

ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY
SECRETARIAT
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ADDIS ABABA

ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAINNE
SECRETARIAT
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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Thirteen Ordinary Session
Addis Ababa - August-September 1969.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE URGENT NEED FOR AFRICA
TO PROVIDE AID FOR EQUATORIAL GUINEA

I - INTRODUCTION

1. In telegramme dated 27 February 1969, Mr. Francisco MACIAS Nguema, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, informed us of a very critical situation in his country. The telegramme which was also addressed to the United Nations Secretary-General, mentioned a series of acts of provocation committed by the Spanish authorities in violation of the sovereignty of Equatorial Guinea. The Spanish forces posted in the country had occupied several key-posts in Santa Isabel and Bata. The Government of Equatorial Guinea asked the United Nations for a peace force and, at the same time, communicated its anxieties to the Security Council (Annex I).
2. Later, we received several messages indicating that the situation was deteriorating. Thus we were informed that on 5 March 1969 Mr. Atanasio NDONGO, former Foreign Minister and Saturnino IBONGO, former permanent representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations had led an attempt to overthrow the Government. Although the attempt had failed, this added to the general confusion.
3. The Administrative Secretary-General issued a press release on 3 March 1969 (Annex II) condemning the attitude of the Spanish authorities. Furthermore, after consultations with President Houari BOUMEDIENNE, current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, it was decided, on 10 March 1969, that a fact-finding mission headed by the Assistant Secretary General Mr. H. M. SAHNOUN and including Commander Sliman Hoffman, personal representative of the current Chairman, be dispatched immediately to President Francisco MACIAS Nguema.
4. Later, on 6 May, at President Francisco MACIAS Nguema's request, a second mission comprising two OAU Officials, Mr. A. Wright and Mr. P. DIOUF and also headed by Mr. H. M. SAHNOUN returned to Equatorial Guinea to advise the Government and attend the Hispano-Guinean negotiations as observers. The report which follows is the result of the various missions.
5. The OAU Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters met and authorized expenditure incurred in the course of these emergency operations. The African ambassadors and diplomats resident in Addis Ababa were kept informed of the situation regularly.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE COUNTRY

II. 6. The Republic of Equatorial Guinea is composed of the province of Rio Muni, on the mainland, situated between Cameroon and Gabon and the province of Fernando Po, an island off the coast of Cameroon.

Rio Muni has an area of 26,000 square km. and, according to the present Government, a population of 400,000 inhabitants who are mostly of Fang origin and include Kombes, Bengas, Bujebas, etc., as well as Nigerians estimated at about 15,000 and a few Spaniards.

Fernando Po is an island of 2,000 square km. and has a population of approximately 80,000. Apart from the Guineans, who are about 20,000 there is a strong Nigerian community. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, there are more than 60,000 Nigerians, 60% of whom are of Ibo origin. The Guineans of Fernando Po are, for the most part, Bubis.

7. The economy of the country is based mainly on the cultivation of cocoa, coffee and the timber industry. In Rio Muni, subsistence crops, particularly cassava, form the staple food of the population. The island of Fernando Po, on the other hand, with its very fertile volcanic soil, is nearly entirely devoted to the cultivation of cocoa.

8. Before their departure, the Spanish population, in the neighbourhood of 7,000, obviously played a considerable part in the administration of the country. All technical and social services staff were Spanish. The owners of the majority of coffee and cocoa plantations and timber contractors were Spanish. However, out of that number, only 300 to 400 remained at the beginning of June.

9. During the colonial era, the territory of Spanish Equatorial Guinea was considered a Spanish Province. Under the pressure of international events and the decolonisation policy adopted by other colonial powers, Spain decided to grant Equatorial Guinea internal self-government which entered into effect in July 1964. The action of Guinean Nationalist Movements and the part played by the United Nations and OAU led latter to the referendum of 11 August 1968 which granted Equatorial Guinea independence and a new constitution simultaneously. Independence was to be declared on 12 October 1968; in the meantime, on 22 September 1968, elections were held which also made it possible to appoint a President of the Republic.

