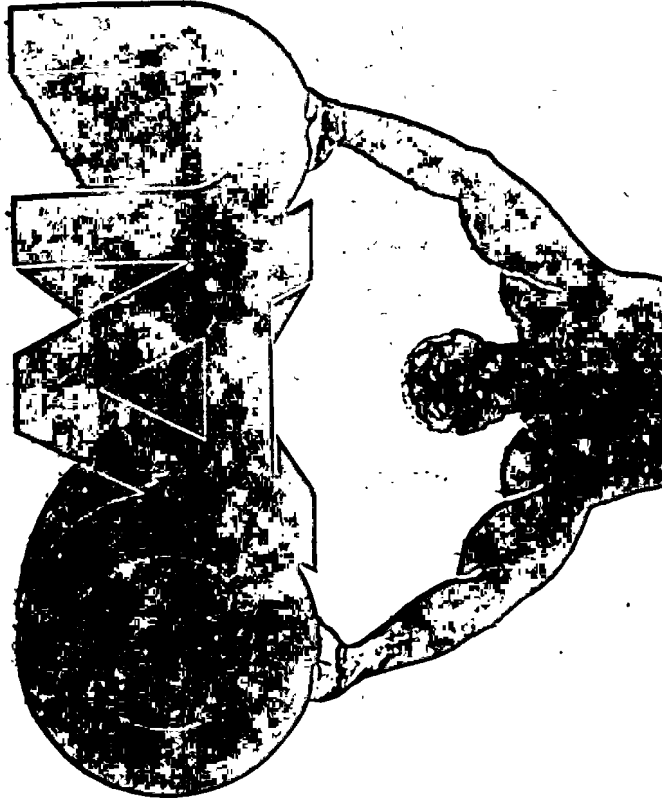
٤ - لجنة الرضاة والتطبيق والتحكيم .

مؤتمر رؤساء السلي والحكومات

• المادة ٨ •

ان مؤتمر رؤساء الدول والحكومات هو الهيئة العليا للمنظمة
وطبقا لأحكام هذا اليتاق فله ان يدرس المسائل ذات الصلة
التي ترحى للدول الأريقية كي يتنى السياسة العامة للمنظمة بموجبها
والتنظها ، وبالإضافة يمكن له ان يملك حيا كل كافة الهيئات

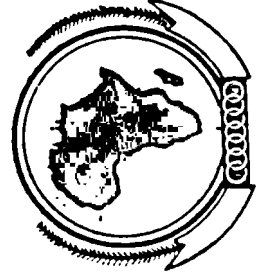




25th Anniversary

May 25, 1988

- UNITY
- SOLIDARITY
- LIBERATION
- DEVELOPMENT



LIST OF MEMBER-STATES

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Algeria | 21. Malawi |
| 2. Botswana | 22. Malagasy |
| 3. Burundi | 23. Mali |
| 4. Cameroun | 24. Mauritania |
| 5. Central African Republic | 25. Mauritius |
| 6. Chad | 26. Morocco |
| 7. Congo, Peoples Republic
of the | 27. Niger |
| 8. Congo, Democratic
Republic of the | 28. Nigeria |
| 9. Dahomey | 29. Rwanda |
| 10. Equatorial Guinea | 30. Senegal |
| 11. Ethiopia | 31. Somalia |
| 12. Gabon | 32. Sudan |
| 13. Gambia | 33. Sierra Leone |
| 14. Ghana | 34. Tanzania |
| 15. Guinea | 35. Togo |
| 16. Ivory Coast | 36. Tunisia |
| 17. Kenya | 37. Swaziland |
| 18. Liberia | 38. Uganda |
| 19. Libya | 39. U.A.R. |
| 20. Lesotho | 40. Upper Volta |
| | 41. Zambia |

VENUE

The plenary meetings will take place in the National Hall. Meetings of Committees will be held in the Senate building and the National Hall. Accommodation has also been provided for the Conference Secretariat in both buildings.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Delegates will be lodged in the Federal Palace and Ikoyi Hotels.

FACILITIES AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE CONFERENCE FOYER

Banking

A representative of a Bank will be available on a counter at the Foyer of the Conference from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. each day of the Conference to handle delegates' banking transactions.

Travel

A representative of the Nigeria Airways Corporation will be available in the Foyer of the Conference to assist delegates in their travel arrangements and provide information about car hire services, local travel, etc.

