

ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY

SECRETARIAT
P. O. Box 3243

ADDIS ABABA

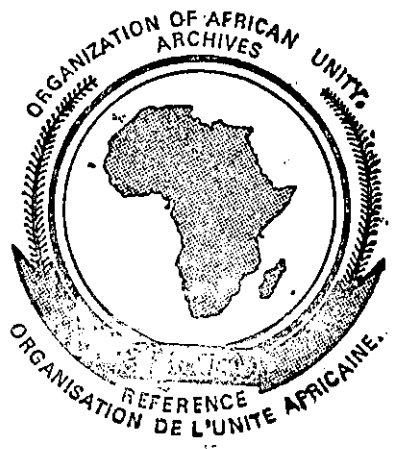
ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAIN

SECRETARIAT
B. P. 3243

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Twelfth Ordinary Session
Addis Ababa - February 1969

CM/249

APPLICATION FOR OBSERVER STATUS



CM0249

MICROFICHE

APPLICATION FOR OBSERVER STATUS

Three African Organizations the Society of African Cultures, the Pan-African Youth Movement and the Union of African National Radio and Television Services have applied to the OAU Administrative Secretary-General for observer status.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 3 governing this status, copies of the applications and accompanying documents were forwarded to Member States. It was mentioned that consideration of these applications was on the provisional agenda of the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers, the only competent body to grant observer status.

In the opinion of the Administrative Secretary-General, the three applications submitted to the present Council fulfil all the conditions required by statutory regulations and deserve favourable consideration since they come from Organisations which, in their respective fields, possess the methods and means of realising the objectives of the OAU.

In its efforts to revive culture particularly African civilization, the Society of African Culture has played the role of a true pioneer. By assembling within the same organisation men of letters and artists interested in African culture in its authentic form, by pooling their talents and efforts, the Society of African Culture has contributed considerably to propagating African culture. In the course of years of a struggle often characterised by difficulties, the Society of African Culture has accumulated a wealth of almost unique experience and there is no doubt that its future contribution to the activities of the OAU Cultural Department is promising.

Concerning the African National Radio and Television Services, it was the outcome of the wish of Member States to pool their resources in order to ensure, in this vital field of the audio-visual system of transmission, the protection of their interests.

URTNA has already many accomplishments to its credit. In the efforts of the OAU to develop a modern African net-work of telecommunication services between Member States, the experience of the URTNA can be a great asset.

Indeed, it is hardly necessary to mention how much a united youth, the future of our continent, is important for the unity of our countries and for their harmonious development.

The administrative Secretary-General is therefore particularly pleased to recommend that the present Council of Ministers grant to the Society of African Culture, Pan-African Youth Movement, and the African National Radio and Television Services OAU observer status for which they have applied. In accordance with the regulations on this matter, the three Organizations could be admitted as observers under category "C".

Attached Documents:

- (1) ORG 100/2
- (2) CM/249/Add. I
- (3) CM/249/Add. II
- (4) CM/249/Add. III

The General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity presents its compliments to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the OAU Member States, and has the honour to transmit herewith, in conformity with article 3 of the Observer Status of the Organization, copies of applications for observer status of the Organization of African Unity by:

- The Society of African Culture
- The Pan-African Youth Movement
- and the Union of African National Radio and Television (URTNA).

The Ministries will find enclosed supporting documents (1) for the Society of African Culture, constitution governing its functions; list of some of its achievements;

- (2) For the Pan-African Youth Movement, the constitution, the charter and the programme;
- (3) For URTNA, the constitution, a memorandum describing its activities and its Programme.

The General Secretariat would like to inform Member States that these applications are included in the draft agenda of the 12th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers taking place in Addis Ababa from 17th February, 1969 and would like to recommend that they be favourably considered.

The General Secretariat seizes this opportunity to renew to the Foreign Ministries of Member States the assurances of its highest consideration.

All Ministries of Foreign Affairs
of Member States.

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**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAINNE**

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CM/249
Annex

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Twelfth Ordinary Session
Addis Ababa, February 1969

ANNEX TO DOCUMENT CM/249

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENEGAL RIPARIAN STATES
(Organisation des Etats Riveranis du
Senegal
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

CM/245
Annex
Appendix I
Dakar

From THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
to
THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
ADDIS ABABA

Mr. Secretary-General,

With reference to your telegram of 11 February 1969 and document CM/162/Rev.1, I have the honour to request that the Organization of the Senegal Riparian States be accorded Observer Status at the OAU, in accordance with Article 15-A (iii) of the above-mentioned document.

This request is based on the identity of views and objectives of our two Organizations. This identity is embodied in the Constitution of the Organization of Senegal Riparian States which specifically refers to the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, both in the third pre-ambular paragraph and in Article I, paragraph 4.

I hope, therefore, that our request will meet with the agreement of the next Council of Ministers of your Organization.

In accordance with the admission procedure and particularly with Article 2 of the provisions relating to OAU Observer Status, I attach hereto the following documents:

- The Constitution of the Organization of Senegal Riparian States as ratified by all the Member States;
- A memorandum describing the activities and programme of the OERS, and indicating its functional structure and the number of its Member States.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ahmed Ould DADDAH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ANNEX TO DOCUMENT CM/249

After the preparation of documents ORG/100/2 and CM/249 the Administrative Secretary General received a request from the Executive Secretary of the Senegal River States Organization (OERS) for O.A.U. observer Status.

The Constitution of this organization explicitly referred to in the O.A.U. Charter, is in pursuance of objectives similar to those of our Organization. Furthermore this request fulfills the conditions stipulated under the provisions governing the O.A.U. observer Status. The Administrative Secretary General would therefore like to recommend to the Council of Ministers the favourable consideration of the OERS request with a view to granting this African Inter-Governmental Organization the O.A.U. observer status in Category B. The Council shall find attached hereto:

Copy of the Constitution of the Senegal River States Organization (OERS)

Copy of the memorandum on the activities and programme of OERS including its structure and functioning.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENEGAL RIPARIAN STATES

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

MEMORANDUM

The aim of this memorandum is to present the Organization of Senegal Riparian States by indicating its functional structure and its main activities. In order to understand the Organization and its objectives, we shall give a brief outline of its background history:

1. Historical background

The Bamako Conference held on 25 and 26 July 1963 and attended by representatives of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, decided to establish an Inter-State Committee for the Development of the Senegal River Basin.

This Committee operated for more than four years and started a number of studies designed to ensure integrated activities in the Senegal River basin.

At the extended inter-ministerial Conference held in Dakar in February 1968, it was decided, in principle, to establish a broader organization which should provide not only for development of the Senegal River basin but also for overall activities in the sub-region.

The Labé Meeting held in the Republic of Guinea in March 1968 laid the foundations of the Organization of Senegal Riparian States.

2. Composition and Operation of the Organization of Senegal Riparian States (OERS)

The Labé Meeting which was attended by the four States of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, decided to establish the Organization of Senegal Riparian States.

The Organization comprises institutions and organs.

A. The Institutions are:

- (a) The Conference of Heads of State which meets in ordinary session once a year and in extraordinary session whenever necessary.

The Conference is chaired by each State in turn, generally in alphabetical order. The chairman currently in office is President Ahmed Sekou TOURE, President of the Republic of Guinea. The Conference of Heads of State lays down^{the} organization's main guidelines and its policy.

- (b) The Council of Ministers is made up of three Ministers from each Member State. It meets at least twice a year in ordinary session and may meet in extraordinary session. The Chairman of the Council is elected for a period of two years. Each Member State in turn, is appointed in alphabetical order.

The present Chairman of the Council of Ministers is Mr. Ould HAIBA, Minister of Planning and Rural Development of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

The task of the Council of Ministers is to promote any action for the implementation of the general policies decided upon by the Heads of State.

- (c) The Inter-Parliamentary Commission is composed of five deputies from each Member State. It meets twice a year. It follows the activities of the Organization and informs the national assemblies of Member States of those activities.

B. Organs of the Organization

The main organ is the Executive Secretariat of the Organization.

The administrative activities of the Organization of Senegal Riparian States are directed by an Executive Secretary who is responsible to the Council of Ministers. The Executive Secretariat comprises:

- An Executive Secretariat proper;
- A General Secretariat for the Development of the Senegal River basin;
- A General Secretariat for Planning and Economic Development;
- A General Secretariat for Educational, Cultural and Social Affairs;

The present Executive Secretary is Mr. Ahmed Ould DADDAH, who is of Mauritanian nationality.

The three Secretaries-General are:

Mr. Robert N'DAW, in charge of the Development of the River Senegal basin;

Mr. BALDE Oumar, in charge of Planning and Economic Development;

Mr. Massamba DIOUF, in charge of Cultural, Educational and Social Affairs.

3. Objectives and activities of the Organization of Senegal Riparian States

A. The objectives of the Organization of Senegal Riparian States are clearly defined in Article 1 of the Organization's Constitution:

- (a) "...to promote mutual understanding and solidarity among member States, in order to create an atmosphere which would be favourable at all times to co-operation and to the maintenance of peaceful and friendly relations among the States;
- (b) to promote the development, economic independence and social progress of Member States through close co-operation, especially by harmonizing the development plans and co-ordinating their efforts with a view to ensuring concerted achievements in the following fields :

Agriculture and stock-breeding;

Education, training and information;

Public health;

Industrial development;

Transport and telecommunications;

Trade;

Legal co-operation and the harmonization of civil and commercial legislation.

- (c) to promote and increase trade, and the free movement of people and goods between the Member States;
- (d) to encourage, in conformity with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the establishment of the West African Regional Grouping with a view to achieving African Unity."

These are the objectives that govern and guide the activities of the Organization.

B. These activities are now developing in three directions.

- (a) First, by continuing the work undertaken by the former Inter-State Committee, the OERS is now carrying out advanced studies in the context of development of the Senegal River basin.

Thus five pre-investment studies are now being carried out and others are being undertaken.

The five advanced studies form an integrated plan for the development of the Senegal River basin. They are:

The study on the upper basin for the rational use of the waters of the River in the upper valley. This project was launched several months ago. Headquarters of the scheme is at Conakry.

The study on regulating the flow of the river by constructing a large dam in the middle valley. This project, which is based on Bamako, has already made it possible to explore several possible sites for dams. At the moment, the two most promising sites are Gouina and Galoiga in Mali.

The study on the navigability of the river and the port, It is a matter of determining obstructions in the river bed and removing them. The construction of a fluvio-maritime port at Saint-Louis is also being considered. The project is based at Saint-Louis, but it is shortly to be transferred to Nouakchott.

Lastly, two agricultural studies are advancing well. These are the hydro-agricultural study and the study on agronomic research. They are based in Saint-Louis.

Further studies are to be undertaken shortly: ~~Industrial studies;~~ studies on geological and mining research and a study on the setting up of central archives, the financing of which is already ensured.

(b) The Secretariat for Planning and Economic Development also has several projects:

It has already made it possible to inter-connect the telex networks of the four capitals of the Organization of Senegal Riparian States, and this arrangement dates from 2 January 1969;

A joint campaign against bovine peripneumonia is to be launched during the next two or three months;

A project for an inter-State coastal shipping line;

A well-advanced project for a multilateral compensation office, which should lead to a Bank for Settlements;

The harmonizing of customs procedures and legislation as well as of procedures relating to the transit and re-export of goods;

The establishment of a coastal radio-relay link between Port-Etienne and Conakry, with a spur to Bamako;

Increased possibilities of trade exchanges between States through the establishment of four industrial projects which would have stood the test of making their full contribution to stimulating economic growth in the sub-region.

(c) Lastly, the General Secretariat for Educational, Cultural and Social Affairs also has an ambitious programme which it has undertaken to carry out:

In the realm of education, the General Secretariat for Educational, Cultural and Social Affairs must ensure:

- (1) that an inventory is made of the training needs and facilities of all States and that the best possible use is made of such facilities;
- (2) Publication of a general educational yearbook of the four States;

- (3) Promotion and co-ordination in training staff at all levels, as well as the organization of joint competitive examinations for the recruitment of secondary school teachers;
- (4) Organization of co-operation among teachers in our different States;
- (5) Organization of inter-State conferences and seminars for the benefit of our teachers;
- (6) The holding of general competitive examinations and the provision of inter-State prizes for certain disciplines;
- (7) The institution of an artistic and sporting fortnight to be held every year in one of the OERS States;
- (8) Publication of an OERS review;
- (9) Education and literacy courses for the masses, etc...

This implies the setting up of all kinds of institutes and schools, such as:

- A Scientific Research Centre;
- A centre for Research and Educational Documentation;
- An advanced Teacher Training School for Technical Education;
- A school for advanced Statistical Training;
- A school for advanced Woods and Forestry Training;
- Integrated Tourist itineraries;
- An inter-State Film Institute;
- Facilities for publishing textbooks and for the joint production of school equipment;
- An OERS Library, etc...

In the field of public health, the General Secretariat is studying ways and means of ensuring effective co-operation in:

- (1) Control of certain major endemic diseases, where the centres of infection lie on both sides of our frontiers (onchocercosis, endemic syphilis, trypanosomiasis, etc., etc.);
- (2) Negotiating co-operation agreements with international organizations (WHO, UNICEF, FAO, OCCGE⁺ etc.);

+ Organization for co-ordination and co-operation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases in Central Africa.