III. BACKGROUND OF THE CRISIS

10. According to President MACIAS, the main reasons behind the crisis should be sought in the Constitutional Conference held at the beginning of 1968 in Madrid. During that conference, Mr. Francisco MACIAS Nguema, then leader of MONALIGE, one of the political parties fighting for independence, voiced his opposition to the Spanish constitutional proposals which, he said, aimed at making Equatorial Guinea a semi-independent country and, in fact, closely associated with Spain. President MACIAS even gave the example of the relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States of America to illustrate Spain's intention. He campaigned in Equatorial Guinea and in international bodies against the new constitution as he felt that the constitution should have been drafted by the Guinean people themselves after independence. Spain, on the contrary, cleverly linking the two, placed those who wanted to oppose the constitutional proposal in an embarrassing position for it made them appear as opposed to the independence of 12 October 1968. Furthermore, when the referendum was held on 11 August 1968, Mr. Francisco MACIAS Nguema who had campaigned against the adoption of the constitution, was in the minority.

11. There were four candidates during the presidential elections: Messrs. Francisco MACIAS Nguema, Atanasio NDONGO, Bonifacio ONDO and Edmundo BOSIO. The latter is a Bubi from Fernando Po and the other three were Fangs from Rio Muni. The Spaniards campaigned for Bonifacio ONDO and were more or less certain that he would win the elections. MACIAS, however, joined with NDONGO and BOSIO on the second ballot and was thus elected president by the Guinean People. Apparently, the Spaniards were extremely disappointed in the results as they felt that President MACIAS was a sworn enemy of Spain and a nationalist extremist. Relations also deteriorated gradually because of the climate of mistrust which reigned until the crisis broke out in February 1969.

12. President MACIAS told us that several Guinean delegations and missions had been to Madrid since their independence to negotiate various economic agreements with Spain and in particular, to solicit financial aid. The Vice-President, of Equatorial Guinea, BOSIO personally travelled to Spain in January 1969 to deliver to the Head of State, a message from President MACIAS and submit a request for financial aid to cover the Guinean budgetary deficit. All these missions obtained no results and confirmed President MACIAS' opinion that Spain did not wish to co-operate with his Government.

13. The Spanish, on the other hand, felt that President MACIAS did nothing to facilitate their task and that he often carried out violent campaigns against them in the country, as well as arbitrary measures and actions with the sole purpose, according to them, of irritating the Spanish authorities. We have read the majority of the incriminating speeches but, in fact, we have found no valid reasons for Spain's reactions.

14. On 14 February 1969, President MACIAS went on a routine visit to Rio Muni, in particular to the coastal regions, in the framework of provincial tours which he had been making since independence. That was when the flag incident took place. President Macias asked the Spanish Consul to limit the number of flags flying over the residence, the chancery and the barracks of the Spanish guard in Bata. The Consul refused, under the pretext that he could remove none of the flags unless he received instructions from Madrid. On 25 February, President MACIAS, angered by the obstinate refusal of the Consul, sent a detachment of the Guinean territorial guard to the chancery of the Consulate General to take down the flag by force and at the same time he declared the Spanish consul persona non grata. The Spanish ambassador immediately left Santa Isabel for Bata and arranged to have the flag re-hoisted. The President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea then addressed a telegramme to the Spanish Head of State in which he reiterated his request to reduce the number of Spanish flags on Guinean territory and declared the Ambassador and Consul persona non grata. It was then that Spanish forces took up position in Santa Isabel and Bata, occupying several key-posts in the country. This forceful blow which was absolutely unjustified was dealt on 27 February 1969.