Post Office

A Post Office counter is open in the Foyer of the Conference to participants for purchase of stamps, etc.

Information Desk

Officials will be at the Information Desk in the Foyer of the National Hall to provide any information that may be required.

Liaison with Delegations

A Liaison Officer, attached to each Delegation, will assist delegates in every way possible.

Medical

Special first-aid clinics are provided both at the hotels, where delegates are lodged, and at the National Hall. Arrangements have also been made for quick medical attention in case of serious emergency. Beds have therefore been reserved at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Creek Hospital and the General Hospital for delegates who may fall ill and require hospitalisation. Below are the contact addresses of the physicians on call duty :

(1)

(2)

(3)

Delegates are advised to take usual prophylactic precautions against malaria during their stay in Lagos, and for four weeks after their return to their home country.

There are facilities for vaccination against cholera at the Port Health Office, Lagos Airport.

Delegates Lounge

Delegates' Lounge is available on the first floor of the National Hall.

Refreshments

Tea, Coffee and Biscuits will be served free of charge in the Delegates Lounge on the First Floor of the National Hall during Session of the conference. A snack bar will also be open for services on payment.

Transport

At least one car will be allocated free of charge for each delegation. Lagos is adequately serviced by taxis, each of which is required by law to be fitted with a meter and to carry a scale of charges. The basic charge is 1s-9d per mile. Information on car hire is available at the Hotels and at the Travel Agents in the National Hall.

Press and Information

A representative of the Director of Information Service, Federal Ministry of Information (Telephone 21224) will liaise with representatives of the Press and other information media to ensure full and necessary coverage.

<i>Officers</i>	<i>Room No.</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Plenary Meetings ..	Chamber National Hall	—
Committee Meetings	Chamber Senate House	—
Chairman	57/8 National Hall	23982 20721/94
Administrative Secretary-General	78 National Hall (entrance through room 73)	.. 23555 20721/91
Assistant Administrative Secretary-General	78 National Hall (entrance through room 73) ..	23555 20721/91
Administrative and Finance ..	93A National Hall	.. 26200 20721/61
Conference Co-ordina- ting Office	President's Room, Senate House 22870
Revisors	78 Annexe —
Precis-Writers and Typing Pool	Committee Room, Senate House 2nd Floor 23999
Reception	Foyer National Hall —
Information Desk ..	Foyer National Hall —
Protocol Desk ..	Foyer National Hall —
Bank	Foyer National Hall —
Post Office	Foyer National Hall —
Travel Agency ..	Foyer National Hall —

Telephones

There are telephone booths in the delegates' lounge and elsewhere in the National Hall for delegates' use.

SOME PLACES OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND LAGOS

1. The Nigerian Museum

Opened in 1957 the Nigerian Museum, situated at King George V Park, contains antiquities from various parts of Nigeria. It is designed to provide a centre where evidence of Nigerian history may be permanently on display. The Museum building, two-stories high, contains three galleries. The largest gallery is located on the left wing of the entrance and contains some of the best examples of traditional art in wood. A second gallery lies to the right of the entrance and contains example of iron and metal work and terra cottas from all parts of the country. Part of the upper floor contains the third gallery with traditional art of Benin. The Museum is the largest in the country and has attracted many visitors from overseas as well as from various parts of the Federation. It is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. on all days including Sundays.

2. Idubor Gallery of Fine Art

This is a private art gallery at 33 King George V Road, Lagos, opened September 1960. It displays a collection of some ancient and modern carving as well as a few bronzes work ; in the studio which is an annex to the display room visitors can see the artist at work. The centre is primarily an attempt by an artist to sell his work but it also satisfies the need of people for a place where they can see aesthetic works of art without necessarily feeling or being placed under any obligation to buy them. It is open to the public on all week days from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

3. Biney Zoo

The Zoo is a private one established by the late Chief Biney, a businessman. It is situated at Biney Road, a few yards away from Yaba bus stop. Admission is free. The Zoo is open daily including Sundays from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

4. Tarkwa Bay

This is one of the most beautiful week-end and holiday resorts in Lagos. It gives the impression of a desert adorned with coconut trees and pines. A few bars and canteens cater for visitors. The bay is about half an hour by boat from the jetty opposite Force Road of the Magazine Point. Boats are available at any time during the day.