- (3) Training medical and para-medical personnel;
- (4) Providing pharmaceuticals;
- (5) Ensuring pharmacological research in an Institute of
Pharmacopoeia and traditional medicine, etc.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENEGAL
RIPARIAN STATES

CONSTITUTION

The Heads of State and Government of the Senegal Riparian States,

CONSIDERING the brotherly bounds, common culture and civilization that unite the peoples of the Senegal Riparian States, and their common aspirations to peace, progress and democracy,

DESIROUS of expressing their common will to maintain and develop close co-operation and friendly relations between their States, based on complete equality and respect for their sovereignty and for their respective basic interests,

IN CONFORMITY with the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter, and faithful to the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

DETERMINED to promote and intensify economic co-operation and trade, and ^{to} persevere in their common efforts to achieve economic, cultural and social development in order to bring about a harmonized regional development and the strengthening of their countries' independence,

RESOLVED to establish and maintain between their States conditions favourable to the achievement of these objectives and, to this end, to overcome all obstacles,

AWARE of the need to co-ordinate and harmonize, with this objective, their development policies in the economic, social and cultural fields and to direct them to the fullest possible extent towards common achievements,

CONVINCED of the need to establish initially sub-regional and then regional, economic groupings as an objective and basically realistic approach to African Unity,

CONSIDERING ~~the resolution adopted~~ by the Conference of Heads of the Senegal Riparian States, held at Nouakchott from 12 to 13 November, 1965, concerning the setting up of a Regional sub-group, the Heads of State and Government,

HAVE AGREED to establish an inter-state body called "The Organization of Senegal Riparian States", whose constitution is governed by the following provisions:-

CHAPTER I

OBJECTIVES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SENEGAL RIPARIAN STATES (OERS)

ARTICLE I:

The Organization of Senegal Riparian States shall comprise:

- The Republic of Guinea;
- The Republic of Mali;
- The Islamic Republic of Mauritania;
- The Republic of Senegal;

and its aims shall include:

- Encouraging the development, economic independence and social progress of Member States through far-reaching co-operation, especially through the harmonization of their development plans and co-ordination of their efforts to achieve successful and concerted results in the following fields:
 - Agriculture and stock-breeding;
 - Education, training and information;
 - Public health;
 - Industrial development;
 - Transport and telecommunications;
 - Trade and commerce;

- Legal co-operation and harmonization of civil and commercial legislation.
- Promoting and increasing trade and commerce and the movement of persons and goods between the Member States;
- Encouraging in conformity with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the establishment of the West African Regional Grouping of States, with a view to achieving African Unity.

ARTICLE 2:

In order to achieve the afore-mentioned objectives, the governments of the Member States of the OERS shall solemnly bind themselves to undertake joint appropriate action to solve the problems posed by present systems of trade, education, the movement of goods and settlement of persons in the Member States.

ARTICLE 3:

In the absence of a common monetary area and of free convertibility of their currencies, the governments of the Member States shall undertake to facilitate inter-State payments as a means to develop trade and commerce between Member States.

ARTICLE 4:

The Governments of the Member States of the O.E.R.S. shall pledge themselves to harmonize and bring closer together their systems of education, with a view to standardizing disciplines, programmes, and levels of recruitment, and to establish equivalence between the degrees and diplomas awarded by the Institutions of members of the Regional Sub-group.

ARTICLE 5:

The Governments of the Member States of the Regional Sub-group shall pledge themselves to conclude a multi-national convention on settlement.

CHAPTER II

ORGANS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENEGAL RIPARIAN
STATES:

Article 6:

The organs of the OERS shall be:

- The Conference of Heads of State and Government;
- The Council of Ministers;
- The Inter-Parliamentary Commission.

The OERS organs subordinate to the Council of Ministers are:

- Executive Secretariat of the OERS;
- The General Secretariat for the Development of the Senegal River Basin;
- The General Secretariat for Planning and Development;
- The General Secretariat for Education and Cultural and Social Affairs;

and all other organs the establishment of which may be deemed necessary for attaining the objectives of the OERS.

SECTION I: THE CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

Article 7:

The Conference of Heads of State and Government shall be the supreme authority of the Organization of Senegal Riparian States.

Article 8:

The Conference shall define the policy of co-operation and development of the OERS. It shall make decisions concerning the general economic policy of the OERS and all decisions appropriate to that level.

It shall examine and approve the recommendations of the Council of Ministers in accordance with the provisions of its Rules of Procedure.

Article 9:

The Conference shall meet in an Ordinary Session once a year, and in Extraordinary Session whenever this is necessary. It shall be convened by the President of the OERS currently holding office.

Article 10:

Each Member State shall have one vote.

Article 11:

The Conference shall reach its decisions by the unanimous vote of its members.

Article 12:

The decisions reached by the Conference shall be binding on all the Member States which shall undertake to ensure their implementation.

Article 13:

The Conference shall establish and adopt its Rules of Procedure and shall approve those of the other institutions.

SECTION 2: THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS:

The OERS Council of Ministers shall be composed of members of the governments of Member States, or of Plenipotentiaries appointed by the Governments of Member States, having the rank and prerogatives of Ministers on the basis of three members for each State.

The Council shall meet in ordinary session twice a year. One of these sessions shall precede the ordinary session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government.

Should all the OERS Members give their agreement, the Council shall meet in Extraordinary Session at the request of a Member State. It shall be convened by the chairman currently holding office.

The agenda of an extraordinary session shall, in principle, include only those questions for which it shall have been convened.

Article 15:

The main role of the Council shall be to formulate recommendations and supervise their implementation.

In accordance with the general policy defined by the Conference of Heads of State and Government, the Council shall be responsible for promoting all actions taken to attain the objectives set forth in articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Constitution.

In the accomplishment of its tasks, it shall be assisted by the technical and economic organs mentioned in Article 6.

Article 16:

The Council shall draft and propose general policy measures to promote the development and co-operation of OERS Member States.

Article 17:

The Council of Ministers shall be responsible to the Conference of Heads of State and Government.

It shall prepare the sessions of the Conference of Heads of State and Government. It shall take cognizance of any matter referred to it by the Conference, and shall implement policies to promote co-operation in the economic, financial, educational, cultural and social fields in accordance with the general policy laid down by the Conference of Heads of State and Government, in the spirit of the fundamental objectives set out in chapter I, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Constitution.

Article 18:

The Council shall take decisions unanimously.

SESSION 3: INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONArticle 19:

The OERS Inter-Parliamentary Commission shall comprise five deputies from each Member State. It shall follow up and report on OERS activities to the National Assemblies of Member States. It shall enjoy an advisory capacity vis-a-vis the OERS Council of Ministers.

It shall be convened twice a year by its current chairman.

SESSION 4: ORGANS OF THE OERSArticle 20:

OERS shall have an Executive Secretariat with headquarters in Dakar (Republic of Senegal).

Article 21:

The Organs of the OERS shall be responsible to an Executive Secretary.

Article 22:

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the administrative operation of the OERS, subject to the authority of the OERS President in office. He shall follow up the activities of the General Secretariats and co-ordinate their work. He shall be responsible for the general budget of the Organization.

Article 23:

The General Secretariat of the Senegal River basin development scheme shall be directed by a Secretary-General responsible for promoting and co-ordinating studies on the development of the Senegal River basin, and work in connexion with that development, in conformity with International Convention of 26 July, 1963, on the development of the Senegal River basin and with the International Convention of 6 February, 1964 on the Senegal River Statute.

In accordance with Amendments to the above-mentioned international conventions, the OERS Council of Ministers shall replace the Inter-States Committee for the Development of the Senegal River basin.

Article 24:

The General Secretariat for Planning and Development shall be headed by a Secretary-General responsible for studies on the harmonization and co-ordination of national development of appropriate programmes of co-operation and for the implementation of such programmes.

Article 25:

The General Secretariat for Educational, Social and Cultural affairs shall be headed by a Secretary-General in charge of studies on the harmonization and co-ordination of educational, cultural and social affairs, the preparation of appropriate co-operation programmes and their implementation.

Article 26:

The Executive Secretary, the Secretaries-General shall be appointed for a period of three years by the Council of Ministers. The same conditions shall apply when their terms of office expire.

Article 27:

The Secretaries-General shall be subordinate to the Executive Secretary, who shall be responsible to the Council of Ministers. Each Secretary-General shall be responsible for the implementation of his part of the programmes assigned to the Executive Secretariat by the Council of Ministers. Each Secretary-General shall be accountable as holding the secondary responsibility, for that part of the budget which relates to his field of activities.

CHAPTER III - THE BUDGETArticle 28:

The budgets of the institutions and organs of the OERS shall be prepared by the Executive Secretary and the Secretaries-General of the OERS. They shall be approved by the Council of Ministers.

Article 29:

The budgets shall be financed through contributions from Member States assessed by the Conference of Heads of State and Government on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers.

Member States shall undertake to pay their contributions within the time-limits specified.

CHAPTER IV - STAFFArticle 30:

The staff of the organs belonging to the organization shall be recruited without distinction whatsoever of sex, religion or nationality. Preference shall be given to African nationals from the Senegal Riparian States.

Article 31:

Special Rules of Procedure of the Council of Ministers shall define in detail the rights and duties of the staff serving in the OERS organs.

CHAPTER V - MISCELLANEOUSPROVISIONSArticle 32:

The present Constitution shall be ratified or approved by the Signatory States in conformity with their constitutional procedure.

Article 33:

The instruments of ratification or approval shall be deposited with the Government of the Republic of Senegal, which shall notify the other signatory States that these have been deposited.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article 34:

This Constitution shall enter into force after ratification or approval by all the signatory States.

INTERPRETATION

Article 35:

Any dispute arising between Member States as a result of the interpretation or the implementation of the present Constitution shall be settled through negotiation. Should this fail, the dispute shall be brought before the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration of the Organization of African Unity.

AMENDMENTS AND REVISION

Article 36

This Constitution may be amended or revised by the Conference of Heads of State and Government on the written request of a Member State through the President in office of the OERS.

Article 37:

Amendments and revision shall take effect only after ratification or approval by all Member States.

WITHDRAWAL FROM MEMBERSHIP

Article 38:

Any Member State wishing to withdraw from the Organization shall inform the Conference of Heads of State and Government in writing through the President, who shall immediately notify the other Member States.

The present Constitution shall cease to apply to such Member States one year after the date of notification, without prejudice to its prior obligations.

In witness whereof, We, the Heads of State and Government of the Senegal Riparian States, have signed this Agreement.

Made in Labe on 24 March, 1968.

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MALI

AHMED SEKOU TOURE

MODIBO KEITA

FOR THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF
MAURITANIA

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

MOKTAR OULD DADDAH

LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR



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ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
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CM/249/Add.1

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Twelfth Ordinary Session

Addis Ababa - February 1969

APPLICATION FOR OBSERVER STATUS-BY
THE ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN
CULTURAL SOCIETY

=====



The Society of African Culture Application
for an Observer Status

Young International Organizations such as the O.A.U. often could benefit a great deal from the experience of other older international organizations, especially those whose objectives are, in some ways, similar to the noble ones of the Organization of African Unity.

Thus a cordial relation with the society of African culture which has had some years of experience in African cultural matters, and which has expressed its willingness to place its long experience at the disposal of the OAU, could be of some help from time to time to the Culture Department of the Organization of African Unity.

Therefore its application to enjoy the privilege of an observer so as to enable it to have a closer formal relation with the Organization of African Unity should be examined carefully by the Council. Its statutes as well as a memorandum describing its activity are attached herewith also for the Council's careful study and subsequent recommendation for necessary action.

SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE CULTURE
(PRESENCE AFRICAINE)

Paris, November 12, 1968.

Mr. DIALLO TELLI
Director General of the
Organization of African Unity
ADDIS ABABA
(Ethiopia)

Mr. Secretary General,

Following our letter of the 9-10-68, we have the honour to apply to the OAU for observer status for our organization.

In compliance with Article II of the OAU document instituting the observer status we enclose herewith:

- a) the Statutes of the S.A.C.
- b) A memorandum describing the activities of our Organization.

A non-governmental organization under category "A" having relations of consultation and association with UNESCO, the Société Africaine de Culture enjoys the same relations with the UN and ECOSOC.

We wish to put our long experience at the service of the OAU and would like to know in which way our collaboration could form the basis of an agreement of co-operation between the OAU and SAC, in conformity with the provisions of article 6 of the above-mentioned document CM/162/Rev.I

While hoping for a favourable reply to our application and thanking you in anticipation, kindly accept, Mr. Secretary General, the assurance of our highest consideration.

(Signed)
Alioune Diop

documents enclosed: 2

STATUTES OF THE SOCIETY OF AFRICAN CULTURE

PREAMBLE

One of the conclusions to be drawn from the work and debates of the First World Conference of Negro Writers and Artists is the awareness of the imperious necessity to organise ourselves and our cultural action so that:

- a) our cultures be first interpreted by ourselves
- b) they express simultaneously our inner life and their own universal calling.

Each day since the last World War, more cruelly precise evidence has been forced upon that culture acts upon the spirit and destiny of peoples according to the use they make of it, or to the direction given to it by authority. Through culture, the moral balance of a community or individual can be destroyed, as faith in mankind and optimism about the universe can be strengthened.

Thus is one of the reasons that led European men of culture to establish the European Society of Culture, the idea of which is most auspicious: to safeguard the free dialogue between men of all origins, political systems, creeds and races. This Society, however, was not sufficiently able to assume the task of posing and resolving problems specific to Negro cultures and therefore there is need to have an original organisation.

Our aim is not only to favour encounters and collaboration between men of every philosophical, political and spiritual tendency in the cultural field, but also to help Western culture fill the gaps and sweep away prejudices which, in effect, limit its nation of the universe. Above all, we must take our people articulates who are greatly menaced by isolation, silence and powelessness.

In Europe, among peoples whose techniques and institutions have been tested and modernised over a long period, it has been seen to what extent certain political systems endangered human lives, conscience and culture. In the face of Western Powers, one can understand the grave dangers to which people are exposed whose civilisations are either unprotected or dominated by a foreign culture.

All these reasons, the lively faith we have in ourselves and the deep sense of our own particular responsibilities in these grave historical times lead us to fully assume our mission as men of culture of the Negro World.

Our aims are:

- A) to affirm, defend and enrich our national cultures.
- B) to decide the sense of events and cultural works in the world according to their bearing on our life and destiny.
- C) to bring about an increasing awareness of our responsibilities as men of culture in relation to our own national cultures and culture in general.

The society, moreover, proposes to promote respect for the Rights of Man as defined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man. It will coordinate its activities with governments and non-governmental bodies to implement the spirit behind these declarations in the world in general and Africa in particular.

It will work for equal economic rights of all individuals, irrespective of.... and religion.

With these objects, the SOCIETY OF AFRICAN CULTURE has established itself as the international culture association of Negro Peoples.

I -- AIMS

Article 1 - The aim of the SOCIETY OF AFRICAN CULTURE is to unite by bonds of solidarity and friendship, the men of culture and the Negro world.

Article 2 - These men, conscious of their mission, will :

- a) create or approve, in the present crisis, the conditions necessary to make their own cultures flourish in the Independent African Countries and among Negro people in other countries.
- b) Co-operate in the development and purification of universal culture.