15. The Spanish nationals also received arms and barricaded themselves in their homes. President MACIAS then asked the Guinean military forces and youth movements to disarm the Spanish civilians. There were a few incidents, apparently not very serious. The death of one Spanish national was reported but it was never established whether the death was due to the sudden crisis or to other circumstances. Be it as it may, the two companies of Spanish troops comprising 260 men returned to their barracks after President MACIAS called on the United Nations and OAU.

16. The atmosphere of insecurity created by the various events have obviously had a disastrous effect on the economic and political situation of the country. A few days later, on the morning of 5 March 1969, an attempt led by Mr. Atanasio NDONGO (former Foreign Minister) to overthrow the government failed lamentably. President MACIAS feels that the Spaniards induced Mr. NDONGO to carry out the coup d'etat and having failed, they decided to withdraw their nationals from the country. On the same date, the Government of Equatorial Guinea sent several messages to the United Nations Secretary-General requesting the evacuation of the Spanish troops and their replacement by UN forces.

17. Tension dropped comparatively and the Government of Equatorial Guinea ended, on Friday 14 March 1969, the state of emergency which had been declared at the peak of the crisis, that is to say on 27 February 1969. United Nations and the Organization of African Unity representatives in Santa Isabel and Bata, were witnesses to the good will of the Government of Equatorial Guinea which raised no objections, contrary to Spanish claims, to the departure of all Spanish nationals who wished to leave the country of their own free will. The Government of Equatorial Guinea continued to insist on the concomitant withdrawal of the Spanish troops. Here, it should be pointed out that the UN representatives in Santa Isabel (headed by Mr. TAMAYO), took their wishes for reality by making the United Nations Secretary-General believe that President MACIAS had accepted that the troops remain in Equatorial Guinea for an additional period of 1 to 2 months.

18. Embarkation of the Spanish troops and their equipment, begun on 26 March 1969 at 6:00 a.m., took place peacefully. The OAU mission had drawn up, with the President of the Republic, the details of the withdrawal of Spanish forces, and at our request, a statement was issued asking the population to remain calm. The withdrawal operations of the Spanish forces of Santa Isabel were completed on 5 April 1969 without any incident.

IV. PRESENT PROBLEMS

19. With the departure of Spanish cadres and technicians, merchants and planters, the economic situation worsened from day to day. Despite our intercession with doctors and teaching staff, these also left the country. It does not seem that any effort was made at the time, by the Spanish authorities to stop the exodus.

Furthermore, since Equatorial Guinea did not have its own currency or a national bank consequently, it had absolutely no control over the financial situation. The amount of Spanish pesetas circulating in the country decreased considerably with the exodus. The 1969 budget estimated at 1,139,045,000 pesetas existed only on paper as the state had collected no returns. Work was stopped on the cocoa plantations as well as in most of the small business which existed in the country. Unemployment became the general rule.

20. The OAU Administrative Secretary General immediately got in touch with the United Nations Secretary-General and other international organization to request that immediate aid be envisaged. The United Nations Secretary-General sent a mission on the spot, including UNDP and technical assistance experts. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) also sent fact-finding missions later.

21. We are even more concerned about the situation in the island of Fernando Po than that on the mainland province of Rio Muni. In fact, while in Rio Muni the population can live off cassava, on the island of Fernando Po, devoted nearly entirely to the cultivation of cocoa, it is impossible to find food for the population. As we pointed out earlier, the majority of the population is made up of Nigerians (80,000) a large number (probably 20,000) of whom are, in fact, unemployed.

22. It should be recalled, here, that the existence of such a strong Nigerian community is due to the fact that the Spanish Government signed, with the Federal Republic of Nigeria, an agreement on 14 September 1957, agreement which was renewed on 18 May 1963 and which stipulates that Nigerian workers could be recruited for an initial contract of 3 years with possibility of extension for a period of one and a half years. This agreement on Nigerian labour became necessary in order to cultivate the cocoa on the island of Fernando because of the lack of local labour. However, with the crisis in the eastern province of Nigeria, the workers that were recruited could no longer return to their homes and thus became an additional problem for Equatorial Guinea. The majority of these workers have not been paid since the departure of the Spanish planters. The unavailability of work, hunger, and poverty may at any time threaten the law and order and peace in the island and create serious trouble for the entire country.