5. Victoria Beach

This beach is the most popular seaside resort in Lagos. There is a beautiful drive to it over the Independence Bridge and past the Legislators' Flats and the Federal Palace Hotel. Bathing at Victoria Beach is dangerous owing to the heavy surf.

6. Lagos University and Lagos University Teaching Hospital

Lagos University, Nigeria's fifth and newest centre of Higher Learning is situated at Akoka, Lagos. It has several faculties including the Faculties of Law, Business and Social Administration and Medicine, etc. It was opened in October 1962.

Opened at the same time as the University of Lagos was the Teaching Hospital. The functions of the Medical School and the Teaching Hospital have been harmoniously co-ordinated and one important feature of the two institutions is the concept of integrated effort in teaching and research.

7. Yaba College of Technology

The Yaba College of Technology formerly called the Yaba Technical Institute is an institution for training technicians in the fields of Engineering, Architecture, Building, Commerce, Accountancy, Art and Printing. It provides secondary, commercial and technical courses leading to the ordinary level of the

general certificate of education of London University. It also provides full-time courses leading to higher certificates of the City and Guilds of London Institute and Yaba Technical Institute higher diplomas in building, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. A senior commercial course leading to the intermediate examinations of the various professional bodies of accountancy and secretaryship has been added. It offers part-time courses in most of the fields.

8. The L.E.D.B. Estate, Surulere

Because of the acute housing problem in Lagos and also to remove people from the congested areas of the island, the Lagos Executive Development Board has embarked on an extensive scheme of providing freehold houses and land for purchase or rent for middle and low income families. The Surulere Estate comprises :

1. The Surulere Rehousing Scheme for people displaced from central Lagos by slum clearance ;
2. The Lagos Housing Estate for low income workers ;
3. The Freehold Housing Scheme for purchases by members of the public.

The rent paid in respect of the first two categories is subsidised by the Federal Government ; facilities such as schools, shops, markets, churches, etc. are provided. A team of welfare officers is maintained whose duties include maintenance of cleanliness and settlement of disputes.

9. New Victoria Island Estate

This is an area newly reclaimed and planned by the L.E.D.B. on behalf of the Federal Government. Development is proceeding in stages and already many diplomatic missions have put up Chancery and Embassy buildings. A lot of new constructions is owned by private Nigerian citizens.

10. Ikeja Industrial Estate

The Estate is at the outskirts of Lagos near the airport. It is both residential and industrial and has an area of approximately 750 acres. Many modern factories are already established in this well laid-out estate, including the :

Asbestos Cement Products, Nigerian Enamelware Co. Ltd., Nigerian Textile Mills Ltd., Tower Aluminium Ltd., Guinness Stout Brewery, Dunlop Nigeria Industries Ltd., etc.

11. Ikoyi Park

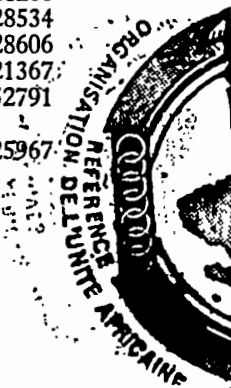
One of the oldest and most appreciated of Lagos Parks is Ikoyi Park which is situated in the most quiet area of Lagos with a side entrance at Ikoyi Crescent. Its pretty placid ponds and shady trees have made it the most frequented park by nature lovers.

SOME USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN LAGOS

<i>Name of Mission</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>
AUSTRALIA	25981
BRITAIN	51630
CANADA	53630-4
GHANA	25761/5
INDIA	25557/25558
MALAYSIA	51040/51041
PAKISTAN	20857, 25876
SIERRA LEONE	50240

*Name of Mission**Telephone Number***Embassies :**

ARGENTINA	25949
AUSTRIA	27331
BELGIUM.. .. .	23008
BRAZIL	22610, 24844
BUI GARIA	22616
CAMEROUN	26666, 26900
CONGO (KINSHASA)	58944
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	21427
DENMARK	51540, 51541, 51542
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	53335
ETHIOPIA	21894
FINLAND.. .. .	24050
FRANCE	50040/50041
GERMANY	58432, 58430, 58431 and 58433
GREECE	26237
GUINEA	26906
HUNGARY	23893, 22772
INDONESIA	21661, 56199
IRAQ	26020, 57649
IRELAND	25769
ISRAEL	57590, 57591, 57592
ITALY	26301-26302
JAPAN	23707, 26268
JORDAN	— —
LEBANON	27321, 28261
LIBERIA	50440, 28534
LIBYA	25703, 28606
MAURITANIA	21455, 21367
NETHERLANDS	52790, 52791
NIGER	23220
NORWAY	25966, 25967
PHILIPPINES	20324