II -- MEMBERSHIP AND SECTIONS

A -- MEMBERSHIP

- a) Article 3 - all Negro men of culture may become active members of the Society
- b) all men of culture interested in the Negro World may become associate members.
- c) There will be no ideological or religious discrimination in the recruitment of members.

- d) Members undertake to uphold the aims of the Society to the best of their ability, their cultural activity general comportment and collaboration in public by expressing the opinions of the Society and strengthening its esteem in the public eye to enable to carry out its plans.

Article 4 - Active Members

- a) Applications will be submitted to the Executive Council either by National Sections or directly by individuals living in places where no National Sections exist. Individuals may also apply when their National Section has not admitted them. These people will be known as International Active Members.
- b) Membership will be forfeit when resignations are submitted with reasons or when individuals are excluded by the Executive Council.

Article 5 - Associate Members

- a) No negro can be an Associate Member
- b) Applications must be made through National Sections.
- c) Candidates will be subject to conditions of recruitments and standards of responsibility and competence as laid down by National Sections. They will not be elected or have voting rights.
- d) Associate Members have no rights of attendance, taking the floor or voting at International General Assemblies. They may, however, be invited to International Congresses and apply to the Executive Council to have scientific papers read to the Congress.

B - NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL SECTIONS

Article 6 - Members whose candidatures have been approved by the Executive Council and who live in the same country constitute a National Section.

This Section is autonomous for purposes of recruitment and international organisation.

Article 7 - The President of the Section is responsible to the Executive Council and will submit a report of activities during the three months preceding the General Assembly.

Article 8 - International Active Members are attached to the Paris Section and may not create another National Section.

III - ORGANS OF THE SOCIETY

A - GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Article 9 - The General Assembly is the chief organ of the Society.

Article 10 - Meetings

The General Assembly of members meets in ordinary session every two years at a place and time proposed by the preceding Assembly at the Executive Council.

An Extraordinary Session may be called by the two-thirds of the total membership or by the Bureau.

Article 11 - Votes

- a) Active Members vote by National Sections. Protectorates Departments, Colonies and Territories in Africa or the Antilles have one vote each, as do independent nations.
- b) Decisions are taken by simple majority except those which have previously been decided other wise.
- c) At the beginning of the session, the Assembly will decide its internal organisation (Order of the Day, Language to be used, etc...)
- d) The Assembly may only vote on questions shown on the Order Paper.
- e) Refusal of admission and exclusion by the Executive Council can be appealed against in front of the Assembly but can only be reversed by a two-thirds majority.

Article 12 - Tasks

The Assembly will hear Reports given by the President, Secretary-General and Treasurer.

Article 13 - The Assembly will elect an Executive Council of 65 Members.

B - EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Article 14 - The Council is elected for six years and members are eligible for re-election. Places falling vacant may be filled by co-option. Co-opted Members must be confirmed by the ensuing Assembly.

Article 15 - Votes

The Council takes its decision by a two-thirds majority. Postal Voting is permitted.

Article 16 - Tasks

- a) The Council approves or rejects applications for membership.
- b) The Council carries out decisions and recommendations made by the Assembly and is responsible to it.

Article 17 - The Council, meeting in full session, delegates its powers to an Executive Committee formed by a total of fifteen members resident in the town where the Society of African Culture has its headquarters. The Committee will act for the Council when the latter is not in session.

Article 18 - The Council elects its President, seven Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General and the Treasurer, who form the Bureau.

C - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Article 19 - The Committee is the organ of the Executive Council and is elected for six years by the latter. It renders a report of its activities and is responsible to the Council.

D - BUREAU

Article 20 - The Bureau is formed by the President, Vice-President the Secretary-General and Treasurer who are elected for six years by the Council.

Article 21 - The President and Vice-Presidents

If the President resigns, a new President will be elected during the ensuing Assembly. In the interim, he will be replaced by a Vice President designated by the Council.

Article 22 - The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice President presides over the Assemblies is charged by the Executive Council to represent the Society at other international or national organisations.

Article 23 - During the Assembly, The President, having received reports from Sections aided by the Council and Secretary-General, presents his report of the Society's activities during the preceding period and outlines the Society's future programme.

Article 24 - The Secretary-General

The Secretary-General is the Society's legal representative.

Article 25 - With the aid of the Council, he presents a general report on "the Present Conditions of Culture in the Negro World". This report highlights actions and events considered worthy of determining new cultural or general trends because of their relative importance.

Article 26 - ~~He carries out the decisions of the General Assembly Executive Council and Executive Committee and submits any important decision he has to take, to the Committee.~~

Article 27 - ~~Through him, the Bureau arranges the Order Papers of Assemblies. These must show all subjects proposed in writing by at least one-fifth of the members.~~

Article 28 - The Treasurer

The Treasurer maintains the Society's accounts, receives subscriptions and presents a Financial Report to the Assemblies.

IV - TASKS OF THE SOCIETY

Article 29 - Tasks are set during the course of ordinary Assemblies. The Society at all times undertakes to ensure that ordinary Assemblies will be run in accordance with the Statutes.

Article 30 Following the Assembly, the Society holds a Congress on a subject proposed by the Executive Council, during which reports will be presented by members and Negroes who are not members, but have been invited to do so by the Council.

Article 31 - During the Assembly, where possible in a town representative of Negro culture, members of the Society living in the town will organise exhibitions, plays and film shows, etc... which will awaken in us an even deeper sense of our mission as men of Negro culture in the face of our own people and the world.

V - HEADQUARTERS

Article 32 - The society's Headquarters are established in Paris at offices of the review "Présence Africaine" which is the Society's official organ and provisionally situated at 42, rue Descartes, Paris 5ème.

Article 33 - French and English are the official languages. In the case of dispute, the French text is to be taken as read.

VI - FINANCES

Article 34 - The Society is financed by member's contributions, authorised grants and private gifts.

Article 35 - a) Subscriptions are determined by and payable to Sections

b) In agreement with the Executive Council each Section determines an International Subscription Rate which cannot be less than 25% of the National rate. This sum is deducted from national subscriptions and forwarded to the society's Treasurer.

- c) ~~Members living in countries which do not yet have~~
a National Section will forward a subscription to ~~the~~ Treasurer,
the rate of which is determined by the Council.
- d) ~~Each National Section must provide for the distribution~~
of ~~"Présence Africaine"~~ and contribute to its cost in ~~agreement~~
with the Council.

VII - FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 36 - ~~Any modification of the Statutes can only be discussed~~
if shown on the Assembly's Order Paper and can only
be decided by a two-thirds majority of the members present,
provided that the votes cast are not less than half
of the registered membership.

Article 37 - The dissolution of the Society can only be pronounced
in General Assembly but a three-quarters majority of the
members present, provided that the votes cast are not
less than half of the registered membership.

Article 38 - Following liquidation, the Bureau guarantees that all
assets remaining after expenses have been met will be
given to African charitable societies.

The establishment of THE SOCIETY OF AFRICAN CULTURE has
been authorised by a decree of the Minister of the Interior dated
the 9th March 1967 and published in the "Journal Officiel" on the 6th
April 1957.

~~Extract from UNESCO Document~~

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Annex 116

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SOCIETY OF AFRICAN CULTURE (A)

42 rue Descartes, Paris 5e

1. Geographical extension

The Society of African Culture (SAC) is composed of Negro cultural leaders (active members) and of men of culture interested in the Negro world (associate members). It has national sections in thirty-three countries and territories: Africa (24), Arab States (1), Europe (5), Latin America and the Caribbean (2), North America (1). (New members in six countries since 1961).

2. Aims and purposes

The aims of the Society of African Culture, which was founded in 1965, are to unite by bonds of solidarity and friendship the men of culture of the Negro world with a view to (a) creating or promoting, during the present crisis, the conditions necessary for the flowering of their own cultures in the independent African States and among the Negro peoples of other countries; and (b) co-operation in the development and invigoration of world culture.

3. Relations with UNESCO and other international institutions

On the Register of the United Nations Secretary-General.

4. Contribution to UNESCO's activities

Consultative arrangements since 1958. Category B since 1 January 1962 (60 EX). Category A since 11 June 1963 (65 EX).

~~Since its foundation, the Society of African Culture has~~
~~kept in regular touch with UNESCO and provided it with valuable~~
information on African cultural life.

(a) The SAC has sent experts to several meetings organized by UNESCO. It is a member of the Permanent Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations co-operating with UNESCO.

A survey was conducted by the SAC, under contact, on the present position of the African man of culture, who is, on the one hand, subjected to Western influences but, on the other, is becoming alive to his own original African culture.

(b) The SAC organized in Paris, in 1956, and in Rome, in 1959, an international Congress of Negro Writers and Artists. It prepared a symposium on the history of religions, which was held at Abidjean in 1961. It collaborated with the G. Gini Foundation in the preparation for an international conference on African humanism.

(c) The SAC has regularly communicated its comments and opinions on UNESCO's draft programmes. It has also expressed its views on questions such as discrimination in education, the campaign against illiteracy, international exchanges, and new possibilities of exercising the right in cultural life.

(d) The SAC collaborates with the African National Commissions for UNESCO.

(e) It was represented by an observer at the various sessions of the General Conference of UNESCO. It was also represented at the Conference of African States on the Development of Higher Education in Africa, Addis Ababa, 1961; the Meeting of Experts on the Adaptation of the Secondary School Curriculum in Africa, Tananarive, 1962; the African

Study Meeting on Copyright, Brazzaville, August, 1963; and the ~~Regional Conference of African National Commissions, Kampala, September~~ 1963. Consultations took place between UNESCO and the SAC with a view to the preparation of the First International Congress of Africanists, which was held at Accra in 1962.

In consultation with UNESCO, the SAC will assist in the preparation for the Festival of Negro Arts, which will be held at Dakar 1965.

A representative of the SAC was elected Chairman of the Working Party of Non-Governmental Organizations on the "Extension of International Collaboration in Education, Science and Culture in the Countries of Africa".

SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE CULTURE
(PRESENCE AFRICAINE)

42, Rue Descartes
PARIS Ve

A FEW ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE AFRICAN CULTURAL SOCIETY

CONGRESSES

- First Congress of Black writers and Artists

(Paris -- Sorbonne, September 19-22, 1956)

Special issues in French and English

("The Crisis of the Black African Culture")

- Second Congress of Black writers and Artists

(Rome, March 26-April 1, 1959)

Special issues in French and English

("Unity of Black African Cultures")

- First International Congress of Africanists

(Accra, Ghana) December 11-18, 1962)

As an active member of the Organising Committee, the African Cultural Society participated in this Congress.

- International Congress on Economic Sanctions against South Africa

(London, April 14-17, 1964)

The African Cultural Society participated in this Congress as a co-organiser.

SYMPOSIA

- Symposia on Under-Development

(Peoples of Bandung and Under-Development)

Paris, June 30, 1958.

~~Official birth of the African Cultural Society,~~

March 9, 1957

Symposium on Under-Development

(Under-Development problems in Africa)

Paris, April 1959

These two symposia formed the subject of special issues of "PRESENCE AFRICAINE"

- Scientific Symposium

(on scientific and technical research and African development)

Abidjan, Dakar, December 14-20, 1959

The works of this symposium were the subject of a special issue of "PRESENCE AFRICAINE"

- Symposium: "Meeting of Black African and Western men of Culture for better mutual understanding"

Rome, February 22-24, 1960. Symposium organised by the European Cultural Society in which the African Cultural Society participated.

- Symposium on Religion

("Contribution of religion to the expression of the African personality")

Abidjan, April 5-12, 1961

Works for a special issue of "PRESENCE AFRICAINE"
(Following this symposium, the establishment of an Institute for the study of traditional African Religion and Humanism was envisaged)

- Symposium "Spirit of African Humanism"

Venice September 6-9, 1961, collaborator with the Giorgio Cini Foundation.

- Symposium: "African Personality in Catholic life"

(Symposium organised in Rome in May, 1962 by the African Cultural Society on the eve of the Second Vatican Council).

Special issue published by PRESENCE AFRICAINE

"Contribution of the African Personality to the vitality of Catholicism".

- Symposium: Introduction of economic education in African school syllabuses"

Paris, October 20-21, 1962

After this symposium "PRESENCE AFRICAINE"

published a manual: "First notions of Economic Science"

by Martin RAMANOELINA intended for classes of "troisième" in African Secondary Schools.

- Symposium: "From African Customary Law to Modern Law"

Venice, October 3-6, 1963, in collaboration with the Giorgio Cini Foundation.

- Pre-symposium on African History

Paris, October 12-13, 1963.

(Preparation of an International symposium on African History)

LECTURES

Since its establishment in 1947, "PRESENCE AFRICAINE" has organised a series of cultural lectures from time to time. The importance of these has steadily increased, succeeding in implanting the need for dialogue between the West and Africa. The Birth of the African Cultural Society in 1957 gave new impetus to this search for talks. Lecturers from the African Cultural Society ("PRESENCE AFRICAINE") are in demand in all intellectual circles of Europe (including USSR), The Americas and Africa. All present day problems regarding Africa (both independent and dependent) are broached at these lectures given by members of the African Cultural Society team

("PRESENCE AFRICAINE") who have formed a club since 1961, the "PRESENCE AFRICAINE Club" where weekly talks bring together English-speaking and French-speaking Africa intellectuals.

AFRICAN BOOK DAY

- In 1956, during the First Congress of Black Writers and Artists, there was a big African Book Day at the Hall of the Sociétés Savantes, Paris.
- Another African Book Day at the Palais de la Mutualité Paris, in which a large number of black intellectuals took part.
- In 1960, grand artistic gala under the patronage of the African Cultural Society (to mark the solemn entry of the Third World into UNESCO) followed by an African Book Day.
- In 1961, Signing of African Books on the occasion of the inauguration of works by "Friends of Presence Africaine" in Brussels.
- Another dozen of African Book Days were organised at the University Centres of Montpellier, Lille, Grenoble, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Lyon Louvain, etc...
- In 1963, in Rome, a grand African Book Day, on the occasion establishing the "Aimici Italiani di Presence Africaine" Association.
- Other African Book Days have been organised in Dakar, Niamey, Cotonou, etc... in collaboration with the Ministries of National Education .



ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE S.A.C

Addendum

SYMPOSIA

- Symposium on: "Black African Culture and its cinematographic expressions"
(Genoa, January 21-30, 1965) in collaboration with the
"Columbianum" and UNESCO

- Symposium on: "Function and Meaning of Negro Art in the life of the people
and for the People"
(Dakar March 30 - April 8, 1966 within the framework of
the First World Festival of Negro Art)

- Afro-Scandinavian Symposium: "African Humanism-Scandinavian Culture:
A Discussion" (Copenhagen, August 13-23, 1967)

X
X X

SEMINARS

- Seminar on: " Sources and conditions of the development of African
Authority in international cultural life".
(Paris, February 5-6, 1966)

- Seminar : " Elite and People in Black Africa"
(Paris, July 1-2, 1967)

X
X X

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS

- Round table on: "The civilisation of the Universal", by René Maheu

- Round Table on: "Education in Black Africa" centred around the book
by Abdou Moumouni: "Education in Africa"
- Round table on the encyclical "Populorum Progressio" of Paul VI.
Round table on African Languages
Round table on Medicine in Black Africa
(the results of round table discussions marked with an asterisk
have been published in the PRESENCE AFRICAINE Review)

X X X

- Bilingual prototype guide (French and English) of Black African
literature (UNESCO Contract 1967).

X X X

- Sociological Survey on "The Cultural Dynamism of African communities".

X X X

- African Cultural Centres:
- Creation of an African Cultural Centre in Dakar (1968)

X X X

-FESTIVALS

- First World Festival of Negro Art (cultural direction).
(Dakar April - 24, 1966)

X X X

**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

SECRETARIAT

P. O. Box 3243

ADDIS ABABA

**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAIN**

SECRETARIAT

B. P. 3243

CM/249/Add.2

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
TWELFTH ORDINARY SESSION
Algiers, November 1968

APPLICATION FOR OBSERVERS
STATUS BY THE PAN-AFRICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT



PAN-AFRICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

General Secretariat

Plateau Sauliere

P.O.Box 72

ALGIERS

Algiers, 4th November 1968

The Secretary General of the Organization
of African Unity.

Subject: Application for Observer Status for the Pan-african Youth Movement

Your Excellency,

On the 13th September 1968 we sent a letter entreating the Organization of African Unity to kindly grant observer status to the Pan-african Youth Movement (P.Y.M). We handed in this request to Mr. Alfa Diallo of Conakry-Guinea, who kindly undertook to present it at the Palais des Nations.

We have the honour, Mr. Secretary General, to renew this application to the OAU and would like to point out here the importance we attach to the observer status, not only because we share the same objectives, but also because the P.Y.M is convinced that the achievement of these objectives much depends on the role the conscious youth plays within the OAU.

Furthermore, we have the honour to acquaint you with the composition of the General Secretariat of our movement:

- Comrades K. NGOMBALE-MWIRU- Secretary-General - Tanzania
- KHER SALHI - Information, Press & documents officer-Algeria
- MOHAMED LAMINE KOUYATE-PYM Finance Officer - Mali
- BABA GANGUE-Head of Central Administration of the P.Y.M -
Senegal
- HEINEKEN PESTANA ELISA- Officer liasing between the
Independence Movements of Africa - Guinea-Bissao.

Please find attached hereto the constitution rules of procedure the charter and the program of activities of the P.Y.M.

Kindly accept, Your Excellency, the expression of our respectful regards.

The Secretary General

signed

K. NGOMBALE-MWIRU

Dear Sir,

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th January 1969 to the Organization of African Unity.

As you have said, the African Convention on Human Rights was drawn up for the first time in Lagos in January 1961, when the Organization of African Unity had not yet been set up.

At the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa in May 1963 during which the Organization of African Unity was instituted, the Human Rights question was discussed, particularly its most elementary aspects pertaining to freedom and free self-determination. This is why the OAU has included in its program, as priority objectives, the elimination of all forms of domination from the continents, especially those which most flagrantly violate basic Human Rights, namely, neo-colonialism and racism. This idea has been defended in all meetings which the Organization has been attending since its inception.

No decision has so far been taken by the Organization of African Unity concerning an African Convention on Human Rights.

Thus, as far as we know no such Convention has been drawn up.

Regretting the inability to furnish you with all the information required, I entrust you to believe in the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Bassirou Barry
Chief Legal Adviser

Mr. Stephen Wood
College of Law
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112
U.S.A.

PANAFRICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

IInd Conference

ALGIERS - Palais des Nations

from 20th to 25th July 1967ORGANS SET UP BY THE IInd CONFERENCE OF THE PANAFRICAN YOUTH MOVEMENTI EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. South Africa (ANC)
2. Algeria
3. Democratic Republic of the Congo
4. Dahomey
5. Guinea
6. Guinea-Bissao (PAIGC)
7. Upper Volta
8. Madagascar
9. Mali
10. Mauritania
11. U.A.R
12. Senegal
13. Zimbabwe (Z.A.P.U.)
14. Tanzania
15. Tunisia

II GENERAL SECRETARIAT:

Tanzania	- Secretary General
Algeria	- 1st Assistant
Mali	- 2nd Assistant
Senegal	- 3rd Assistant
Guinea-Bissao	- 4th Assistant

III P.Y.M. HEADQUARTERS:

The IInd Conference of the Panafrican Youth Movement has unanimously chosen Algiers, capital of Algeria as the Headquarters of the P.Y.M.

PANAFRICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT
PERMANENT SECRETARIAT
122, Rue Didouche Mourad
ALGIERS

CHARTER

PREAMBLE

Emerging progressively from the dark colonial era which has driven her into misery, ignorance and under-development, Africa is ever determined to take her destinies into her own hands. The masses of African Youth, bearers of the noble aspirations of the peoples of Africa, are becoming increasingly conscious of the responsibilities which history bestows upon them down the way to the complete liberation of Africa, the assertion of her personality, and on her onward march towards progress, social justice and unity.

AFRICAN UNITY

African Unity has today become a necessity: the geography of the continent explains it, its history urges it and the demands of its future enforce it. The major motivation of African Unity, justifies its foundation during the struggle against imperialist domination, economic and social under development so characteristic of Africa and the unshakeable will of the African popular masses to be and to remain the masters of their future.

The key word of unity should not be limited to the conquest of political independence. To-day, it has a profound revolutionary content which sets forth as objectives, the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism, the struggle against neo-colonialism (the greatest danger to the democratic revolution of Africa). It has also a social content which finds expression in the awareness of the masses through their will to cooperate to safeguard the independence and eliminate the economic, social and cultural set-backs. It should furthermore find expression in effective solidarity with the peoples not yet independent.

Tribalism, regionalism, superstitions, fetishism, maraboutism, encouraged by the occult powers of neo-colonialism, and maintained by the reactionary must be fought vigorously for, instead of helping to cement national union, only weakens it, thus obstructing the forward march of democratic movements and the real liberation of the peoples of Africa.

The independence of any African people will be constantly threatened so long as the imperialists remain in Africa to exercise their influence irrespective of its form in any part of the continent through bourgeoisies. The present imperialist zones of influence are in reality their bases of aggression against independent and democratic states and the perpetuation of imperialist domination in the dependent countries.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORIENTATION OF AFRICA

Since the sinister Berlin Conference of 1885 during which the European imperialist powers divided Africa which they considered to be the source of cheap raw materials and manpower to be horribly exploited for the development of their industries, more than 240 million Africans have through relentless struggle achieved their sovereignty. Thirty-nine States have been constituted and must jointly build a future, so far as the legitimate and historical aspirations of their people can afford.

In effect, the great chance as well as the high hopes of the young African generations lie in the tangible reality to accomplish the historic mission for the radical elimination of misery, illiteracy, under-nutrition epidemic diseases, effects of colonial and neo-colonial domination and exploitation of the African masses.

This is where Africa refuses to lag behind history, refuses to accept restricted independence and freedom and does not accept other generation of men being sacrificed indefinitely.

This partially free Africa is now expressing herself clearly and does not allow those who, against her will, were made masters of her children and her natural resources to continue to speak on her behalf. She no longer tolerates domineering. She can no longer tolerate the colonial subjugation of one part of the world while the other alone enjoys progress of mankind.

The policy of neo-colonialist agents is gradually failing in Africa since the peoples are becoming increasingly conscious, more and more organized and determined to struggle against any domination even if this is exercised through African groups or powers.

The characteristic of neo-colonialism, unlike classical colonialism, is its acceptance of political independence and its readiness to associate itself with indigenous bourgeoisie (if any) in order to limit the process of development and to uphold its capitalist exploitation on two basic conditions:

- that economic development does not involve strategic industries and change, and thus fail to attain the stage of heavy industries, the basis of radical evolution of any national economy and the essential guarantee for its independence.

- that the social content and the democratic and socialist objectives are removed from the revolution.

In this respect, the objective reality of the African democratic revolution assumes an ambivalent nature, namely the liberation nature and the social nature for the unification of forces fighting with and under the direction of the popular revolutionary masses who are keen on the achieving of national independence and choosing just and progressive society.

AFRICAN CULTURE AND THE MOBILIZATION OF THE MASSES

The re-establishment of Africa for her liberation, based on African civilization made of differences and unity, is now becoming a reality; a civilization which ensures the success of an African personality and brings into reality the original balanced values of brotherhood, solidarity, social justice, progress and peace. In order to attain full maturity, African civilization calls for the resurrection and development of African Culture which is one condition for the transformation of African society on its way to social progress.

It devolves on the African popular masses to lay the scientific dominations of a planned and independent African economy as a guarantee for the success of the democratic revolution. This will be done through active and selfless cooperation and solidarity in the constant fights to unleash energies to the service of the social well-being of Africa and universal peace.

SOLIDARITY OF THE YOUTH WITH THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

For a long time subjected to domination and object and unscrupulous exploitation, Africa is now awake to liberate herself. The colonialism which has now been condemned by facts and history, still exists logically and dialectically in the shameful system of imperialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and racism, the declared enemies of Africa.

The colonialists and the imperialists of yesterday and today, strengthened in their drabotic plans, are now proceeding on to sinister manoeuvres to confuse and divert through the principle of "divide and rule. Africa is giving the answer that she is natured and intends to rise above all attitudes and positions tending to place her behind history. There are no "French Africa", "British Africa", "Spanish Africa", "Portuguese Africa" not even Black Africa or white Africa, there is one and indivisible African Africa which wants to be free and united, determined Africa, confident in the African popular masses, the creators of their history and an Africa which aspires towards democratic and social progress in peace.

The unanimous will which decided the creation of the OAU obliges us to proclaim that the liberty of our continent is indivisible and that the independence of each of our respective countries cannot be separated from that of other countries of Africa and the world. All the vestiges of the former colonial regime must be removed so that there will be an economically independent Africa. The first prerequisite in this direction is solidarity with all form of struggle including the armed struggle being waged by our brothers under Portuguese, British, French and Spanish dominations, especially in Guinea Bissao, Angola, Mozambique, Sao-Tome and Principe against Portuguese colonialism.

Similarly there must be solidarity the struggle in the Indian ocean islands under British and French domination, in Equatorial Guinea, in Riode Oro against Spanish colonialism in French Somali(Djibouti) against French colonialism, in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South-West Africa and Swaziland against racial discrimination and the disqualification of the African by foreign racist minorities.

In Southern Rhodesia, as the British neo-colonialist interest seem treatening by the awakening of the peoples of Africa, there has been an adoption of a most odious racist policy, opposed to all normal and human values and puts the Zimbabwe people in shackles. This renewal of the 1948 plot perpetrated by the same British imperialists in Arab Palestine, is a source of shame to all progressive mankind.

The good-will of the dynamic, lucid, self-denying and courageous masses of the African Youth, imbued with notions of progress over the last twenty years of decolonization in the History of Africa, to achieve unity of Africa, must be strengthened in research for means of development and in their determination to bring the productive forces of the continent to fight themselves to develop its wealth for the progress of African peoples.

THE CONFRONTATION OF THE YOUTH WITH GOVERNMENTS AND CONTINENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The creation of the Organization of African Unity is above all the result of progressive and liberation efforts exerted by the working masses of Africa who have for a long time been denied freedom and progress by the pernicious and obscure forces of neo-colonialism. If the OAU is not to loose its progressive and revolutionary contents and is not to decriote from its historic mission, it should increasingly look for the adherence of democratically organized popular masses within Panafrican organizations, trade-unions, women's groups and youth movements. In this way the true mission of workers, farmers, revolutionary intellectuals and the youth will be set to help strengthen the OAU in the practice of its anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist principles.

Africa, which is a group of under-developed or developing nations, occupies her natural position beside the peoples of Asia and Latin America. The building of an economically viable Africa compellingly calls for the liquidation of the old colonial regime.

This important task compells the African revolutionary and democratic press to militate against the danger of total war by opposing imperialist violence and counter-revolution which brings at its wake political, economic, social cultural and military conditions favourable to revolutionary forces and regimes and to neo-colonialism in the service of imperialist forces.

Such position of the African revolution entrusts the democratic and revolutionary forces of Africa with a decisive role to play in a concerted action with the three continents which are together in the vanguard of the historic struggle for peace, justice and well-being of mankind. The creation of the OSIAAL is the affirmation of this just cause.

THE ROLE OF THE YOUTH IN THE BUILDING OF AN AFRICAN FATHERLAND

The African youth is the future of Africa. Its activities are exercised within the popular masses. It must transcend all attitudes tending to depart from the decisive objectives of African unity.

With these conceptions, the role of African youth organizations is:- to organize rationally all the youths of Africa to implement a progressive program to satisfy the profound and legitimate aspirations of the popular masses.

- to guide the youth consistently and boldly in the struggle against the enemies of their peoples either within or without.

- to take active part in the political education of the masses with a view to encouraging continued development of their political awareness and their will for progress.

- to denounce systematically all anti-popular practices and demand the building of democratic machineries and the establishment of just relations which will liberate the popular masses and enable them to exercise the sovereign attributes of National liberation.

