



**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

Secretariat
P. O. Box 3243

منظمة الوحدة الافريقية

المسكوتاريه

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**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFICAINE**

Secretariat
B. P. 3243

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session
Kampala, 18-25 July, 1975

CM/Res.419 (XXV)
- CM/Res.452 (XXV)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

NO. 100-100000
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CONFIDENTIAL

RESOLUTION ON THE
ADMISSION OF NEW STATES

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

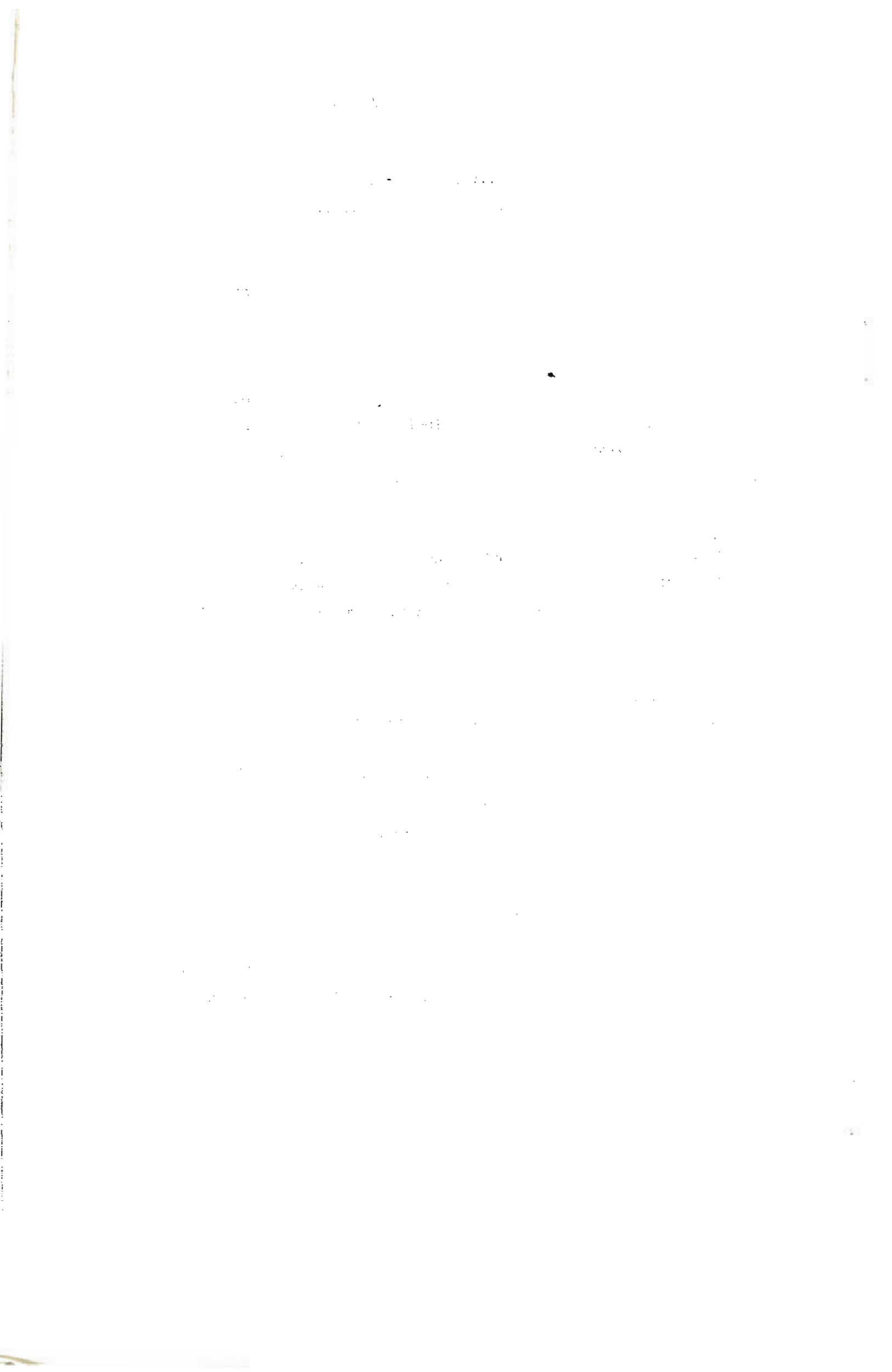
Noting the applications for OAU Membership submitted by the People's Republic of Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Comoro Islands and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, in conformity with Article IV of the Charter paying homage to the peoples of these states for the sacrifices made for the attainment of national liberation,

Considering the pledges made by the states of People's Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Cape Verde Islands, Comoro Islands and Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe to adhere to the principles enshrined in the OAU Charter and to work for the achievements of the objectives therein;

Having heard the proposals by the Heads of Delegation of Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Burundi and the Kingdom of Morocco;

1. UNANIMOUSLY decides and by acclamation to admit as Members of the OAU, the following States:
 - The People's Republic of Mozambique
 - The Republic of Cape Verde
 - The Republic of Comoro
 - The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

2. EXPRESSES warm congratulations to the new Member States on the valiant victories scored and for their accession to national independence.



RESOLUTION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE NEWLY
INDEPENDENT STATES

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Hailing with profound satisfaction the accession to independence of Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Comoro Islands and São Tome and Principe,

Noting that it is through immense human and material sacrifices that the peoples of these territories have attained their national sovereignty,

Conscious of the difficulties inherent in the decolonization process a national reconstruction with which these new States are confronted,

Considering that this courageous and victorious struggle of these territories has facilitated their attainment of international sovereignty,

Desirous of providing every possible assistance to these new states to consolidate and strengthen the hard-won independence,

1. DECIDES to set up a special assistance fund for the four newly independent states;
2. DECIDES that this fund will be financed by voluntary contribution from:
 - OAU Member States
 - Non-African governmental and non-governmental Organizations
 - Various Arab Funds for Co-operation and development
 - Countries that are friends of Africa;
3. URGENTLY appeals to all OAU Member States to contribute to this fund as soon as possible;
4. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to set up the fund and ensure its operation as soon as possible, as well as the co-ordination of aid;
5. DECIDES that this fund will also be made available to every African State that accedes to independence and applies for this fund.

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RESOLUTION ON COMORO ISLANDS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 16 - 26 July, 1975,

Noting the unanimous admission on 18 July, 1975 of the Comoro Islands as a full Member State of the OAU,

Having heard the message from His Excellency President Ahmed Abdallah, informing the Council of Ministers of the French military intervention and encirclement of the Island of Mayotte, an integral part of the Republic of Comoro,

Deeply concerned about the threat posed to the Comorian province of Mayotte by the French Government's manoeuvres against the unity, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Comoro,

Recalling that the overwhelming majority of the population of the Comoro Archipelago, through the referendum of 22 December 1974, expressed its desire to accede to independence,

1. CONDEMNNS the manoeuvres and actions of the French Government aimed at jeopardizing the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Comoro;
2. URGES the French Government to withdraw its troops from the Island of Mayotte and to honour its commitments in the interest of international peace and security in that region of the world;
3. MANDATES the Chairman of the Council, assisted by the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, to summon the French Ambassador in Kampala and inform him about OAU's disapproval of, and protest against, France's threat to Mayotte;

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4. REQUESTS the Governments of Member States to intervene individually with the French Ambassadors accredited to their countries and through their own Ambassadors in Paris.
5. EXPRESSES its full support to the Government of the Republic of Comoro in its efforts to safeguard its territorial integrity;
6. REQUESTS the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the OAU's concern about France's threat to the Republic of Comoro.
7. CALLS on Member States to grant the young Republic of Comoro the necessary bilateral assistance, particularly technical assistance, to enable it face the difficulties emanating from the situation deliberately created by France;
8. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to follow up developments of the events in the Comoro Islands and keep the current chairman of the OAU informed in order to take measures necessitated by any new situation until a final settlement is reached in the interest of the Comorian people;
9. DECIDES to send a special mission soon from the General Secretariat of the OAU to the Republic of Comoro to:
 1. collect on-the-spot information about the situation in Mayotte following the presence of French troops in this island; and
 2. to study appropriate urgent measures which the OAU should take.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be easily accessible to all relevant parties.

2. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling any discrepancies or errors that may arise. It is important to identify the source of the error and to take appropriate corrective action as soon as possible. This will help to prevent the error from recurring and will ensure that the financial statements remain accurate.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a good working relationship with the external auditors. This involves providing them with all the information they need to perform their duties and being open to their recommendations. A good working relationship will help to ensure that the audit is completed efficiently and that any issues are resolved quickly.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a good working relationship with the internal auditors. This involves providing them with all the information they need to perform their duties and being open to their recommendations. A good working relationship will help to ensure that the internal audit is completed efficiently and that any issues are resolved quickly.