<i>Name of Mission</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>
POLAND	21238
ROMANIA	27304
SAUDI ARABIA	20397
SENEGAL	25306
SPAIN	25279
SUDAN	26509
SWEDEN	20381-20382
SWITZERLAND	25277-25278
SYRIA	25123
TCHAD	56298
THAILAND	58097
TOGO	50640
TURKEY	24036
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	25324
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	56948
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	57320-9
URUGUAY	44353
VENEZUELA	20930
YUGOSLAVIA	52238
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NA- TIONS AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANI- SATIONS UNITED NATIONS	
	26118, 26119
UNICEF-REGIONAL OFFICE FOR GHANA AND NIGERIA	
	21743, 21926, 24969
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE	
	51838
I.L.O.-AREA OFFICE	
	25072, 26514
UNESCO	
	21924
WHO	
	52630/14
CAUSTRC	
	20152, 24014
AFRICAN GROUNDNUT COUNCIL	
	27474



HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND NIGHT CLUBS

	<i>Telephone No.</i>
1. Afro-Spot (Old Kakadu) Herbert Macaulay Street, Yaba	43268
2. Antonies' Bar/Restaurant, 61 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos	25342
3. Automatic Restaurant and Bar 192 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos	20819
4. Bacchus Stereo Club 57 Awolowo Road, Ikoyi	21796
5. Bagatelle Night Club 208/122 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos	21855
6. Bristol Hotel Martins Street, Lagos	25901
7. Caban Bamboo Ikorodu Road, Yaba	43534
8. Caprice Night Club 37 Campbell Street, Lagos	{ 26868, 26869
9. Cathay Restaurant 88 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos	20502
10. Central Hotel and Night Club 264 Herbert Macaulay Street, Yaba	44980
11. Chez Habib Night Club Metro Cinema Building, Ikorodu Road, Yaba	43206
12. City of Lagos Rendezvous 13 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos	21560

	<i>Telephone No.</i>
13. Club Afrique 81 Olonode Street, Yaba	—
14. Club 21 and 22 21 Wharf Road, Apapa	47478
15. Domo Hotel 37 Campbell Street, Lagos	26869
16. El-Morocco Night Club Excelsior Hotel, Ede Street, Apapa	—
17. Embassy 12 Tinubu Square, Lagos	—
18. Excelsior Hotel Ede Street, Apapa	—
19. Federal Palace Hotel (with Night Club, Casino and Chinese Restaurant) Victoria Island, Lagos	26691
20. Gondola Restaurant and Night Club 17A Commercial Avenue, Yaba	43413
21. Hotel Majestic Limited Yaba Bus Terminus	Surulere 131
22. Ikoyi Hotel 1B Club Road, Ikoyi	24075
23. Jacquie's Restaurant and Night Club Abibu-Oki Street, Lagos	—
24. Lagos Airport Hotel (Airport Hotel "Grill") P.M.B. 1041, Ikeja	32051

	<i>Telephone No.</i>
25. Le Paon Rouge Night Club 194 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos	26234
26. Mainland Hotel P.O. Box 2158, Lagos P.M.B. 1048, Ebute Metta	41101 (20 lines)
27. Maharani Night Club 63 Martins Street, Lagos	20353
28. Maxims Restaurant and Night Club Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos	—
29. New Can-Can Restaurant and Night Club Customs Street, Lagos	—
30. Niger Palace Hotel, 1 Thorburn Avenue, Yaba	{ 44699, 43411, 43412
31. Quo Vadis Restaurant Western House, Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos	—
32. Regent Hotel 23/29 Abibu-Oki Street, Lagos	{ 26881/2 26664-5
33. Ritz Hotel 12 Abibu-Oki Street, Lagos	20826
34. Surulere Night Club Surulere	—



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Organs

African Union Commission

1970-12-09

7th extraordinary session of the council of ministers of the organisation of African unity being held in Lagos 9th December 1970

Organization of African Unity

Organization of African Unity

<http://archives.au.int/handle/123456789/6348>

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