This minimal action compels member organizations of the Panafrikan Youth Movement to show mutual, active and militant solidarity which outshines the scope of the struggle. The African youth and popular masses in each country should: reinforce the movement for the struggle against the presence of military troops in the service of neo-colonialism and against imperialist military bases and for the elimination of imperialist monopolies. The first phase of this struggle calls for the mobilization of those who are likely to be anti-imperialists for the resolute struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and for the frustration of all disguised plans to subjugate. In this respect there is need for the creation of national anti-imperialist fronts. In the second phase, the anti-imperialist forces must exert great efforts to coordinate their activities in the whole of Africa where a two-pronged battle is being waged against colonialism and neo-colonialism: one prong is the anti-imperialist battle waged by the Independent States and the other is the most important battle being fought by the African popular masses.

The prerequisites and exigencies of the struggle converge on the total liberation of Africa in her march towards peace and progress. This is the justification for the existence of youth and popular organizations and of the P.Y.M.

The struggle for complete independence of Africa, the struggle against racism and apartheid involves:

- concrete assistance to recognized national liberation movements fighting for the sovereignty of their peoples.
- systematic condemnation of anything tending to disqualify the African.

The struggle against neo-colonialism and imperialism calls for an independent Africa as a condition for survival, and this includes:

- the condemnation of military pacts tending to maintain unpopular regimes.

- the liquidation of foreign military bases still on African territories.

The strengthening of democratic structures making it possible for the popular masses to develop and assert themselves to realize a strong revolutionary wave destined to rid the African continent of any imperialist influence.

- the denunciation of Panafrikan organization and regional groupings in the pay of imperialism.

- The struggle against neo-colonialism and imperialism should not run counter to, but to constitute the best guarantee for the safeguard, consolidation and the strengthening of Africa.

THE CONFERENCE

PANAFRICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT - P.Y.M.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

122, rue Didouche Mourad

ALGIERS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1: NAME: PANAFRICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT - (P.Y.M.) -

HEADQUARTERS:The Headquarters of the P.Y.M has been established in Algiers by the Conference. It may however transfer it to any other place in Africa.

ARTICLEx2: PRINCIPLES

a) The Panafrican Youth Movement is an organization for the coordination of the various activities of African Youth organizations within it, in conformity with the provisions of Article 4.

b) The Panafrican Youth Movement is a mass Organization subscribing wholly to the general activities of the peoples of Africa struggling for Natinal Independence, social progress and African Unity.

c) By its principles and objectives laid down in its Charter, the Panafrican Youth Movement is primarily opposed to all forms of Colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

ARTICLE 3: The P.Y.M sets itself the following goals:

a) The achievement of real independence and effective unity of Africa.

b) The strengthening of the sense of oneness among the peoples and the youth of Africa.

c) The assertion and defence of African personality.

d) Re-establishment and development of African Culture.

e) Economic, social and cultural development of Africa.

f) Definition of concrete ways and means to achieve its objectives.

g) The recognition and respect for the universal declaration of Human Rights as the basis of its activities.

h) The strengthening and development of solidarity with recognized Liberation Movements.

In order to attain these objectives, the Panafrican Youth Movement must:

1) Facilitate the quest for and the dissemination of information pertaining to the needs and problems of the Youth and encourage their activities.

2) Promote exchange of ideas among the Youth of African countries to help their growth to full maturity.

3) Develop the political awareness of African Youth so that they can assume their full responsibilities in their organizations and in the society in general.

4) Maintain relations with international Organizations with a view to strengthening cooperation towards the achievement of freedom, progress and peace.

ARTICLE 4: MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Youth Movement is open to all African Youth Organizations which support its objectives and satisfy the following requirements:

a) In the countries where Youth Movements merge into one such sole youth bodies will represent their countries.

b) And where there are many Youth Movements and Organizations, they will be affiliated to the P.Y.M.

1) IN THE INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

a) Recognition will be given to coordinating Committees of National Youth Organizations.

b) Where a coordinating Committee does not exist, the P.Y.M shall recognize the representative national youth organizations of a statutory nature.

They shall thus be represented by a common delegation.

2) IN THE COUNTRIES STRUGGLING FOR THEIR LIBERATION

The representatives of Youth Organizations of recognized Liberation movements either within or without.

c) The Secretariat shall record applications for affiliation and submit them for the decision of the Executive Committee. The Conference shall ratify the Executive Committee's decision.

d) No member organization of the Panafrican Youth Movement shall be affiliated to any International Youth Organization.

e) Any country desirous of withdrawing its membership of the P.Y.M shall submit an application to the Secretariat which shall present it for the decision of the Conference.

ARTICLE 5: THE CONFERENCE:

a) The Conference is the supreme body of the Organization. It meets once in two years to decide the general policy and studies reports on general activities and finance.

b) The Conference is composed of representatives from affiliated organizations in conformity with Article 4.

c) Each country shall be represented by maximum of six delegates and shall be entitled to only one vote.

d) Youth and Mass organizations may be invited as observer by the Executive Committee of the P.Y.M.

e) The Conference seeks the wildest possible harmony among its members. However, decision shall be taken by a simple majority vote, except where proposed amendments to the constitution and exclusion of an organization are involved, in which case a two thirds majority is required.

f) Venues and dates of the Conference shall be fixed by the preceding Conference or by the Executive Committee.

g) The rules of procedure and the agenda of the Conference will be drawn up by the Executive Committee, communicated to member organizations 30 days in advance and submitted for the approval of the Conference immediately after its opening.

h) Extra-ordinary meetings of the Conference may be convened:

1) by the Executive Committee.

or 2) on written request to the General Secretariat by at least a half plus one of its members.

All member organizations should be informed officially at least thirty days before the meeting of the Conference.

ARTICLE 6: THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

a) The Executive Committee shall be composed of one member from each country, elected by the Conference for a two-year term of office. No two members of the same country shall be elected.

The number of its members shall be fixed at 15. However member-organization may attend meetings of the Executive Committee if it wishes.

b) The Executive Committee shall meet once in a year. It may meet in extraordinary sessions on written requests of at least a half plus one of its members.

c) The Executive Committee has the power to act on behalf of the Conference in compliance with the recommendations of the Movement. It supervises the enactment of the Conference's decisions.

ARTICLE 7: THE SECRETARIAT

a) The Secretariat is permanent.

It is composed of one Secretary-General and four (4) assistant Secretaries-General, elected by the Conference for a two-year term of office. They are reeligible.

- b) The Secretariat is directed by the Executive Committee.
- 1) to implement the Conference's recommendations and the movement's program of activities.
 - 2) To centralize the Conference's records
 - 3) To collect and disseminate information on the activities of African Youth Movements.

ARTICLE 8: FINANCE

The annual budget of the movement is prepared by the Secretariat and submitted for the approval of the Executive Committee.

- a) The movement draws its funds from :
 - 1) member-organizations' contributions which shall be fixed annually by the Executive Committee.
 - 2) The out-come of the organization's various activities
 - 3) Donations from Governments of Independent countries.
 - 4) Donations from African and Panafrican organizations that share in the aims and objectives of the movement.
- b) The General Secretariat controls the funds of the movement.
- c) The Executive Committee causes the accounts of the movement to be audited every year by a Committee of three selected within and outside the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 9: DISSOLUTION

- a) The Panafrican Youth Movement is constituted for an unlimited period.
- b) It can only be dissolved by three quarters majority vote of its members.
- c) In case of dissolution, the Conference is the only body capable of deciding on the fate of its properties and its previous obligations.

ARTICLE 10: AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Any member-organization wishing to introduce an amendments to the constitution should do so in writing to the Secretariat at least 30 days before the meeting of the Conference.

ARTICLE 11: INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Executive Committæ holds the power to interpret the constitution.

ARTICLE 12:

This Constitution shall enter into force on the 23rd of October 1967.

Made in ALGIERS on the 23rd and 24th days of July 1967.

THE CONFERENCE

PAN-AFRICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT - MPJ
Permanent Secretariat
122, rue Didouche Mourad
ALGIERS

PROGRAMME

PREAMBLE

The Pan-African Youth Movement, a genuine expression of African youth, is basically an anti-colonialist, anti-neo-colonialist and anti-imperialist revolutionary organization.

A vast assembly of African organizations, the Pan-African Youth Movement aims at galvanizing its efforts and fully and effectively playing its role vanguard of progressive forces in Africa. With this in view, the MPJ must, as first priority, insert its action within the wider context of that of the our people for the liberation and unity of the continent.

In fact African youth aspire to liberty and unity. It wishes to concentrate its energies and channel them into one renovating flow. It is up to the MPJ to rationally use this potential force in the service of Africa and to make it an effective means of achieving true independence and of ensuring economic, social and cultural development of the African continent.

The MPJ represents African youth at the international level. In this respect, it reflects and defends the aspirations of African youth at international organizations.

Furthermore its programme of activities and future prospects are based on two basic options:

- a general programme which is the inventory of the overall tasks and preoccupations of African youth in the long and medium terms.
- a minimum programme in the short-term to be carried out by MPJ and member organizations in order to make their action positive and concrete in the immediate future.

A - GENERAL PROGRAMME

1 - Aid and Assistance to Authentic National Liberation Movements

a) MPJ shall make every effort to establish committees of solidarity and support to countries struggling against colonial domination wherever the need arises. These committees shall popularize the struggle of national liberation movements through edition of brochures, articles in the press, radio transmissions - exhibition of photographs - organization of seminars and conferences and the celebration of anniversaries of the institution of the armed struggle in the country under colonial domination.

b) MPJ must inform African and international public opinion of the struggle of authentic national liberation movements through edition of brochures, articles into the press, radio programmes - exhibition of photographs - organization of seminars and conferences and anniversary celebrations of the beginning of the armed struggle in the country under colonial domination.

c) MPJ must send medicine, health equipment, clothing, shoes and school materials.

It must also grant military aid and training of every kind of arms cadres, and volunteers (for authentic liberation movements which so desire).

d) There shall be established commissions on the activities undertaken by colonialists and imperialists in their attempts to remain in Africa. It shall roundly denounce their insidious manouvres to domesticate governments and to subject peoples.

II- INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA

MPJ shall innitiate an extensive information and explanatory campaign directed towards as wide an echelon of youth to inform them of its principles, ideals and activities they must undertake in order to make these an everyday reality. To this end MPJ shall:

- 1 - Edit its own newspaper which shall serve as a link among African Youth Organizations and African youth. This bulletin will enable MPJ explain its stand on various African problems and also will serve as a newspaper for the peoples struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.
- 2 - Contact Governments through its member organizations to inform and invite their participation in its activities.
- 3 - Reach as many young Africans in all the regions of the Continent wherever they may be: universities, schools, factories and farms.
- 4 - Widely circulate all printed matters of MPJ, charter and directives and brochures it might put out.
- 5 - Utilize every media of the spoken and written press (radio and television newsreel) through member organizations in order to make African youth aware of its action.
- 6 - To achieve its objectives, MPJ shall use all the means at its disposal and those that African Governments might wish to give to make its activities succeed.

III - TRAINING

In order to raise the political and cultural levels of African youth, MPJ shall:

a) on the political level

- Establish in the near future a political cadres training school where all African problems shall be dealt with.

- Increase the number of conferences and seminars for all classes of youth on current subjects with a view to promoting the awareness and general mobilizing youth throughout the continent.

b) on the cultural level

- Train cadres and leaders of artistic and cultural troupes sports cadres and cadres for mass education.

IV - ART AND CULTURE

In order to rehabilitate African art and culture for better representation of our personality MPJ shall:

Assist in the re-organization of the school curricula and adaptation to African realities and the requirements of the modern world.

- Organize an African youth festival.
- Organize exchange of cultural troupes and guided tours for young people to the various African countries.
- Set up holiday and work camps for young Africans of the various countries.
- Assist in making sports flourish in Africa.
- Assist in making culture universal by abolishing copy rights.
- Organize and assist in systematic literacy campaigns.
- Establish African cultural centres.
- Set up public libraries.
- Foster and develop the study of national languages.

V - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- MPJ shall strengthen its relations and maintain close relations with all international organizations struggling effectively on order to present a common front against the common enemy, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

- In view of this it shall take part in all international youth manifestations so as to defend the concepts and interests of African youth.

B- MINIMUM PROGRAMME

This is the programme to be immediately carried out by the MPJ on the African level and by member youth organizations at the national level.

1 - INFORMATION

Ensure the **widest** circulation of its watchwords and objectives through the press radio television and any other means at the disposal of MPJ.

- Edit a central newspaper of the MPJ.
- Organization and permanent mobilization of youth around the basic objectives of the MPJ.
- Effective aid and assistance to authentic liberation movements:
 - a) Multilateral and bilateral material and political aid.
 - b) Effective participation in the celebration of solidarity days with the struggling youth and peoples.
 - c) The establishment of inter-African solidarity fund.

4 - Organization on the African level of a pan-African seminar on the young African girl at which problems dealing with her development and participation at all levels in the life and responsibility of MPJ.

5 - Organization of seminars on current problems: development, reform of school curricular art and culture strategy and tactics of the revolutionary liberation struggle etc...

6 - Promote exchange of young people (guided parties, art and sports competitions holiday and work camps).

7- Regular payment of contributions.

8 - Organization at regular intervals of four years of African Youth Festival.

9 - Declaration of 26 April as MPJ day to be celebrated every year in all member countries.

10 - Take into account in the national programmes of activities the general programme of MPJ.

The Conference shall take note of the wish of the Tunisian Youth to welcome the second Festival of African Youth in Tunisia.

FINANCIAL REPORT

A- scrutinizing of the financial report presented by the Secretary General of MPJ has led us to assess the following contributions:

- i - Some member organizations have participated in the fund of support to the host country for the holding of the first conference in April 1962 in Conakry. Our commission welcomes this initiative and hopes that in future such examples will be followed. It therefore, suggests the establishment of a permanent assistance fund to be made up of voluntary contributions.
- ii -With regard to contributions the Conference deplors the fact that:
 - a) Only a very small number of organizations have paid their dues for 1962 and 1963.
 - b) No member organization has paid its for 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 which constitutes a difficulty for MPJ for the period.
- iii- With regard to the executive, the Conference regrets that the General Secretariat has not been provided with the posts of two Assistants.

The resignation of the Assistant Secretary General in charge of finance has undoubtedly made difficulties for the Secretariat.

- iv -- The Conference has appreciated the contribution of J.R.D.A of Guinea to ensure the running of the General Secretariat, and it congratulates that organization warmly.