RESOLUTION ON SANCTIONS AGAINST THE
WHITE MINORITY REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July, 1975,

Having taken note of the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Application of Sanctions Against the white minority regimes in Southern Africa,

Determined to fight by every means possible the white minority regimes in Southern Africa until they are completely eliminated,

Considering the fact that the retrogressive Apartheid policy in South Africa and the existence of the illegal regime based on racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia constitute a serious threat to peace in Africa and international security,

Conscious of the importance and the effectiveness of sanctions as a weapon if they are strictly and vigorously applied,

Deeply Concerned by the flagrant and repeated violations by certain countries and in particular Western countries and multinational corporations of sanctions imposed on the white racist minority regimes in Southern Africa as well as the political, economic and military support they give to these regimes

Strongly convinced that the racist minority regimes in Southern Africa owe their survival to the decisive political, economic and military support of certain countries and multinational companies,

1. REITERATES its strongest condemnation of the abominable and retrogressive Apartheid regime in Southern Africa and the rebel racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia;

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2. FURTHER RENEWS its pressing appeal to every peace and justice-loving country to condemn unreservedly these regimes, because of their base, inhuman and humiliating Apartheid policy of racial discrimination by agreeing to isolate them completely and by strictly applying political, diplomatic, economic, commercial, military, cultural and other sanctions against them;
3. URGES the Western Powers, particularly the United States of America, Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Japan to end immediately all cooperation with the regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury by respecting the various United Nations resolutions on international sanctions;
4. INVITES all member States to take individual and collective action with the western Powers and Japan in order to persuade them to stop immediately the massive support they continue to grant the racist minority regimes of Southern Africa;
5. EARNESTLY RECOMMENDS that member States take particularly strong measures against international companies which have business interests in South Africa and South Rhodesia as well as in independent Africa thus compelling them to make a choice;
6. AUTHORIZES the Administrative Secretary-General to continue his contacts with anti-apartheid Governments as well as with any group or association engaged in the struggle against racial discrimination wherever they may, so as to urge them to take effective action against the Governments and Companies of their countries which violate sanctions against the racist and minority regimes in Southern Africa.

DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE OAU
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Council of Ministers, meeting in its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda from 18 to 25 July 1975;

Having heard the introduction to the Report of the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity covering the period from February to June 1975 - CM/653 (PART.I and II)

1. CONGRATULATES the Administrative Secretary-General on his clear and comprehensive report.
2. TAKES NOTE with satisfaction of the report of the Administrative Secretary-General contained in Document CM/653 (PART. I and II).

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RESOLUTION CM/424 (XKV) ON THE
SITUATION IN ANGOLA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Having heard the statements, by the Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of Zaire, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of the Congo, and the Representatives of the MPLA, FNLA and UNITA, on the situation in Angola,

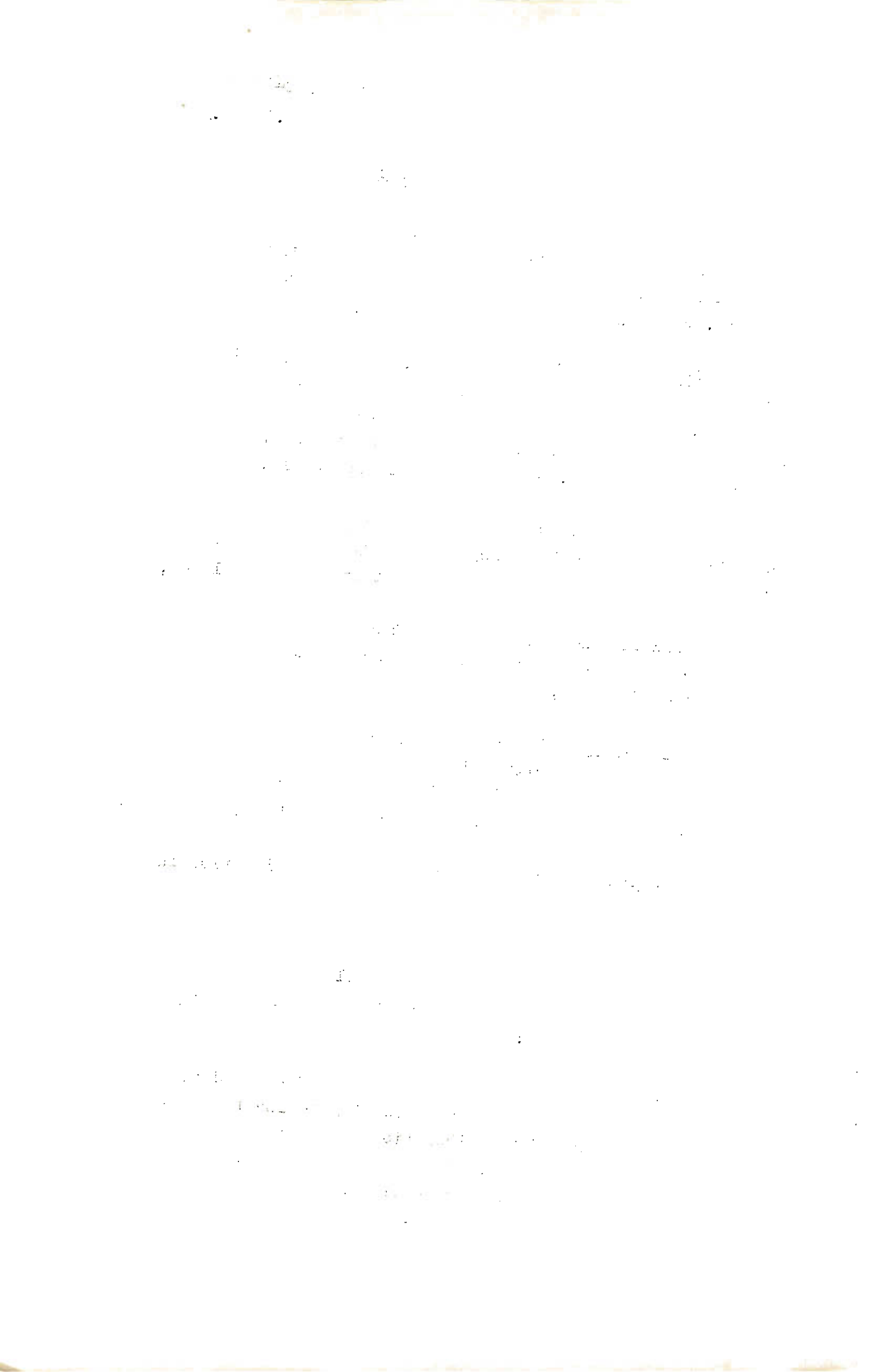
Concerned about the continued deterioration of the situation in Angola following the bloody clashes between the Liberation Movements and the constant use of violence,

Deeply regretting the repeated violation of the Kinshasa, Mombasa, Alvor and Nakuru Agreements by the Liberation Movements,

Conscious of the responsibility incumbent on the OAU to do everything within its power to restore peace and understanding among the Liberation Movements of Angola before the date of the proclamation of Angola's independence;

Convinced that the present explosive situation in Angola is likely to divide Africa.

1. URGES the three Liberation Movements to put an immediate end to their hostilities and to refrain from resorting to violence to settle their political differences;
2. REQUESTS The Current Chairman of the OAU and the President of the host country to invite the three leaders of the Liberation Movements of Angola and their Chiefs of Staff to Kampala to explain to the Heads of State and Government the reasons for their constant disagreement.



RESOLUTION
ON THE MIDDLE EAST AND
OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Council of Ministers of the OAU meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 19 to 25 July 1975,

Having heard the statements delivered during the Session of the Council of Ministers by the representatives of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the PLO and other delegations,

Having received the report of the OAU Administrative Secretary-General (CM/660 and 660 Add.I(XXV)),

Recalling resolutions AHG/Res.67(LX), AHG/Res.70(L), CM/Res.332(XXIII), as well as the resolution CM/Res.393 (XXIV) and the declaration concerning Palestine and the Middle East, CM/ST.14(XXIV),

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charters of the OAU and the UN and by the common destiny of the Arab and African peoples, as well as their continuous struggle for their rights, freedom, peace and independence,

Noting with deep concern the constant deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's persistent policy of aggression and refusal to abide by the United Nations resolutions, together with its continued aggression on the Arab people within and outside the occupied Arab territories, and its continuous obstruction of every effort to achieve a just and durable peace, with the aim of gaining time and imposing a fait-accompli to establish aggression and occupation,

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1950-1951. The data is presented in a tabular format, with columns representing different categories and rows representing specific data points. The table is organized into several sections, each with a heading.