- v - The Conference has taken note of the JDRA's communication regarding the amount of 2.256.038 Frs, breaking down into 1.556.038 Frs. in convertible currency and 700.000 Frs. Guinean currency as contribution for 1963. After hearing the explanations given concerning the freezing of the sum, the Conference is grateful that this sum is still at the disposal of General Secretariat.

In conclusion of this first, the Conference in congratulating the General Secretariat, has adopted the financial report.

B - FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

In order to establish a new budget for MPJ, the Conference has first of all endeavoured to find all possible financial sources:

i - Annual Contributions

Each member organization shall pay an annual contribution of Ten thousand Algerian Dinars (10.000 DA) in convertible currency.

ii - Voluntary Contributions for the assistance fund.

iii- Gifts and suscriptions from OAU African Governments.

iv - Income from manifestations organized on MPJ's personality, the Conference recommends:

In its concern to maintain and saveguard MPJ's personality, the Conference recommends:

- i - that the General Secretariat and its members be considered as permanent;

- ii - that the General Secretariat benefit from diplomatic priviledges and immunities from the host country;

- iii- that the Executive Committee examine the status of the permanent staff of Pan-African Youth Movement.

III - GENERAL CONCLUSION

The study of the financial report presented by Secretary General leads the Conference to draw the attention to the consequent financial crisis of not paying contributions by the great majority of member organizations. It therefore proposes that in the future payment of the whole contribution be considered as the first duty of each member of our organization. The non-payment of contributions should automatically lead to in respect of the defaulting member sanctions going from privation of the right to vote to final expulsion.

Should a member organization be unable to honour its financial obligations, the Executive Committee shall decide on presentation of the necessary documents of impossibility and could in the event, exempt the organization from payment of its contributions.

Moreover taking into account the lessons learnt from the resignation of holders of responsible posts, the Commission proposes that the Conference adopt a resolution for all organizations elected to the responsible posts to communicate the names of the holders within thirty days after the elections and assume their posts within three months after their appointment.

The Conference congratulates:

- 1 - JDRA of Guinea for its important financial contribution to the movement.
- 2 - UNJS of Senegal for having housed the second Executive Committee of MPJ.
- 3 - JFLN of Algeria for important financial and material contribution to the success of the Preparatory Committee and the Second Pan-African Youth Conference.

THE CONFERENCE.

CM/249/Add.2
Annex VI

PAN-AFRICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT
PERMANENT SECRETARIAT
ALGIERS

RULES OF PROCEDURE

RULES OF PROCEDUREPREAMBLE:

The Pan-African Youth Movement, co-ordinating organ of various African youth organizations, shall carry out its activities entirely within the framework of those of the African peoples struggling for their national independence, social progress and African unity".

To this end, it shall have a flexible structure which will enable it to make its presence felt everywhere and solve problems of the Youth of Africa in strict accordance with its Charter and Statutes.

The objectives of the present Rules of Procedure shall be:

1. to complement the Constitution of the Movement;
2. to define the role and functioning of its statutory organs;
3. to determine the composition and functions of its technical commissions.

CHAPTER IADHERANCEArticle I

Membership shall be opened to any youth co-ordinating committee or national youth organization complying with the provisions of Article 4 of the Constitution and fulfilling the following conditions:

- i) any organization that shall not have become affiliated to an international organization;
- ii) any organization that shall fulfil its moral and material obligations in respect of the Pan-African Youth Movement,
- iii) any organization participating in the activities organized under the auspices of the Pan-African Youth Movement.

Article 2

Request for affiliation shall comprise:

- i) a letter signed by the legal agent of the organization,
- ii) the constitution approved by the State of origin or a liberation movement or a representative political grouping recognized by the Organization of African Unity;
- iii) the current programme of activities.

CHAPTER II

STRUCTURE

A) THE CONFERENCE

Article 3:

The highest authority of the Organization shall be the Conference, It shall meet in Ordinary Session once every two years. It shall be convened by the Executive Committee or on the request of half the membership meeting in ordinary session.

In the event of an extraordinary session the organizations, in addressing letters to the Secretariat, shall mention the reason(s) for such a step. All Organizations shall be informed at least thirty days before the opening of the Conference.

Article 4:

Each country shall be represented by a maximum of six delegates in accordance with the stipulations of Article 5.

Article 5:

The Conference shall seek the widest possible agreement among its members. Decisions shall be taken by simple majority.

- b) The vote shall be cast by countries and in accordance with the principle of "one country one vote".
- c) With regard to expulsion or amendment of the statutes, decisions shall be taken by 2/3 (two thirds) majority.
- d) In the event of equal ballot on non-fundamental issues, the officers of the meeting shall put down the names of the speakers in conformity with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference for a second ballot.

Article 6:

The documents of the Conference shall comprise the Secretary's report on the activities of the Organization, a financial report and the draft Rules of Procedure.

The Executive Committee may add any other document that it shall deem necessary.

Article 7:

The Conference shall determine the policies, approve the budget, and draw up future programmes of activities.

B) THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEArticle 8:

The Executive Committee shall be made up of one member from every country elected by the Conference and shall hold office for the period of two years.

b) No country shall have more than one representative.

Article 9:

The Executive Committee shall consist of 15 (fifteen) members.

Article 10:

The Executive shall meet once a year in ordinary session and in extraordinary session on the request of the Permanent Secretariat.

Article 11:

The Executive Committee shall meet in extraordinary session on the request of a member organization and subject to the agreement of half plus one of the affiliated movements.

Article 12:

The Secretariat shall circulate the letter requesting such a meeting within forty-eight (48) hours after its registration to all Organizations and ballot shall be closed at the end of twenty days.

Article 13:

The Secretariat shall have thirty-five full days between the sending of the request and the opening of the Executive Committee's meeting.

Article 14:

The ordinary session, scheduled for the second quarter of the current year, shall draw up a report on past activities, a short-term programme of activities and supervise the discharge of duties of the Secretariat.

Article 15:

The Executive Committee shall hold its sessions in a Member Country of the Pan-African Youth Movement determined by the Permanent Secretariat.

Article 16:

The expenses of the Executive Committee shall be divided as follows:

The host country shall assume the responsibility of a round trip ticket;

The Pan-African Youth Movement shall bear the cost board and lodgings.

Article 17:

The Executive Committee shall be responsible to the Conference.

Article 18:

The Executive Committee shall prepare the Conference, deal with any matters referred to it by the Conference and supervise the implementation of the Conference's decisions.

Article 19:

On informing the permanent Secretariat, any member of the Executive Committee may be represented by another member with the right to vote in its stead.

Article 20:

The credentials shall be signed by the legal agent of the mandatory organization and deposited by the mandatory in course of the first meeting of the Executive Committee.

b) No member shall have more than two mandates.

Article 21:

The Executive Committee shall draw up and adopt its own rules of procedure.

C) THE PERMANENT SECRETARIATArticle 22:

The Permanent Secretariat shall be elected for a period of two years by the Conference and shall reside at the headquarters of the Movement.

Article 23:

It shall ensure the administrative activities of the organs of the Movement.

Article 24:

It shall comprise one Secretary-General and four Assistant Secretaries General.

Article 25:

The Secretary-General shall be the legal agent of the Pan-African Youth Movement. He shall co-ordinate the activities of the Assistant Secretaries General, and shall supervise the application of the general policies approved by the Executive Committee. He shall initiate all the activities of the Permanent Secretariat. The staff of the Secretariat shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.

Article 26:

Should the Secretary-General be indisposed, he shall be replaced by one of his Assistants in the order established by the Conference.

Article 27:

In addition to the tasks that may be entrusted to them by the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretaries General shall be responsible for the following:

- a) First Assistant: Information (drafting and sending out communiques, MPJ liaison with the local press) press (editing and MPJ newspaper) and do documentation (library and articles on youth circulated abroad)
- 2- He shall be the Chairman of the Cadre Training Commission. (seminars, traing school etc....)
- b) Second Assistant: The finances of the Pan-African Movement. He shall prepare the budget and submit it to Executive Committee. He and Secretary General shall sign purchase orders and redemption notes. He shall be responsible for the equipment of the Movement's buildings.

- 2- He shall preside over Commission of Exchange of young people (conducted parties, art and sports competitions, holiday and work camps).
- c) Third Assistant: i) Central Administration of the Movement. In collaboration with the Secretary General, he shall examine and reply to correspondence. He shall send letters of invitation for meetings of the steering committees of the Movement and shall prepare the documents thereof. He shall be held responsible for the storage of official documents of the Organization.
- ii) He shall chair the African Preparatory Committee of the Festival.
- d) Fourth Assistant: i) He shall liaise between the Secretariat and the independence struggle of Africa. He shall co-ordinate the activities of the youth of this struggle and give them any aid and assistance on behalf of the Movement.
- ii) He shall be the chairman of the Commission of Assistance to Liberation Movements.

Article 28:

Should one of the Assistants be incapacitated, a meeting of the Secretariat shall decide which of the Assistants shall carry out his duties.

Article 29:

The Permanent Secretariat shall be responsible for the international relations of the Pan-African Youth Movement.

CHAPTER III

Technical Commissions

Article 30:

The Commission of Assistance to Liberation Movements shall seek the most effective means of assistance to authentic liberation movements. It shall, inter alia, consider the effective participation in the celebration of solidarity days with the struggling youth and peoples. It shall organize biennial meetings of African youth devoted to the problems of the Continent's struggle for its sovereignty.

Article 31:

The Commission of Exchange of Young Peoples shall promote relations among young peoples. It shall organize conducted tours, envisage art and sports competitions and shall set up work and holiday camps. It shall organize the activities of its programme once every two years.

Article 32:

The preparatory Committee of the African Festival shall be responsible for the co-ordination of the activities of the national preparatory committees. It shall supervise activities at the Festival level, fix the venue of future displays and take any necessary steps for its success.

Article 33:

The Cadres Training Commission shall be responsible for the raising of the overall cultural level and in particular the political awareness of youth in Africa. It shall hold annual seminars on political subjects. It shall supervise the functioning of the school of political training of young African cadres and the national cadres training committees.

Article 34:

The Audit Commission shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and from among its members. Members of the Secretariat shall not form part of the Commission. It shall present the financial statement to the ordinary session of the Conference.

Article 35:

Each Commission shall meet on the invitation of its chairman and on agreement with the Secretariat:

- the Commission of Assistance to Liberation Movements shall meet in an adjacent country to a country still under colonial domination;
- Commissions II and III shall convene at the place of the camp, Festival or the seminar.

Article 36:

Each Commission shall comprise seven countries:

- 3 members from the Executive Committee
- 4 members from the Conference.

Article 37:

The host country shall bear the cost of the meeting and Member Countries shall defray the cost of transport.

Article 38:

Each Commission shall have its own Rules of Procedure determining the working procedure in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Youth Movement.

CHAPTER IVTHE FINANCES OF THE PAN-AFRICAN YOUTH MOVEMENTArticle 39:

The funds of the Pan-African Youth Movement shall be made up of contributions of member organizations, income from manifestations, gifts from independent Governments, subsidies from Pan-African Organization and the UN Specialized agencies.

Article 40:

Each member organization shall pay an annual contribution of ten thousand Algerian Dinars (10,000DA.) in convertible currency.

Article 41:

Youth movements in territories fighting for their freedom shall be exempted from paying any contributions.

CHAPTER VDISCIPLINEArticle 42:

Non-observance of the spirit and letter of the Constitution and the present Rules of Procedure shall result in the following:

- i) in respect of a member of a steering committee or a technical commission, he shall be replaced by the organization of origin;
- ii) as regards national committees, there shall be a warning, blame or suspension of the organization entered in the files;

- iii) with regard to an organization, there shall be a warning, blame, suspension or even expulsion by the Conference on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Article 43:

The present Rules of Procedure shall come into force on the approval of the Executive Committee.

Article 44:

They shall be re-examined and re-adopted after each session of the Conference by the first meeting of the elected Executive Committee.

Done in city of Algiers on the tenth day of June
in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred
and sixty-eight.

THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT



**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

SECRETARIAT
P. O. Box 3243

ADDIS ABABA

**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAIN**

SECRETARIAT
B. P. 3243

CM/249/Add. III

Twelfth Ordinary Session
Council of Ministers
Addis Ababa,
17th - 24th February 1969

AFRICAN NATIONAL RADIO AND
TELEVISION SERVICES (URDNA)



URTNA/SG/3219/68

To: Mr. DIALLO TELLI
Administrative Secretary-General of
Organization of African Unity,
ADDIS ABABA (Ethiopia)

Mr. Secretary-General,

I have the honour to request on behalf of the Union of African National Radio and Television Services (URTNA), to kindly put the Union's request for observer status at the Organization of African Unity to the next Council of Ministers.

URTNA was established in accordance with Articles 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 70 of the United Nations Charter. The Constitution was adopted by the General Assembly meeting in Lagos from 22 to 29 November 1962. The Seventh General Assembly, held in Cairo in the spring of 1967, did not hesitate to insert in the Constitution that the URTNA was also in conformity with Article II of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity.

In a message addressed to the Fifth Ordinary Session of the General Assembly, held in Accra from 17 to 21 November 1964, you said and I quote "I hope that the Conference, anxious to carry out its activities within the framework of OAU, will turn its attention to the most appropriate ways and means of co-operating closely and perhaps institutionally with the OAU General Secretariat; or else in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter concerning the standing commissions of our Organization".

In the light of this message and of the common objectives of our two organizations, I am sure, Mr. Secretary-General, that the next OAU Council of Ministers will grant the status of non-governmental international organization within category "B"-consultative and informative - that is accorded to it by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Please accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Sgl) M. BASSIOUNI
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

FOUNDATION:

URTNA is the first continent wide Union in Africa and was created before the OAU, although initial steps to its institutions were only taken in 1960.

The Statutes of the Union have been developed by the Legal and Administrative Commission which met in Tunisia from 18 to 21 October, 1961, and were unanimously adopted in Rabat (Morocco) on January 19, 1962, and accepted by the General Assembly which met in Lagos from 25 to 29 September, 1962 by the following delegations: Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Brazza), Congo (Kinshasa), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Republic of Central Africa, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Tanganika (Tanzania), Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta.

The Statutes were amended by the Legal and Administrative Commission, ratified by the General Assembly which met in Cairo from 27 March to 6 April, 1967.