Category	Sub-category	Value
Section 1	Item A	12.5
	Item B	8.7
	Item C	15.2
Section 2	Item D	20.1
	Item E	18.9
	Item F	22.3
	Item G	19.5
Section 3	Item H	25.6
	Item I	23.4
	Item J	27.8
	Item K	24.1
	Item L	26.9
Section 4	Item M	30.2
	Item N	28.5
	Item O	32.1
	Item P	29.7
	Item Q	33.4
	Item R	31.8

The data indicates a general upward trend in values across the different sections, with the highest values recorded in Section 4. The survey results provide a comprehensive overview of the various items and their associated values.

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Reaffirming that just and permanent peace in Palestine and the Middle East can only be attained on the basis of complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the exercise by the Palestinians of their full national rights to sovereignty, national independence and self-determination,

Asserting that continued Israel occupation of Arab lands by force and violation of the national rights of the Palestinian people are, in themselves, a continued aggression and a serious threat to the security, the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of Arab countries and peoples,

Deeply concerned by the invalidity and illegitimacy of the measures taken by Israel to alter the human, geographical and cultural features in the occupied Arab territories with the aim of Judaization of Jerusalem and other parts of the occupied Arab territories,

Convinced that owing to Israel's continued violation of the principles of the UN Charter and its continued aggression against Arab countries and the Palestinian people, it is time to apply the sanctions stipulated by the Charter of the UN against Israel,

Further convinced of the necessity for the OAU to adopt adequate and practical measures to confront the Zionist enemy's continued aggression and violation:

1. REAFFIRMS its total and effective support for the frontline states and the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle to restore all the occupied territories and usurped rights by every possible means;

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2. CONDEMNS Israel's continued policy of aggression, expansion, and annexation of Arab territories by force, and its attempts to alter their demographic, geographic, economic and cultural features;
3. CONDEMNS Israel's continued refusal to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations and its deliberate obstruction, by all means of manoeuvring, of every effort exerted to establish a just and permanent peace in the area;
4. FURTHER CONDEMNS the persistent policy of repression pursued by Israeli occupation authorities against Arab inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories, as well as its persistent violation of their human rights, and its violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, in particular the fourth, concerning the protection of civilian inhabitants, and its barbaric attacks and raids on refugee camps and bombardment of civilians targets in the towns and villages of Southern Lebanon in violation of all principles of international and human laws, ,
5. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the attitude of the States supplying Israel with assistance, arms and means of killing and destruction, and holds that the real purpose underlying the flooding of Israel with such enormous quantities of weaponry is to establish it as an advanced base for racism and colonialism in the heart of the Arab and African World and of the Third World, and further considers that any aid or support to Israel is actually an encouragement and a participation in the consolidation of the Israeli occupation and persistent aggression,

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6. REAFFIRMS once more its resolution CM/Res.20 of the Fifth Extra-Ordinary Session;
7. INVITES all African states to extend all possible potentialities available in the African world to the Arab confrontation powers so as to reinforce their struggle against the Zionist aggression;
8. CALLS ON Member States to collaborate with other third World and Non-Aligned countries to have the United Nations - in face of Israel's continued refusal to abide by its resolutions and violation of its Charter to:
 - A. Deprive Israel of its membership of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as of its participation in international conferences held under its auspices as long as it refuses to abide, by the resolutions of the International Organisation, violates its Charter, and refuses to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and recognise the full national rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland;
9. CONSIDERS Zionism a danger to world peace, and decides to organize an information campaign in which all African information media participate to unmask the racist aggressive nature of the Zionist entity in a continuous and planned manner, and to confront and refute all Zionist misleading propaganda campaign aimed at arousing hostility against both the Arab and African Worlds;

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10. REQUESTS the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to closely follow up developments in the Middle East and to report thereon to the 26th Session of the Council of Ministers, and decides to keep the situation in the Middle East as one of the important items on the agenda of the next Session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

Recommendation on the Item Concerning
an African Defence System

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty Fifth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda from 18 to 25 July 1975;

Taking note of the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the item concerning the Co-ordination of Africa's Defence System;

Considering the recommendations of the OAU Defence Commission which it adopted during its Fifth Ordinary Session contained in Document CM/655 (XXV),

Convinced of the determination of the OAU Member States to step up the process of decolonization in the remaining African territories still under colonial domination, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Convinced of the urgent need for the co-ordination and harmonization of the activities of the OAU Member States in the field of defence and security matters so as to maintain peace and security on the continent of Africa.

Reaffirming the recommendations of the Second Ordinary Session of the Defence Commission which met in Freetown from 2 - 4 February 1965 and in particular paragraph 1 of that recommendation concerning the establishment of an African Defence Organization for the maintenance of peace, contained in Document Dec.DEF.Res/3 (II) of 4 February 1965 adopted by the Second Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Accra in September 1965,

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1. CALLS on all OAU Member States to continue in their efforts to co-operate in the field of Defence and Security in accordance with the provisions of Article II of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity;
2. APPEALS to all OAU Member States to create the political will and atmosphere conducive to the early establishment of an African Common Defence System.

RESOLUTION ON DIVISION OF AFRICA
INTO FIVE POLITICAL REGIONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Having considered Document CM/652 (XXV) on the proposal submitted by Lesotho to divide Africa into Five Political Regions,

1. TAKES NOTE of the Report;
2. INSTRUCTS the Administrative Secretary-General to study the matter further and submit a comprehensive report to the Twenty-Sixth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty-fift Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda from 18 to 25 July, 1975,

Taking note of the resolution adopted at the 9th Extraordinary Session held in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania,

Considering that the Pretoria regime, a product of colonial conquest now operating as a full-fledged fascist power bent on perpetuating the ruthless domination of the indigenous people,

Considering that the tribal fragmentation of South Africa through the creation and arming of the Bantustan so-called states is designed to serve as labour and buffer zones as well as trojan horses in the United Nations,

Convinced that the envisaged plot to present the Transkei and other Bantustan so-called states for recognition as independent and economically viable is an urgent challenge to the OAU's and Non-aligned countries sacred principle of preserving national unity and territorial integrity of South Africa,

Gravely concerned that some Western countries, particularly France, the United States, Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, in their anti-African role as allies of the Pretoria regime have stepped up their activities designed at increasing the repressive and aggressive potential of the Pretoria regime,

Convinced that the repeated tripple veto exercised by the United States, France and Great Britain in the Security Council to save the South African regime from expulsion, an action contrary to their proclaimed commitment to the ideals enshrined in the UN Charter testify to their well-known commitment on the side of the South African racist regime.

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The first column shows the number of trials, the second column shows the number of correct responses, and the third column shows the percentage of correct responses.

Number of Trials	Number of Correct Responses	Percentage of Correct Responses
10	8	80%
20	15	75%
30	22	73.3%
40	28	70%
50	35	70%
60	42	70%
70	48	68.6%
80	55	68.8%
90	62	68.9%
100	68	68%

The results show that the percentage of correct responses remains relatively stable around 70% across the range of trials. This suggests that the subjects are able to maintain a consistent level of performance over time.

Concerned with the stepping up of manoeuvres and activities of the Pretoria regime in attempting to legitimize the oppression and exploitation of the South African people through the so-called detente,

Gravely concerned by the policy pursued by some West European countries which are heavily investing in the Bantustans with the view to help consolidate these tribal micro-states,

Noting with concern that some Member Countries continue secret and public contacts with the Pretoria regime despite the Dar-es-Salaam resolutions calling on the cessation of such activities,

Noting with satisfaction the growing militancy of the African people whose determination to intensify the armed struggle is currently manifesting itself in various forms,

1. REAFFIRMS the resolution adopted by the 10th Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and calls for its strict observance and implementation,
2. APPEALS to all Member States to instruct their Ambassadors accredited in West European countries to spare no effort in opposing the Pretoria regime's manoeuvres aimed at white washing the apartheid regime,
3. CALLS on Member States to ensure that the Indian Ocean is a zone peace,
4. APPEAL to Member States to render maximum support to the people of South Africa for the intensification of the armed struggle,
5. CALLS on all Member States intending to exchange visits with the Pretoria regime to renounce these in keeping with the unanimous OAU resolutions calling for the isolation of South Africa,

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country in 1947. It is a year of transition, a year of change. The country is still recovering from the effects of the war, and the economy is in a state of depression. The population is suffering from poverty and unemployment. The government is struggling to maintain order and to begin the process of reconstruction.

2. The second part of the report deals with the political situation. The country is a democracy, and the people are beginning to demand more participation in the government. The political parties are struggling to gain the support of the people, and the government is facing a difficult task of balancing the interests of different groups.