Zambia also adhered to the Union as a full member while France (ORTF) was admitted as an associate member; other Broadcasting Organizations applied for full and associate membership.

The seat of the Union is in Dakar.

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the Union are:

- a) to support in every field the interests of those African Organizations operating Radio and/or Television Services that have accepted the present Statutes and to establish relations with other International Organizations.
- b) To promote and coordinate the study of all questions relating to Broadcasting and to secure the exchange of information on all matters of general interest to those Radio and/or Television Services.

- c) To take all possible steps designed to assist the development of African Radio and Television in all its forms.
- d) To seek within the framework of African cooperation, the solution to any difference that might arise among members, to aim at the cooperation among Radio and Television Organizations and to promote African Culture in accordance with the African Unity Charter.
- e) To use its good offices to ensure that all members respect provisions of International and Inter-African agreements concerning Radio and/or Television.

URTNA is employing all suitable means to further these objectives:

- a) The Administrative and Exchange Center has been established in Dakar;
- b) The Technical Center has been established in Bamako (Mali).

A Monitoring Center is under construction in Markala (Mali), and will be completed this year.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES: It might be useful before enumerating the problems and needs of URTNA to give a brief outline of its current activities;

URTNA has now passed its initial teething stage; however, URTNA has not yet obtained any external aid.

To promote African Culture, and introduce African Nations to each other, URTNA is now giving emphasis to Programme Exchange. Its Headquarters in Dakar, receive recordings from each Member Broadcasting Organization, dub them, and dispatch them to other Members. This is unique in Broadcasting Unions but suits African Broadcasting Organizations and relieves the originating organization by dispatching its contributions to all members.

1. A Folkloric Music Festival was organized by URTNA from 22 to 29 May, 1968.

To raise the standard of programmes, various competitions will be organized in November in Congo Kinshasa before the meeting of the 9th ordinary General Assembly under URTNA auspices and prizes will be awarded by URTNA to the winners.

The Contribution of URTNA is to receive the tape recordings, to dub them and distribute them to URTNA members.

Programme Exchanges will not be limited to Radio but will also include Television.

An URTNA Day to be celebrated on the 29th of September, for the first time.

2. A Seminar on the " Role of Broadcasting in Community Development" was organized in Dakar from the 17th to 26th June 1968, for Senior Staff of Member Organizations; FAO, ILO, UNESCO and ORTF cooperated by providing lecturers.

SPACE COMMUNICATIONS: URTNA is aware of the importance of the use of Space Communications in Broadcasting their effect on existing conventional means as well as on the social, educational, cultural fields and of its information and political aspects. URTNA therefore, followed with interest, studies and researches undertaken to this end, positively participates in International Conference on this question, and communicates discussions and resolutions to its members.

TRAINING: URTNA is also aware of the shortage of qualified staff as well as of the need of training most of its Member Broadcasting Organizations personnel, their needs to cope with the newest developments in the field of Radio and Television, programming and engineering; it therefore encourages its members to make use of the training services provided by existing training Centres in the African Continent until another advanced and well equiped Centre can be established.

LEGAL AFFAIRS: URTNA is taking the lead in providing its members with the latest developments in the field of Copyright and in defending the interests of developing countries in that field by participating to International Conferences. It is considering holding a meeting in the near future in cooperation with UNESCO and BIRPI, to draft Model Copyright Law to meet the demands of African Countries, after the revision of the Berne Convention. This will lead to drafting of a Model Law for Copyright Societies in Africa, which later on could be grouped in a regional Union.

A Regional Copyright Convention is also suggested by URTNA under the auspices of the OAU with the cooperation of UNESCO.

ENGINEERING: As mentioned above, URTNA in spite of its limited resources, is building a Monitoring Center in Markala (Mali). The duties of this Center are the following:

1. Monitoring the broadcasting frequencies of Member Organizations and submitting comprehensive listening reports, it will also give the necessary suggestions to avoid interferences with one another or with other stations.

2. To measure the field intensity and the transmission frequencies of the different Broadcasting Stations of the Member Organizations and to forward a report.

3. To participate in the research and measurements carried out by different International Broadcasting Organizations and Unions and to exchange services and technical information with them. A Monitoring Service is presently provided to members from a temporary place other technical services will be provided when the URTNA Center is operative.

<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
From 0 to 1,000,000	1
" 1,000,001 to 5,000,000	2
" 5,000,001 to 10,000,000	3
Above 10,000,000	4

The Unit Rate, however, goes high as \$ 5,000, the amount of subscriptions collected, hardly meets the growing requirements of the Union.

TRAVEL EXPENSES: Travel expenses in a vast continent like Africa, is a big item on the budget of small organizations and attendance to meetings is often impossible.

INTERPRETATION: URTNA, in conformity with its statutes, Arabic, English and French being the official languages of the Union, serves the whole continent, these three languages must necessarily be used in our Conferences. We therefore, need to recruit interpreters for the three languages and pay for their travel expenses and per diem, in addition to their salaries. URTNA has the intention of convening a Conference in 1969 for Radio and Television Educational Programs before the E.B.U Fourth Conference in 1970, and the Conference also requires financial assistance.

DOCUMENTATION CENTER: The need is urgent for a documentation Center containing a reference library. Due to lack of funds, this documentation center has not yet been established.

TRAINING CENTER: Although UNESCO has made a statement in favor of establishing a Television Educational Training Center in Lagos, in 1964, the foundation stone of this Center has not yet been laid, and it is difficult to know when the work would start.

During the UNESCO Conference held in Paris, on the use of Space Communications in Broadcasting, the urgent need of the developing countries for training technical and programme staff has been underlined. Before training the personnel on the use of Space Communications in Broadcasting, I wonder if it is not our responsibility to train the personnel first to make better use of Radio and Television.

The existing training Center on the continent are not sufficient to meet the increasing demand in the growing field of broadcasting.

We are fully aware of what URTNA stands for; we know it is unique, and perhaps a key factor in the development of Africa itself.

M. BASSIOUNI
SECRETARY GENERAL

CONSTITUTION
OF
THE UNION OF AFRICAN NATIONAL RADIO AND
TELEVISION SERVICES

ARTICLE I

ESTABLISHMENT

1. The African National Radio and Television Services have agreed to create a union in compliance with articles 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 63, 64 and 70 of the United Nations Charter and with Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity which provide for the establishment of such Unions with cultural and scientific objectives.

This Union shall be known as: "Union of African National Radio and Television services" (Union des Radiodiffusions et Televisions Nationales d'Afrique) with the initials U.R.T.N.A.

This Union shall have a legal personality.

2. Any State organ responsible for production of programmes transmitted from one or more of its own stations shall be considered as a Radio and Television Service.

3. Radio Television Service shall be understood to mean a Radio-communications service transmitting either sound or objects or both simultaneously to the public.

4. The duration of the Union shall be unlimited.

5. The Union shall have its headquarters in Dakar but may be transferred to any other place on the African continent if the General Assembly so decides.

ARTICLE II

OBJECTIVES

1. U.R.T.N.A. shall have no commercial aims.

2. It shall have the following objectives:

- a) to support, in all fields, the interests of those African operated radio and television services which shall adhere to the present constitution and establish relations with other international organizations;

- b) promote and co-ordinate studies connected with radio and television and ensure the exchange of information on all matters of general interest to the services;
 - c) Take steps aimed at developing African radio and television services in all its aspects;
 - d) to seek a solution, through inter-African collaboration, to any differences that may arise among its members, co-operation among radio-television services and promotion of African culture, in the spirit of African Unity;
 - e) offer its good offices with a view to ensuring that all matters concerning radio and television.
3. For these purposes, U.R.T.N.A. shall use all adequate means of study or action, in particular:
- a) establish and maintain permanent services;
 - b) compile and keep all documentation up to date and issue publications on matters connected with radio and television;
 - c) it may set up commissions and study groups entrusted with the study of specific problems;
 - d) It may acquire premises, installation equipment and all material necessary for the implementation of its social objective.

ARTICLE III

M E M B E R S

The Union shall comprise active members and associate members.

1. Active Member:

- a) any independent African country may be represented by a national radio-television corporation. This corporation shall enjoy the status of an active member as defined in the present constitution. This member may be authorized by its government to represent, on occasion, more than one national radio-television corporation.

There shall be only one active member from one particular country.
Those African countries that are fighting for their independence may apply for active membership if they are recognized by the Organization of African Unity.

- b) Application for active membership shall be recommended by the Board of Directors to the General Assembly where a majority of three-quarters of half plus one of the active members of the Union present or represented shall be required. Should an application for membership be rejected by the Board of Directors, it may still be submitted to the General Assembly.

2. Associate Member:

- a) The Union shall admit, as an associate member, a national radio-television corporation of a non-African country. The application shall be submitted to Members of the Union six months before the session of the General Assembly.

The application for associate membership shall be recommended by the Board of Directors to the General Assembly and shall be adopted by three-quarters of the votes cast out of a quorum of three-quarters of the members of the Union present or represented.

- b) The associate members shall enjoy the social rights of active members, unless otherwise stipulated in the constitution of the Union.

ARTICLE IV

R E S I G N A T I O N

1. All members resigning shall notify the President of the Union by registered letter.
2. The active members which shall resign from U.R.T.N.A. shall, forfeit all rights to the assets of the Union from the date of their resignation.

ARTICLE V

WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERSHIP AND EXPULSION OF MEMBERS

1. Any member which shall not abide by the provisions stipulated in the constitution of the Union or by the decisions of the General Assembly or which shall not honour its financial commitments may be expelled from the Union if recommend by the Board of Directors to the General Assembly at least three months before a session. All members shall then be informed within the same time limit.
2. The decision shall be taken by a majority of three quarters of the votes cast with a quorum of three quarters of the members of the Union.
3. The defaulting member may be granted a time-limit within which to set intself right.

At the end of this time, the Board of Directors shall investigate whether the member has set itslef right. If the member has not done so it shall be exelled.

4. Active members which shall cease to be members of U.R.T.N.A, shall **forfeit** all rights to the assets of the union.

ARTICLE VI
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The General Assembly shall be the Supreme body of U.R.T.N.A. and shall have full powers in the implementation of its objectives. It shall be composed of all members.
2. Only active members shall have the right to vote in the General Assembly.
3. The General Assembly shall hold an ordinary Session once a year.
4. The General Assembly, shall hold, should the occasion arise, an extraordinary session in accordance with the provisions of article 9 of the present constitution.
5. Each member may be represented at the sessions of the General Assembly either by a delegation or a representative of its choice or may delegate its powers to the delegation or representative of another member.

6. The agenda of the ordinary session of the General Assembly shall comprise:
- a) Approval of the summary records of the previous session;
 - b) Annual Report of the Board of Directors on U.R.T.N.A.'s activities and in particular on measures taken with a view to implementing the decisions of the General Assembly.
 - c) Auditor(s) reports;
 - d) The examination and approval of the accounts of the previous financial year and discharging the administrators of their responsibility.
 - e) Drawing up of the budget and Programme of activities for the following year.
 - f) Establishment of the scale of assessment for the following year;
 - g) date and place of the next ordinary session of the General Assembly;
 - h) If necessary, the election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Board of Directors;
 - i) On applying the rules on the quorum and majority required and under the provisions of Article V, paragraph 1, any proposal submitted by the Board of Directors;
 - j) Any appeal submitted by a member against a decision taken by the Board of Directors.
7. The General Assembly shall accept, by a majority of the active members present or represented, legacies, donations and subsidies in accordance with legal provisions existing on this matter. It shall determine how the monies are to be expended.
8. The General Assembly shall determine the official languages among which there are already Arabic, French and English.

ARTICLE VII

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The Board of Directors shall comprise nine directors who, in the exercise of their functions, shall represent U.R.T.N.A. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the General Assembly from among the directors. The Post of director shall not be a salaried post.

2.

a) The countries where the official headquarters and the Technical Centre of U.R.T.N.A. are established shall by rights have a seat each on the Board.

The other seven seats shall be allotted by the General Assembly among the other active members, through elections.

Directors from countries where the official headquarters and the Technical Centre are established, shall control funds and assets of the permanent centres of the Union; These members shall have no other duties on the Board of Directors.

3. Seats on the Board of directors shall be held for a period of two years. Any out-going member may be re-elected if it obtains two-thirds of the votes cast in the General Assembly.

4. The General Assembly shall, at its very next meeting, replace any member sitting on the Board of Directors which shall give up its office, resign from U.R.T.N.A., whose membership shall have been withdrawn or which shall have been expelled before the end of its term of office; the substitute shall finish the term of the out-going member; whatever the duration, it shall not enter among the conditions of the substitute's re-elegibility.

5. All members on the Board of Directors shall appoint a qualified representative. The latter shall sit on the Board validly only after the President shall have received his credentials.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once a year.

7. The Board of Directors shall:

- a) exercise all rights and powers of the General Assembly during the inter-session, subject to subsequent approval by the latter, except those that the General Assembly shall have reserved for itself by an explicit decision;
- b) ensure the implementation of decisions of the General Assembly.
- c) report on the activities of U.R.T.N.A. at each ordinary session of the General Assembly and send a report on the discussions after each of its meetings to all active members.
- d) make proposals on the admission, withdrawal of membership and expulsion of members;
- e) consider and propose to the General Assembly, the establishment of commissions, when necessary, to complement those set up by the General Assembly and appoint any study group which it shall deem necessary.
- f) receive and examine reports of the committees and study group and decide on how they should be followed up;
- g) prepare the provisional programme of activities and the draft budget for the following financial year, draw up and audit the statement of accounts of the past financial year, in conformity with article 17 of the present constitution;
- h) make proposals to the General Assembly on the appointment of dismissal of the Directors, fix the amount of their emoluments and allowances; appoint and dismiss agents and collaborators, determine their emoluments and allowances; it may however, delegate all or part of these prerogatives to the Directors within the framework of their respective duties defined in article XV;
- i) carry out all legal transactions, in respect to the budget, necessary for the realization of the objectives of U.R.T.N.A. it may, however assign the day to day management to the Directors in accordance with their respective functions set forth in Article XV;

- j. determine the respective functions and responsibilities of the Directors according to the provisions of the present constitution;
 - k) assess the subscription of active members and contribution of associate members, in conformity with the provisions of Article XVI.
8. The Board of Directors alone, delegated by the General Assembly, shall have the right to set up joint commissions with other organizations.