3. The third part of the report deals with the economic situation. The economy is in a state of depression, and the government is struggling to find ways to stimulate growth and to reduce unemployment. The price of goods is high, and the standard of living is low. The government is trying to control inflation and to improve the distribution of income.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the social situation. The people are suffering from poverty and unemployment, and the government is struggling to provide social services. The education system is in a state of decline, and the health care system is inadequate. The government is trying to improve the social services and to provide more opportunities for the people.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country. The country is a member of the United Nations, and it is trying to play an active role in international affairs. The country is also trying to improve its relations with its neighbors and to attract foreign investment.

6. VEHEMENTLY condemns France, the United States, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany for their stepped up military alliance with the Pretoria regime in its frantic armaments race designed for internal repression and aggression against independent Africa,
7. APPEALS to Member States to instruct their Ambassadors accredited in Western countries to intensify their diplomatic action in opposing "detente" or dialogue with the Pretoria regime as well as pressurising these countries to observe the arms and economic embargo,
8. REAFFIRMS the legitimacy of the armed struggle for the seizure of power by the people of South Africa,
9. CALLS on the African Group at the United Nations to work for the expulsion of the Pretoria regime and the granting of the permanent observer status for the Liberation Movements recognised by the OAU and the United Nations,
10. CALLS on Member States of the League of Arab States to grant permanent observer status to African National Liberation Movements recognised by the OAU and to recommend that these Member States favourably consider the granting of offices to the Liberation Movements on the basis of bilateral negotiations.

Figure 1



RESOLUTION ON ZIMBABWE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Noting that the minority regime of Ian Smith and the British Government have proved that they have no serious intention to resolve the Rhodesian problem through constitutional discussions but that on the contrary, the Smith regime is stepping up its efforts towards total war and further aggression on the African people of Zimbabwe,

Considering that Vorster's detente manoeuvres on Rhodesia are a transparent trick to frustrate majority rule and to disarm the freedom fighters as a way of gaining time for the Smith regime to reinforce and consolidate its forces of oppression for further aggression,

Welcoming the unity of the people of Zimbabwe under the ANC,

CALLS UPON the people of Zimbabwe:

1. To consolidate their unity and make it a forceful and unassailable instrument for their liberation;
2. To immediately intensify their armed struggle and consolidate the gains they have already achieved;
Further calls upon all member States of the Organization all friendly countries; national and international Organizations;
3. To intensify their economic and diplomatic campaign to completely isolate the Rhodesian racist minority regime;
4. To give increased material and financial assistance to the ANC, the sole representative of the people of Zimbabwe to enable it to carry out an effective intensification of the liberation struggle.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AFRICAN
GROUP AT THE UNITED NATIONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 26 July 1975,

Having heard the report of the Administrative Secretary General on the activities of the Executive Secretariat at the United Nations Organisation,

Conscious of the important role played by OAU Member States at the United Nations in New York,

Recalling its resolutions CM/204, CM/233 (X), CM/273 (XIX) and CM/351 (XXIII),

Conscious of the common destiny of the African peoples and their brothers who have been torn from their motherland and are living on the American Continent and in the Caribbean,

1. NOTES with satisfaction the report of the Administrative Secretary General on the activities of the OAU Executive Secretariat at the United Nations;
2. EXPRESSES satisfaction at the cohesion, dynamism and atmosphere of fruitful cooperation which characterises the meetings of the African Group;
3. URGES the African Group to continue along these lines so as to score more victories in the greater interest of the African peoples;
4. NOTES with satisfaction the concrete actions undertaken by the Secretariats of the UN and the OAU respectively to mobilize international public opinion with a view to accelerating the complete decolonization process of the African Continent;

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5. FURTHER EXPRESSES satisfaction at the observer status accorded the Executive Secretariat in certain United Nations bodies;
6. REQUESTS the two Secretaries-General of these Organizations to take the necessary practical steps to strengthen cooperation between the two Organizations;
7. URGES the African Group and the Executive Secretariat to continue their positive action within the United Nations Organizations.

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RESOLUTION ON SO-CALLED FRENCH SOMALILAND
(DJIBOUTI)

The 25th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held in Kampala, Uganda from 18 to 25 July, 1975,

Having noted the Administrative Secretary-General's Report on the situation prevailing in the So-called French Somaliland (Djibouti);

Having heard the representative of the African People's League for Independence with the agreement of the two Movements FLCS and MLD;

Reiterating all its previous stand on the territory;

Congratulating the two countries contiguous to the So-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) for the respective declarations made in respect of the total independence and their avowed non-involvement in the internal affairs of the territory and calls upon them to renounce any claims they might have to the territory;

Noting that repression constitutes the sole means used by the French authorities to thwart the independence aspirations of the people in So-called French Somaliland;

1: Denounces the obstinacy and arrogance of the French Government with regard to the demand for independence by the people of the So-called French Somaliland (Djibouti);

2: Considers the situation in So-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) as a serious and dangerous situation endangering peace in the area;

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3. Stresses the need for the people of this territory to step up their struggle and to take up armed struggle to last of the French colonial yoke;

4. Demands the withdrawal of French and other troops from the territory;

5. Condemns the establishment of French or foreign military bases in the So-called French Somaliland (Djibouti);

6. Decides to support and provide to the Liberation Movements of the territory with all the material, moral and diplomatic assistance required for attaining their objectives;

7. Decides to send a delegation urgently to So-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) to report on the situation prevailing in the territory.

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1948年1月1日，中华人民共和国中央人民政府成立。

1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立。

1954年9月，第一届全国人民代表大会第一次会议在北京召开。

1956年9月，中国共产党第八次全国代表大会在北京召开。

RESOLUTION ON THE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE
NON-STATUTORY STAFF OF THE OAU

The Council of Ministers meeting in Kampala from
18 - 25 July 1975 at its 25th Session,

Recalling that the 22nd Session of the Council of
Ministers had before it an item entitled Consideration of
OAU Conditions of Service,

Recalling also that, due to unforeseen circumstances,
the 22nd Session adjourned without completing its work,

Taking note of the fact for technical reasons the
above item has not been resubmitted to subsequent Sessions
of the Council of Ministers,

Believing that for the morale and the efficiency of
all personnel of the General Secretariat, irrespective of
their locations, as well as for the integrity of the Organi-
zation, the Staff Rules and Regulations should be uniformly
applied,

1. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to undertake a
thorough study of the problem with a view to
removing any anomaly that may be existing in the
Staff Rules and Regulations with respect to their
uniform application and to make relevant recom-
mendations to the Advisory Committee on Budgetary
and Financial Matters.

2. REQUESTS FURTHER the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to submit its report and proposals on this matter to the 26th Session of the Council of Ministers;
3. DECIDES to consider at its 26th Session the report and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on this matter.

RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

The OAU Council of Ministers meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Having heard the Report of the Administrative Secretary-General and the Representative of SWAPO about the deteriorating situation in the territory of Namibia, ruled illegally by South Africa and recalling all previous resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the Security Council and the OAU on Namibia;

Satisfied with the resistance against the illegal administration by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO;

Having learnt with indignation of the **triple** veto by France, U.K. and U.S.A. at the Security Council debate on Namibia early in June 1975;

DEMANDS:-

- (a) that South Africa withdraw its illegal administration from the territory of Namibia;
- (b) that South Africa respects the rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence;
- (c) that South Africa respects Namibia's territorial integrity;
- (d) that the Pretoria racist regime recognise SWAPO as the sole Representative of the Namibian people;
- (e) the release of all Namibian political prisoners imprisoned in both Namibia and South Africa;

CONDEMNNS the imprisonment of SWAPO members and supporters without trial;

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CONDEMNS the so-called constitutional conference contrived on ethnic participation illegally organized by the illegal administration of South Africa;

CONDEMNS the military build-up in Namibia by South Africa;

REQUESTS the Member States to increase assistance to SWAPO by the OAU Liberation Committee and the OAU;

REAFFIRMS that SWAPO is the sole representative of the people of Namibia;

CALLS on the OAU Member States to adhere to the Resolution on Namibia by the Extra-Ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers held in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania in April, 1975, which set up the OAU Special Committee on Namibia;

REQUESTS all OAU Member States not to allow Namibian puppets of the illegal administration to pay visits to their respective countries;

CALLS on all states to adhere strictly to the call by the UN that all countries should refrain from any economic investments in Namibia under the illegal regime;

ENDORSES the decree by the UN Council for Namibia in regard to exports of Namibian natural resources;

CALLS on the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to close its Consulate in Windhoek immediately.

RESOLUTION ON THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

To be held in Lima from 25 August to 29 August, 1975.

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Recalling that Non-Alignment is one of the fundamental principles of the OAU Charter and that the African countries make positive contributions to the development and expansion of the non-aligned movement;

Considering the association of OAU Member States with the Non-Aligned Movement and their acceptance of the principles and objectives of non-alignment;

Reaffirming the determination of the OAU Member States to work for increased solidarity and co-operation with all the peoples in the Third World;

Convinced that the steps initiated by OAU and Member Countries of this Organization with a view to ensuring justice, equality and progress for all, involve close co-ordination of efforts within Africa, with other non-aligned countries and all the Third World countries;

Aware of the special importance of the work of the Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned countries scheduled to be held in Lima, Peru, from 25 to 29 August 1975, just before the 7th Extraordinary Session and the 30th Ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

RECOMMENDS that the OAU Member Countries participate, at the Ministerial level, in this Conference and work for its success.

12/21/71

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I am enclosing for you a copy of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

The LHM contains information regarding the activities of certain individuals who are active in the civil rights movement and who are known to be active in the area of the [illegible]. It is requested that you advise me of any action you wish to take with respect to this information.

I am sure that you will be able to identify the individuals mentioned in the LHM and will be able to determine whether or not any further action is warranted.

I am sure that you will be able to identify the individuals mentioned in the LHM and will be able to determine whether or not any further action is warranted.

Very truly yours,
[illegible signature]

I have reviewed the LHM and find it contains information regarding the activities of certain individuals who are active in the civil rights movement and who are known to be active in the area of the [illegible].

RESOLUTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL AND
LEGAL STATUS OF SOUTH AFRICA

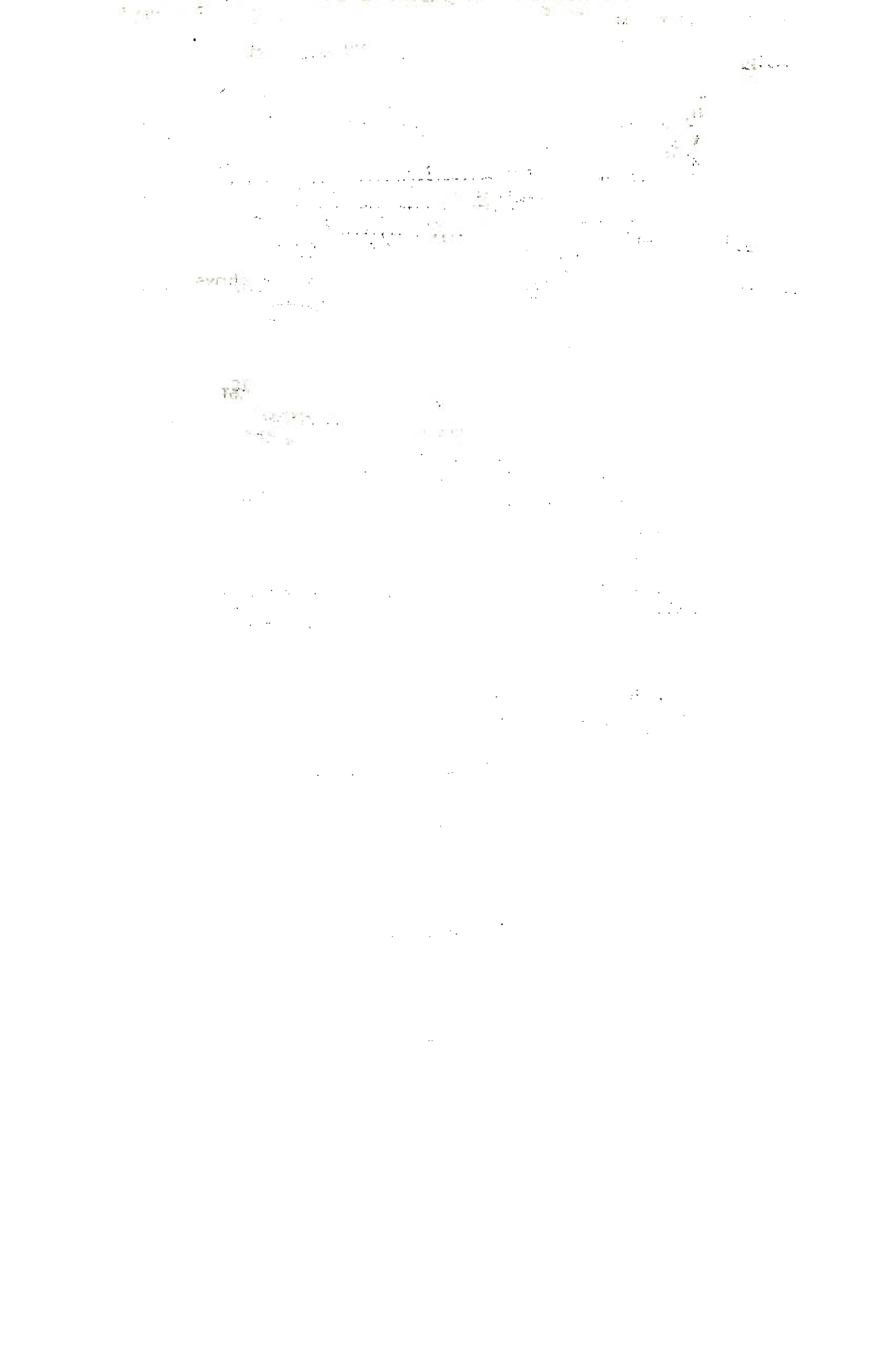
The Council of Ministers meeting at its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala from 18 to 25 July, 1975,

Noting that at the 25th Ordinary Session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, meeting in Rabat, the PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA was requested to prepare a memorandum on the International and Legal Status of South Africa to be submitted to the 25th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers,

Having heard the statement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uganda, together with the statements of the P.A.C. and A.N.C.,

Aware that the Liberation Movements of South Africa have always maintained that the present and all preceding white minority regimes are a perpetuation of colonialism,

1. TAKES NOTE of the memorandum presented by the PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA and the submissions on the matter by the delegations of the P.A.C. and the A.N.C.;
2. TAKES NOTE that the A.N.C. shall submit a memorandum on this matter;
3. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General to transmit the memoranda of both the P.A.C. and the A.N.C. to member States for study;
4. RESOLVES that this matter be submitted to the 26th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.



CM/Res 436 (XXV)

Resolution on the sponsoring of the candidature of
Sir Harold Walter for the Chairmanship of the
World Health Organization

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its twenty-fifth Ordinary Session in Kampala (Uganda) from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Having studied the candidatures for the Chairmanship of the World Health Organization,

DECLARES that this candidature is an African candidature and as such, it has the unanimous support of OAU Member States,

INSTRUCTS the Secretary-General of the OAU to send a letter to the WHO Director submitting, on behalf of all OAU Member States, the candidature of Sir Harold Walter M.P., Minister of Health of Mauritius for the Chairmanship of the World Health Organization in 1975.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text also mentions that proper record-keeping is essential for identifying trends and anomalies in the data.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors. It highlights that a robust system of internal controls is necessary to ensure that all transactions are properly authorized and recorded. The text also notes that internal controls should be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the business environment.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and communication in financial reporting. It emphasizes that providing clear and concise information to stakeholders is essential for building trust and confidence in the organization. The text also mentions that transparency is a key factor in attracting investment and financing.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of compliance with applicable laws and regulations. It emphasizes that organizations must ensure that their financial reporting practices are in full compliance with all relevant laws and regulations. The text also mentions that non-compliance can result in significant penalties and reputational damage.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous improvement in financial reporting. It emphasizes that organizations should regularly evaluate their reporting processes and make improvements as needed. The text also mentions that continuous improvement is essential for staying up-to-date with the latest best practices and standards.