ARTICLE VIII

THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

1. The General Assembly shall elect for a period of two years a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. They shall assume, by rights, the same functions on the Board of Directors.
2. At the end of their term of office, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be eligible for re-election to their posts, provided that they obtain, at least, three-quarters of the votes of the active members present or represented.
3. In the event of the absence of incapacity of the Chairman his functions shall be assumed by the Vice-Chairman unless the General Assembly or the Board of Directors decides otherwise.
4. Whenever the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are unable to perform their duties, the other members on the Board shall elect an acting Chairman until the Chairman or Vice Chairman shall have resumed his functions or until the following session of the General Assembly.
5. The Chairman and the competent Director shall, on behalf of U.R.T.N.A. conduct legal proceedings in cases where U.R.T.N.A. is either plaintiff or defendant.
6. Except otherwise stipulated, all transactions other than those of day to day administration, shall be signed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman after prior discussion by members of the Board.

ARTICLE IX

CONVENING OF MEETINGS

1. The Chairman shall convene the ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the General Assembly. He shall convene an extraordinary session at the request of at least one third of the active members.
2. The Board of Directors shall be convened by the Chairman and at the request of at least two members of the Board.
3. Invitations to a session of the General Assembly or to a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be sent by registered letter two months before the date set for the session or meeting. This time-limit may however, be reduced under exceptional circumstances, by the Board of Directors in the case of a session of the General Assembly or by the Chairman in the case of a meeting of the Board of Directors except for the compulsory annual ordinary session of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE X

AGENDA OF THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AND OF THE MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The agenda of all General Assembly sessions and all Board meetings shall be drawn up by the Chairman with the assistance of the Administrative Centre - Permanent Secretariat of U.R.T.N.A. and if necessary, after consultation with members by registered letter, within the time stated in paragraph 3 of the preceding article.
2. The General Assembly may not take a decision on an item not included in the agenda except in the case below.
3. Any member shall have the right to request that an item be included in the agenda of an ordinary session of the General Assembly. However, it shall only be included in the agenda of that session if it is received by the Director of the Administrative Centre not less than ten days before invitations are sent out or if it is approved by at least one-third of the members present or represented.

ARTICLE XI

WORKING PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The Chairman may allow remarks to be made in a language other than one of the working languages provided the speaker assumes the responsibility for the translation.
2. The General Assembly shall deliberate validly only if the majority of the active members is present or represented, except otherwise stipulated in the present constitution.

However, if the quorum is not reached, another ordinary session shall be convened not less than in three days and not more than seven. Regardless of the number of members present or represented, the deliberations shall then be valid.

The Board of Directors shall deliberate only if the majority of the Directors is present.

3. The Chairman shall conduct the discussions and shall see to the smooth running of the sessions and meetings. He shall not take part in the vote when there is an equal ballot. If the majority is not obtained on the second ballot, the motion shall be withdrawn.
4. A register shall be drawn up after each sitting of each session or meeting.
5. The Secretary General shall draft the minutes of each sitting of the General Assembly or of the Board of Directors.

The minutes shall be submitted to the current Chairman for his signature. It shall become final after approval by the following session or meeting. They shall be translated into the official languages of the Union stipulated in article VI, paragraph 8.

VOTING

6.
 - a) the Chairman shall judge the appropriate time to submit a written text prior to discussion of proposals;

b) Before voting, the Chairman shall ascertain whether the quorum required for the validity of the General Assembly's deliberation has been reached. If there is no quorum, the proposal being voted on, shall be postponed to the next meeting of the General Assembly which may validly take a decision on this matter regardless of the number of active members voting.

c) Except otherwise stipulated herein, a proposal shall be accepted only if it obtains more than half of the valid votes cast.

d) During the counting of votes, abstentions shall not be taken into account when the vote is taken by show of hands or roll-call, neither shall spoilt or blank ballot papers, when the vote is by secret ballot.

e) Unless a vote by roll-call is requested, the vote is taken by a show of hands.

f) the vote shall be taken by secret ballot only for the election of the members of the Board of Directors and the Chairman and vice-chairman or at the request of five members of the General Assembly or two members of the Board of Directors.

In the case of an equal ballot, during the election of the Chairman, of the Vice-Chairman or of the members of the Board of Directors, there shall be a second and if necessary a third ballot. If the majority is still not acquired on the third ballot, the candidates who shall have obtained the same number of votes shall draw lots.

7. Should urgent matters be referred to the Board of Directors in between meetings, the Chairman shall put the matter to the vote by post or telegramme subject to the subsequent approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII

DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The decisions of the General Assembly shall bind all members whether or not they are present and represented at the discussions of the session during which these decisions were taken on condition that they are notified.

These decisions shall be applicable immediately unless otherwise decided by the General Assembly. The General Assembly may allow members to depart from the rules should they be unable to abide by these decisions for compelling reasons.

2. Any member may appeal to the ordinary session of the following General Assembly on any decision taken in its absence. This appeal shall not be a stay, should it come from a member affected by this decision; it shall be considered by the General Assembly only if the appellant has taken part in the application of the decision in question or if he had justified beforehand why he had found it impossible to apply it.

ARTICLE XIII

ADMISSION TO SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

1. Only duly accredited delegations or representatives shall have the right to take part in the discussions of the General Assembly. However, the representatives of specialized organizations and the competent administrations of members of U.R.T.N.A. may attend sittings of the General Assembly.

2. Admission to the Board of Directors shall, in principle, be strictly limited to the Directors who may, with the approval of the Board, be accompanied by experts.

3. The Chairman may, with the consent of the Board of Directors, decide that a part of the General Assembly and Board meetings as well as the appropriate documents shall be confidential except otherwise agreed upon. Unless a decision to the contrary, the Chairman may, with the consent of the Board of Directors, invite any person or organization whose advice may be useful, to attend all or part of certain meetings of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE XIV

COMMISSIONS AND STUDY GROUPS

1. The powers of a commission shall include all matters pertinent to the study of the question which it has been assigned.

The powers of a study group shall include only the question which it has been assigned to study. The study group shall cease to exist as soon as it shall have accomplished its task and submitted its final report.

The commissions and study groups shall have a strictly advisory capacity.

2. Any member shall have the right to be represented in each commission.
3. The composition of a study group shall be limited to those members appointed for this purpose.
4. Each commission shall appoint its officers by secret ballot for a period of two years, shall establish its rules of procedure and, in a general way, shall set its working procedure based on the procedure laid down by the present constitution for the work of the General Assembly and the Board of Directors. The rules on the right to vote and eligibility in the General Assembly and the Board of Directors are applicable to the commissions and their officers.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman who shall assume these same functions in the Bureau, shall be elected by secret ballot for a period of two years from among the representatives appointed by members with a seat on the Bureau.

At the end of their term of office, the members of the Bureau as well as the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman may be re-elected to the same posts if they obtain at least three-quarters of the votes of members of the commission present or represented.

Each question studied by a commission or a study group shall form the basis of a report to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XV

PERMANENT OFFICES

1. The Permanent offices of U.R.T.N.A. shall be:
 - a) the Administrative Centre
 - b) the Technical Centre
 - c) The Programmes Centre which is now housed at the Administrative Centre.

Each centre shall be headed by a Director appointed by the Union. The Union may, if it deems it necessary, establish other permanent offices.

2. The Administrative Centre shall be the permanent Secretariat of U.R.T.N.A.
3. The Headquarters of the Administrative Centre must be at the official headquarters of U.R.T.N.A.

4. The Director of the Administrative Centre and programme exchange centre shall carry out those decisions of the Board of Directors that are not of a technical nature. Unless the Board of Directors decides otherwise, he shall also be responsible for the Secretariat of the commissions and, should the case arise, of the study groups, except for those of a technical nature. He shall co-ordinate the exchange of programmes.

5. The Technical Centre shall constitute the permanent technical office of U.R.T.N.A.

6. The Headquarters of the Technical Centre shall be MARKALA (Republic of Mali).

7. The Director of the Technical Centre shall carry out decisions of the Board of Directors, that are of a technical nature; taken by, he shall be responsible for the personnel of this centre, the secretariat of the Commissions and, if necessary, for that study groups of technical nature, except otherwise decided by the Board of Directors.

8. During the sessions of the General Assembly and meetings of the Board of Directors, the Director of the Administrative Centre and of the Programme exchange Centre shall serve in the capacity of secretary of these assemblies. During the inter-session, he shall ensure the co-ordination of administrative activities of the Administrative Centre, the Programme Exchange Centre and of the Technical Centre. He shall serve as Secretary General of the Board of Directors and shall see that its decision on matters connected with the outside are implemented.

ARTICLE XVI

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS

1. All active members shall pay an annual subscription and all associate members a contribution.

a) SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription fees shall be fixed by the General Assembly in terms of the total population of each member country.

b) CONTRIBUTIONS

Associate members shall not pay an annual subscription but shall share in the expenses of the Union according to the financial resources of each member and services received from the Union.

It shall pay an annual contribution fixed yearly and separately for each member by the Board of Directors and

- shall pay an amount set each year by the Board of Directors, for exceptional services rendered by U.R.T.N.A.

2. All members of U.R.T.N.A. shall be debited with one-twelfth of the subscription or contribution for each full month until the end of the financial year.

3. Subscriptions and contribution shall be payable at the beginning of the financial year. However, at the request of a member, the Board of Directors may authorize that member to pay in installments.

4. The budget and accounts shall be drawn up in dollars, the monetary unit U.R.T.N.A. may keep subsidiary books or have subsidiary bank accounts in any other currency, which shall be deemed necessary by the Board of Directors.

Subscriptions of active members, contributions and payments of associate members shall be payable to the account of the Administrative Centre in Dakar and, except upon prior agreement between a member and the Board of Directors subject to review at the end of the financial year, payment shall be made in dollars, the monetary unit.

5. The financial obligations of members shall be limited to their contributions of subscriptions.

6. If the letter of withdrawal of an active member does not arrive at the official headquarters of U.R.T.N.A. six months before the end of the current financial year, that member shall pay an amount equivalent to half of its subscription of the preceding year for the following financial year.

An associate member who shall withdraw, shall have to pay the totality of its contribution if its letter of withdrawal is not sent in six months before the end of the financial year in addition to payments for special services.

7. U.R.T.N.A. shall honour its financial commitments towards third parties up to the total of its assets.

ARTICLE XVII

FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

1. The financial year shall commence on 1 January and end of 31 December of the same year.
2. Books, registers and accounts shall be closed on the 31 December of each year.
3. The Board of Directors shall draw up in good time, for the General Assembly, the accounts of the past year which shall have been audited by one or several qualified accountants. During the ordinary session, the auditor(s) appointed by the General Assembly shall submit the Union's financial report to the latter. The Board of Directors shall also establish the draft budget for the following financial year.
4. U.R.T.N.A. shall be financed by:
 - a) the annual subscriptions of active members
 - b) the annual contributions of associate members;
 - c) payments by associate members for exceptional services rendered by U.R.T.N.A. at their request;
 - d) Returns from its publications and activities of any other nature;
 - e) donations, legacies, gifts and subsidies, in accordance with the provisions of Article VI paragraph 7.
5. The Board of Directors shall decide on the accounting system of the Union.

ARTICLE XVIII

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION AND AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Proposals on the dissolution of U.R.T.N.A. or the amendment of the constitution may come from either the Board of Directors or one-third of the active members who shall present them to the Chairman of U.R.T.N.A.

2. Amendments to the constitution shall be made on the decision of the General Assembly. The quorum required shall be half plus one of the members. The majority shall be three-quarters of the votes cast.

3. Proposals of dissolution shall be decided on by the General Assembly only during an extraordinary session especially convened for this purpose, in accordance with the procedure stipulated in Article IX paragraph 1, invitations accompanied by proposals shall be sent by registered letter two months before the date fixed for that session.

4. The dissolution of U.R.T.N.A. may be validly decided by the Extraordinary General Assembly only if not less than three-quarters of the active members are present or represented; the majority required shall be three-quarters of the votes cast.

However, if there is no quorum another extraordinary session shall be convened within a year, unless during that interval, an ordinary General Assembly is held, in which case it shall be qualified to discuss the matter.

5. In case of dissolution, the net profits of U.R.T.N.A. shall be handed over to an organization with similar objectives or to any other organization which U.R.T.N.A. shall consider to have the same objectives. This Committee shall be assisted by at least three persons chosen from among the members of U.R.T.N.A. and acting as advisors.

ARTICLE XIX

AUTHENTIC TEXT

The present constitution is drafted in Arabic, French and English. Should there be a disagreement, the French shall be the authentic text.

ARTICLE XX

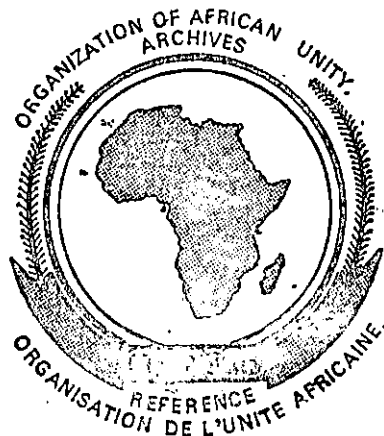
FINAL PROVISIONS

The present version of the constitution drawn up by the Administrative and Legal Commission meeting in Tunis from 18-21 October 1960, unanimously adopted by the General Assembly convened in Rabat from 15-19 January 1962 by the delegations of Mali, Morocco, United Arab Republic, Libya, Guinea, Algeria, Ghana, Somalia and Tunisia and re-examined in Conakry on 5 May 1962 and approved by the General Assembly meeting in Lagos from 25-29 September 1962 by the delegations of Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville).

Congo (Kinshasa), Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Upper Volta, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Central African Republic, United Arab Republic, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Chad, Togo, Tanganyika, and Tunisia. Amended in CAIRO on 27 March 1967 and approved by the General Assembly convened in this same city on 27 March and 6 April 1967, by the delegations of Algeria, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Ivory Coast represented by Senegal, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, UAR, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Chad, Togo, Tanzania represented by Mali and Zambia.

ARTICLE XXI

The approved version of the above constitution shall come into force from April 1967.



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