RESOLUTION ON THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
ORDER AND THE FORTHCOMING SPECIAL SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda from 18 to 27 July, 1975,

Recalling the declarations and the programmes of action adopted by the fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned countries, the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Dakar Conference on Raw Materials, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted at the Twenty-Ninth Session of the United Nations General Assembly,

Recalling the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence,

Recalling further Resolution 256 (XII) of the Third Conference of Ministers of the ECA on an African plan for the Implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the resolution adopted by the 3rd ECA conference of Ministers in Nairobi,

Convinced that the responsibilities for their development rests on the African countries themselves,

Aware of the need for African countries to co-ordinate their efforts and to present a united front during the forthcoming Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly so as to secure to Africa its legitimate place in the New International Economic order,

Equally aware of the necessity to maintain solidarity among all developing countries during the 7th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly,

Having studied documents CM/667, CM/674 and CM/665 and the document prepared by the ECA as well as the statement of the Representative of UNIDO,

Recognizing that the question of raw material and development should be tackled in a global manner,

DECIDES:

1. to convene a meeting of experts to be serviced jointly by the OAU/ECA and ADB in collaboration with IDEP in which experts from each member country will participate in order to harmonize African view and formulate an African position on the issues before the 7th Special Session of the UN General Assembly. The meeting will take place from 13 to 16 August, 1975, in Addis Ababa;
2. that a Ministerial Meeting will follow the experts meeting from 22 and 23 August 1975 in Lima, Peru, to finalize the African position paper;
3. request the OAU/ECA and ADB to make available to the experts and the Ministers all necessary documents, with a view to enabling them to draw up a comprehensive document;
4. authorize the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to incur the necessary expenditure with regard to the convening of the meeting referred to in operative paragraph 1.



RESOLUTION ON PREPARATIONS

FOR UNCTAD IV

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July, 1975,

Mindful of the need for Africa to prepare intensively for the forthcoming Fourth Conference of UNCTAD which will be held on African Soil in Nairobi, Kenya from 3 to 28 May, 1976,

Taking note of document CM/665 on the arrangements for the African Preparatory arrangements for the 4th UNCTAD.

1. **DECIDES THAT:**

- a) the OAU/ECA Experts take into consideration the results of all major African and UN meetings particularly the outcome of the 7th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Co-operation and International Development;
- b) that the OAU/ECA joint meeting of experts consider also Intra-African Co-operation and the expansion of Intra-African Trade.

2. **ALSO DECIDES THAT:**

- a) the joint OAU/ECA meeting of experts be held from 14 to 21 November, 1975, in Algiers, Algeria;
- b) that the 4th Session of African Ministers of Trade be held from 25 - 28 November, 1975, in Algiers and finalize the African position paper on issues before UNCTAD IV;

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- c) authorize also the OAU participation in the Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 to be held in Manila, Phillipines from 26 January to 7 February 1976, and consequently, authorize the Administrative Secretary General to incur the necessary expenditure relating to the implementation of this paragraph.

INVITE all Member States, who have not yet done so to ~~establish permanent~~ representations in Geneva.

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RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN
CIVIL AVIATION COMMISSION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting at its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session from 18 to 25 July, 1975, in Kampala, Uganda,

Noting the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution CM/Res.357 (XXIII) on the African Civil Aviation Commission,

Having considered the report of the meeting held in Addis Ababa between the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU and the Bureau of AFCAC,

Convinced of the need to associate all the active forces of development in Africa with the Organization of African Unity and that AFCAC is such an active force,

Aware of the importance of air transport in Africa's development and economic integration in accordance with the objectives and principles of the OAU Charter,

DECIDES:

1. to grant the African Civil Aviation Commission the status of a Specialized Agency of the OAU to be governed by an agreement between the OAU and AFCAC;
2. DECIDES FURTHER that the agreement should ensure the following provisions:



- a) Active participation of OAU in all the activities of AFCAC including meetings of the Bureau and the Plenary;
 - b) Active involvements of the OAU in the preparation of the agenda of AFCAC Plenary Sessions;
 - c) Attendance of AFCAC at regular sessions of the OAU and presentation of detailed annual reports on its activities;
 - d) The establishment of an independent AFCAC Secretariat;
 - e) The establishment of an OAU/AFCAC Co-ordinating Committee at which other African Organizations such as ECA, ADB may be invited;
 - f) Co-operation agreement between OAU and ICAO whose provisions would determine the relationship between AFCAC and ICAC.
3. RECOMMENDS that the OAU and AFCAC should undertake the drafting of the agreement granting AFCAC the status of a Specialized Agency of the OAU;
 4. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to present this draft agreement to the Twenty-Sixth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.
 5. CALLS in the meantime, on the OAU and AFCAC to intensify their co-operation for the realization of African objective in air transport.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF AN INTER-AFRICAN AIRLINE

The Council of Ministers of the OAU meeting in its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda from 18 - 25 July, 1975,

Recalling its Resolution CM/Res.165 (XI) on Inter-African Co-operation in Road, Rail and Maritime Transport,

Recalling that the Heads of State and Government had, in paragraph A.28 of document CM/ST (XXI), the Declaration on co-operation, Development, Economic Independence, specifically urged inter alia the strengthening of cooperation between African Airline companies and the exchange of air traffic rights, etc.,

Acknowledging the efforts already made by AFCAC to secure the integration of African Airlines,

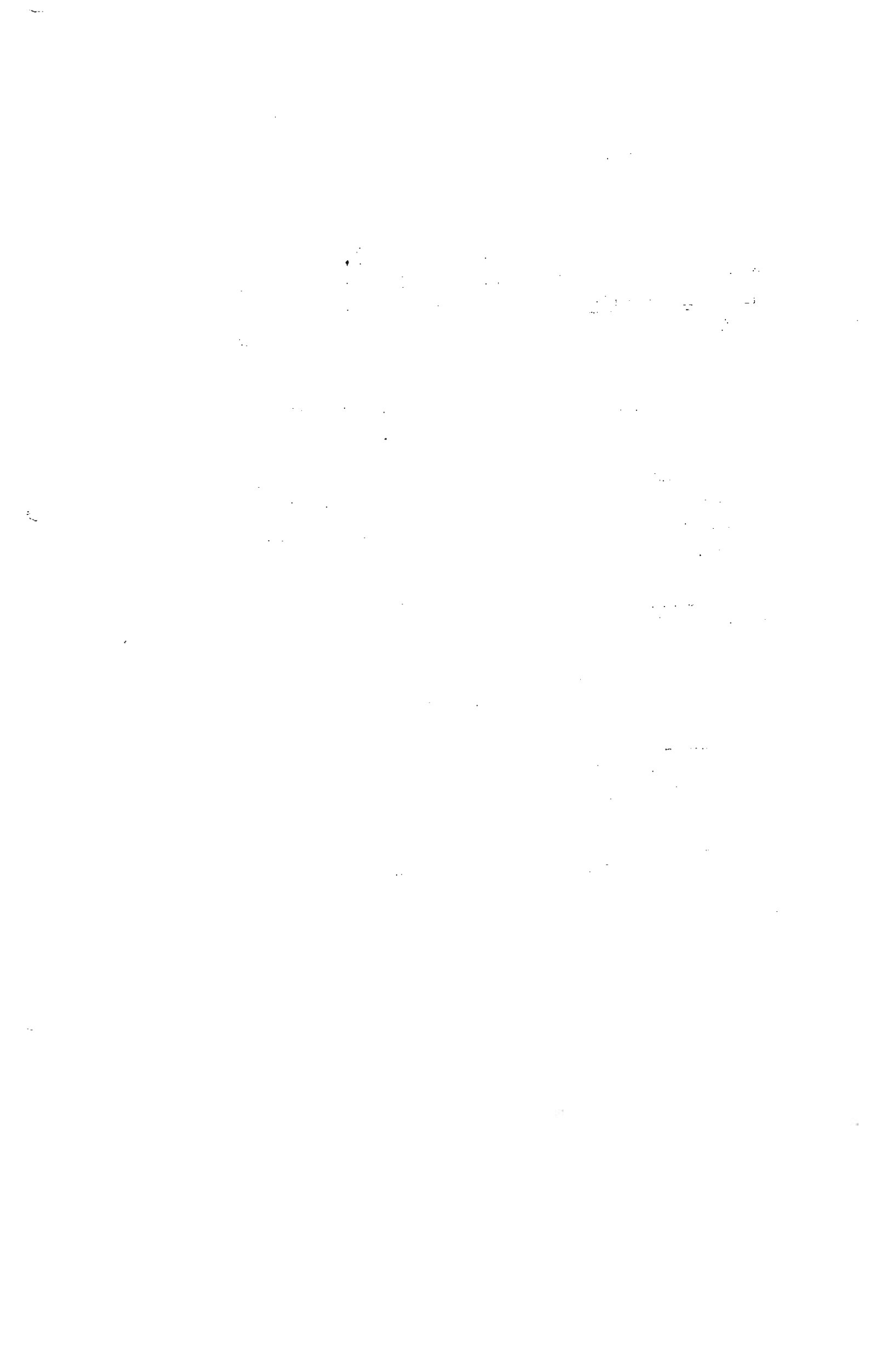
Reaffirming the need of an integrated continental air transport system as a vehicle for the economic and social transformation and cultural rapprochement in the continent of Africa,

Convinced that an effective airline system is an essential component in a fully integrated multimodal transport complex,

Recalling further its own Resolution CM/Res.361 (XXIII) on the establishment of an Inter-African Airline,

Decides that a definite schedule and a programme of action be mapped out and adhered to for the realisation of an Inter-African Airline,

Urges the Secretary-General in consultation with AFCAC and ECA to convene regional and sub-regional meetings of National Airlines and Civil Aviation Authorities and encourage them to integrate,



Requests the Secretary-General to make full use of studies already conducted by AFCAC, ECA and OAU with a view to taking concrete action towards a practical implementation of this resolution,

Takes Note of the offer of the Government of Sierra Leone to host the West-African Sub-Regional meeting of National Airlines and Civil Aviation Authorities early in 1976 and invites other Governments as observers,

Requests the Secretary-General to submit as a matter of priority a progress report on operative paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 to the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Council.

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RESOLUTION ON THE PAN AFRICAN
TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU meeting in its Twelfth Ordinary Session from 28 July to 1st August 1975 in Kampala, Uganda,

Having considered the Report of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Implementation of the Pan African Telecommunications Network;

Aware of the vital role Telecommunications plays in the economic, social and political development of Africa and hence the fulfilment of the principle and objective of the Charter of the OAU,

Gratified at the work of the coordinating Committee and the progress made toward the implementation of the Pan African Telecommunications Network,

1. NOTES with satisfaction the progress report submitted by the Coordinating Committee through a Council of Ministers;
2. EXPRESSES its appreciation to the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, the Executive Secretary of the ECA, the President of ADB and the Secretary General of ITU for their effort toward the financing of the entire Network and ensure the technical and operational efficacy of the Network;
3. CALLS upon the Coordinating Committee to continue its efforts in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report;
4. URGES all member States of the OAU to assist and cooperate with the Coordinating Committee to accelerate the realization of the Pan African Telecommunications Network;

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results and Discussion

4. Conclusion

5. References

6. Appendix

5. CALLS upon the Administrative Secretary-General to submit periodic reports to the Council of Ministers of the OAU on the work of the Coordinating Committee and the implementation of the Pan African Telecommunications Network.

RESOLUTION
ON THE ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN TRADE
PROMOTION ORGANIZATIONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Recalling:

- a) Resolution "CM/Res.310 (XXI)" of the Council of Ministers of the OAU adopted at its Twenty-First Session, which endorsed the principle of establishing the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations, and which urged member States to adopt and sign the Constitution of the Association,
- b) Resolution on the Association of African Trade Promotion Organization, adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the ECA, meeting in Accra (19 - 23 February 1973),

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved regarding the establishment of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations,

Convinced of the important role that the Association can play in the promotion and harmonization of international African trade and intra-African trade,

Noting that only seventeen member States have signed the Constitution of the Association, of whom two only have deposited their instruments of ratification;

Congratulate the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations for its establishment, and endorses its decisions adopted during its first meeting held in Tangier (Morocco) from 31 March to 4 April 1975,

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Appeals to member States, who have not signed and/or ratified the Constitution, to take the necessary measures to do so, as soon as possible, and not later than 31 October 1975,

Further appeals to member States to pay at their earliest their contributions to the budget of the Association, in order to help the Secretariat of the Association to undertake its operations and functions fully and properly as planned.

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RESOLUTION ON THE SECOND ALL-AFRICA
TRADE FAIR

The Council of Ministers of the OAU Meeting
in its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session at Kampala, Uganda
from 18th to 25th July 1975,

Recalling its resolution CM/Res.277(XIX), in particular
operative paragraph 3,

Having considered the report on the Second All-Africa
Trade Fair (CM/680),

Appreciative of the laudable efforts of the Government of
Algeria in its preparations for the successful staging
of the Second All-Africa Trade Fair,

1. DECIDES that the Second All-Africa Trade Fair will be
staged in Algiers from 27 August to 12 September 1976
2. TAKES NOTE of document CM/680,
3. SETS UP an Organizing Committee of Ten composed of
Algeria, Kenya, Zaire, Cameroon, Egypt, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Sudan,
Liberia and Senegal.

The following text is a placeholder for content that is either illegible or has been obscured in the original document. It appears to be a series of paragraphs or a list of items, but the specific details are not discernible due to the image quality.

The terms of reference of this Committee will be to ascertain:

- (i) the exact number of participating countries;
 - (ii) the allocation of and charges for space;
 - (iii) the number of foreign and local visitors to the Fair;
 - (iv) an estimate of Fair earnings;
 - (v) an assessment of overall financial outlay and respective contributions of the host Government and the OAU Secretariat; and
 - (vi) Organization and Character of a Symposium on 'the promotion of Intra-Africa Trade' to be convened concurrently with the Fair;
4. DECIDES further that the Organizing Committee shall meet as soon as possible, and at any rate before December 1975, with a view to, inter-alia, estimating the financial contributions of the OAU towards the successful staging of the Fair and to Submit these estimates to the Advisory Committee on Financial and Budgetary Matters and thereafter to the Twenty-Six Ordinary Session of the Council.

RESOLUTION ON RELATIONS BETWEEN THE OUA
AND THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN LABOUR MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 - 25 July 1975,

Recalling resolution CM/Res. 362 (XXIII),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the 13th Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Labour Ministers, (document CM/368 and annexes)

1. ADOPTS the report and resolutions attached thereto;
2. DECIDES to transmit this report and the resolutions to the 12th OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
3. RECOMMENDS that the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government institute, pursuant to the provisions of Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the Conference of African Labour Ministers as a specialized institution of OAU.

RESOLUTION ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN LABOUR MINISTERS UNDER THE
AUSPICES OF THE OAU AND THE ARAB LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Having considered the report (document CM/663 (XXV) on the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Labour Ministers,

Inspired by the previous decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government concerning Afro-Arab Co-operation,

Recalling that the Conference of African Labour Ministers is one of the old and important members of the OAU family with many tangible achievements to its credit,

Noting that the Arab Labour Organization is a tripartite specialised agency of the Arab League with its own budget, constitution and Secretariat,

Recalling the desire expressed by the Conference of African Labour Ministers of the OAU and that of the Conference of Arab Labour Ministers of the Arab League to conclude a co-operation agreement between the Arab Labour Organization and the OAU with a view to harmonising their activities in areas of common interest,

DECIDES ~~that~~: an agreement of co-operation be signed between the Arab Labour Organization and the Conference of African Labour Ministers in accordance with the usual OAU procedure and after the agreement between the OAU and the Arab League had been signed.

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RESOLUTION ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE ILO & OAU

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda from 18 to 25 July, 1975,

Having considered the report of the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Labour Ministers (Document CM/558 (XXV)),

Encouraged by the existing relations of co-operation between the ILO and the OAU,

Conscious of the importance of further expanding and intensifying the existing co-operation,

Convinced of the usefulness of ILO Technical Co-operation Programmes in the field of social and labour policy matters for African countries,

Aware of the need to decentralize the activities of the ILO and make structural reforms in the Organization in order to more effectively serve the needs and priorities of its African member States,

Appreciating the work done by the ILO in the field of employment promotion and the improvement of working and living conditions of workers,

Recalling the urgent need for Africa to implement the Declaration and Programme of Action on the establishment of a New International Economic Order,

THE HISTORY OF THE
ROYAL CANAL

The history of the Royal Canal is a story of
perseverance and progress. It began in the
early days of the 18th century when the
idea of a waterway to connect the city
with the countryside was first conceived.

The canal was first planned by
James O'Connell, a visionary engineer
of his time. His plan was to build a
canal that would be 100 feet wide
and 10 feet deep.

The canal was first dug in 1775
and was completed in 1791. It was
the first canal to be built in Ireland
and it was a great success.

The canal was built by the
Royal Canal Company, which was
founded in 1775. The company was
the first to be incorporated in
Ireland.

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Royal Canal Company, which was
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Ireland.

The canal was built by the
Royal Canal Company, which was
founded in 1775. The company was
the first to be incorporated in
Ireland.

RECOMMENDS that:

1. The existing working relationship between the two Organizations in areas of mutual interest should be strengthened;
2. The ILO increases its activities in the areas of technical co-operation programmes in order to meet the growing needs of the African countries;
3. The Conference of African Labour Ministers, within the Group of 77, should continue its efforts within the Working Party on Structure, the Governing Body and in subsequent Committee(s) on Structure of the International Labour Conference until the issues of Structure and decentralization are finally resolved;
4. The General Secretariat of the OAU closely liaises and takes an active part in the preparatory work and activities of the forthcoming Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour in Geneva June 1976.

RESOLUTION

The Council of Ministers of the OAU meeting in its XXV Ordinary Session in Kampala from 18th to 25th July, 1975,

Considering the importance of science and technology in the development of African States;

Noting with satisfaction the comprehensive work of the Scientific Council of Africa (CSA) and its various panels of Scientific Committees;

APPROVES:-

- (a) all of the recommendations of the CSA contained in document CM/675 as amended,
- (b) that where applicable the financial implications of any new projects be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Advisory Committee on Budgetary Matters for careful examination.

RESOLUTION ON
NATURAL DISASTERS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Having heard the statement by the Malagasy delegation on the increasingly frequent occurrence of tropical cyclones in Madagascar over the past decade,

Having studied report CM/552/Add.4 on natural disasters and document CM/673(XXV) on drought and Natural Disasters,

Noting with concern the havoc caused by four successive cyclones which occurred in Madagascar from 11 January to 8 March 1975,

Conscious of the magnitude of the havoc caused by this natural disaster to the economic and social situation of the country,

Considering the active solidarity which has always existed between Member States of the Organization of African Unity,

Convinced of the need to give urgent assistance to the Republic of Madagascar and draw up a global strategy for the Indian Ocean Zone, to combat this scourge,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.407(XXIV) on the meteorological services and socio-economic development in Africa,

Recalling resolution CM/ / on drought and natural disasters in Africa,

DECIDES to exempt the Republic of Madagascar from payment of its contribution to the 1975/76 budget.

RESOLUTION ON PUBLICATION OF AFRICAN
YEAR BOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Considering the importance of publishing an African Year Book of International Law,

Concerned that the subject of the publication has lingered since the 13th Ordinary Session of the Council,

1. DIRECTS the Secretariat to reinforce its efforts of obtaining the views of Member States on outstanding matters - finance, location of publication, etc. - relating to the publication of the Year Book;
2. URGES Member States to communicate their views to the General Secretariat as urgently as possible;
3. DIRECTS the Secretariat to synthesise available views of Member States on the subject, and to put up concrete proposals on the subject for consideration of the Council at its next Session;
4. TAKES NOTE of the candidature of Algeria to host the headquarters of the African Year Book on International Law.

RESOLUTION ON DROUGHT AND
NATURAL DISASTERS IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Having studied the detailed and comprehensive report CM/673 (XXV) submitted by the General Secretariat on drought in Africa and its alarming effects,

Considering the dangerous and rapid spread of this disaster to areas hitherto unaffected,

Convinced of the urgent and pressing need to formulate a global strategy and take immediate and decisive remedial measures,

Considering that the steps so far taken are not commensurate with the seriousness of the situation,

Having heard the statement by the Malagasy delegation on the periodic cyclones in the Indian Ocean Islands,

Having considered the report submitted by the same delegation CM/652/Add. 4,

Considering the exceptional situation in the Cape Verde Islands,

Having taken note of the statements made by representatives of the following International Organizations: ADB, FAO, WFP and WHO,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.336 (XXIII) establishing an emergency Relief Fund, adopted in Mogadishu,

1. COMMENDS the General Secretariat on its detailed report and the action already taken;

THE HISTORY OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

The Royal Society of London, one of the most illustrious and useful of our Societies, was first instituted in the year 1660, by a small number of gentlemen, who were desirous to promote the improvement of natural philosophy, and the advancement of the sciences in general. The first meeting of the Society was on the 28th of December, 1660, at the house of Sir Robert Brouncker, then Lord Chancellor, and since that time it has continued to flourish and increase, till it now numbers above 400 members.

The Society is divided into three parts, the Philosophical, the Mathematical, and the Natural History. The Philosophical part is the most numerous, and the most distinguished; it consists of all those who are qualified in the study of natural philosophy, and who are desirous to improve themselves in that study. The Mathematical part consists of those who are qualified in the study of mathematics, and who are desirous to improve themselves in that study. The Natural History part consists of those who are qualified in the study of natural history, and who are desirous to improve themselves in that study.

The Society has a great many experiments and observations, which are published in its Transactions. These Transactions are the most valuable and useful of any that are published in Great Britain. They contain a great many curious and interesting experiments and observations, which are of great use to the public.

The Society has also a great many medals and coins, which are of great value and interest. These medals and coins are the most beautiful and useful of any that are made in Great Britain. They are of great use to the public, and are highly valued by all who are interested in the study of natural philosophy and the advancement of the sciences in general.

2. APPROVES the recommendations contained in the above mentioned documents;
3. REITERATES its appeal to member States to pay their voluntary contributions and REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General to make proposals for the assessment of mandatory contributions;
4. URGES the Administrative Secretary-General to set up immediately, within the General Secretariat, a section to deal with all problems connected with drought and natural disasters to ensure better harmonisation and coordination of future operations;
5. RECOMMENDS that member States establish sub-regional co-operation bodies similar to the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel based in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta;
6. CALLS for the establishment of sub-regional specialized research institutes, for the prevention and control of natural disasters;
7. AUTHORIZES the Administrative Secretary-General, in consultation with the Ad hoc Committee, to use the Relief Fund for emergency operations, studies and compilation of all the data required for the control of the disasters;
8. INVITES the Administrative Secretary-General to ensure the implementation and co-ordination of the project for the hydrogeological map of the continent;
9. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General to convene a preparatory symposium of Experts in 1976. This symposium should meet in collaboration with the Inter-State Committee on Drought control based in Ouagadougou to harmonise the

African stands before the meeting of the United Nations on drought scheduled to be held in 1977 as recommended by the Fifth Session of the Scientific Council for Africa. The Administrative Secretary-General should ask the UN Secretary-General to hold this meeting in Africa if possible;

10. RECOMMENDS that urgent steps be taken to assist the people of Cape Verde Islands seriously affected by drought for more than seven years, a situation which has been aggravated by the difficult circumstances;
11. APPEALS to the International Community in particular to the specialized Organizations and Agencies to do everything within their power to assist OAU Member States in their effort to control the drought and other natural disasters.
12. RECOMMENDS to the Heads of State that the celebrations of the Thirteenth Anniversary be centred on assistance to the drought-stricken countries.

The Working Party is composed of:

Libya, Morocco, Egypt, Chad, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Liberia, Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Swaziland, Sudan, Nigeria and Zaire.

RESOLUTION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Having heard the statement made by the delegation of the Cape Verde Islands on the unusual situation prevailing in this Archipelago after seven consecutive years of drought,

Noting with concern the serious effects of the disaster on the economic and social situation of this new Member State,

Considering the active solidarity which OAU Member States have always demonstrated to one another,

Convinced of the need for an urgent aid to the people of Cape Verde Islands hard hit by the seven years of drought and whose situation has been further worsened by the difficult circumstances under which they have acceded to independence,

DECIDES to exempt the Cape Verde Islands from the payment of its contribution for the 1976/1977 Financial Year.

RESOLUTION ON DROUGHT IN THE
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its 25th Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 25 July, 1975,

Considering the statement by the delegate of the Cape Verde Islands on the acute shortage in the Cape Verde Archipelago as a result of more than seven years of drought;

Considering that the Cape Verde Islands are devoid of productive, agricultural and industrial infrastructure to enable it to cope with the widespread famine, poverty and unemployment in the Archipelago,

Considering that the seven years of drought call for special emergency relief measures for the Cape Verde Islands, a newly independent state,

Considering that the Cape Verde Islands, on its accession to independence is virtually dependent on financial assistance from the Portuguese Government to enable it to face the tremendous problems of supplies and national budget,

APPEALS to OAU Member States to extend substantial and urgent assistance to the State of Cape Verde in the financial, material, food, health and other spheres to enable it to:

1. meet the current needs of food resulting from long years of drought;
2. set up new Administrative structures ~~essential~~ to its future development;

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

The first part of the study involves a detailed analysis of the data collected from the various sources. This includes a thorough review of the literature and a comparison of the results with previous studies.

The second part of the study focuses on the development of a theoretical framework that can be used to explain the observed phenomena. This involves a series of experiments and observations that are designed to test the proposed model.

The third part of the study is devoted to the analysis of the results and the drawing of conclusions. This involves a statistical analysis of the data and a comparison of the results with the theoretical predictions.

The final part of the study is a discussion of the implications of the findings and the limitations of the study. This includes a comparison of the results with other studies and a discussion of the potential applications of the findings.

The study concludes with a summary of the main findings and a list of references. This includes a list of the books, articles, and other sources that were consulted during the course of the study.

The study is a contribution to the understanding of the phenomena under investigation and provides a basis for further research in this area.

The study is a valuable addition to the literature and provides a clear and concise summary of the findings.

The study is a well-written and informative work that is accessible to a wide range of readers.

3. establish productive units to enable the young state of Cape Verde to create new job opportunities and free itself from its present position of dependence on the Portuguese Government.

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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