23. President MACIAS sent us an urgent appeal for African troops to help maintain law and order. Furthermore, UN and OAU were asked to send economic, financial and administrative experts immediately in order to help the Government organize its finances and administration. Doctors and teaching staff were needed more than ever. Furthermore, neighbouring African countries could help Equatorial Guinea emerge from isolation by establishing a communications system with it.

The OAU General Secretariat transmitted these requests to Member States but, we must admit that the over-whelming African solidarity which we expected was not forthcoming.

24. The OAU General Secretariat also interceded with the Spanish Government to stress Spain's moral and political responsibilities vis-a-vis the situation created in Equatorial Guinea, in particular, with regard to the Guinean and Nigerian workers who had been left by themselves in plantations or businesses belonging to Spanish citizens.

25. The Foreign Minister, Mr. CASTIELLA informed us, through interviews with OAU representatives, that he was prepared to take up, once more, the road of co-operation with the Guinean Government and forget the crisis that had previously taken place. According to the minister, Spain's decolonization policy in Equatorial Guinea, was partly his personal work and had earned him a good deal of enmity in his own country. He hoped that the Government of Equatorial Guinea would facilitate his task and that, with the assistance of the UN and OAU, further negotiations could be held. The OAU General Secretariat was later informed that the Spanish Government was prepared to put at the disposal of Equatorial Guinea, the sum of 426 million pesetas to cover the budgetary deficit of the current year.

26. Because of OAU intercession with the two Governments, a decision was taken to enter into negotiations with a view to re-establish co-operation between Equatorial Guinea and Spain on fresh basis, taking into account the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. These negotiations started on 29 April and continued until 22 May 1969. The discussions dealt with two draft agreements: a draft agreement for economic co-operation and a draft trade and payment agreement.

27. Considering the atmosphere of mistrust and the consequences of a still recent crisis, the discussions were extremely difficult and very often neared complete failure. The mediation of OAU representatives throughout these negotiations and the proposals of compromise that we, on several occasions suggested, finally brought the negotiations out of the deadlock. Thank to these agreements, Equatorial Guinea obtained certain specific advantages: first, the Spanish State handed over all its movable and immovable property on Guinean territory to the State of Equatorial Guinea. Furthermore, the financial aid mentioned above was immediately paid into the Treasury of Equatorial Guinea. Spain promised to help the Government of Equatorial Guinea to set up a central bank and mint its own money which will be put into circulation on 12 October 1969, the anniversary of the independence of Equatorial Guinea. Lastly, Spain allowed Guinea to sell its products on the Spanish market at a supported price. Other draft agreements are being studied by experts and will concern particular fields of co-operation.

28. These agreements, signed on 22 May 1969, on the one side, by the Guinean Minister of Interior, Mr. MASTÉ and, on the other side, by the head of the Spanish delegation, Ambassador Pan de SORALUCHE, were ratified by both Governments. President MACIAS and the OAU representative made a speech on that occasion to show their satisfaction and express the hope that co-operation with Spain would become more and more consolidated.

29. International opinion and the UN specialized agencies welcomed this agreement creating an atmosphere of comprehension and cordiality. The OAU representative later went to Madrid and Geneva to press the Spanish Government and international organizations in order that the urgent assistance to Equatorial Guinea could not be delayed. The Spanish Government immediately sent a mission headed by the Director of Education, to study the establishment of a programme which would enable Guinean pupils and students to catch up on part of the syllabus for the current year by organizing summer courses and giving examinations under the best possible conditions. In addition, starting this year, Spain has planned to set up 11 schools which it will finance entirely. Other missions followed in the fields of health and communications.

30. International organizations, in particular, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have assured the OAU assistant Secretary-General of their intention to speed up the implementation of their assistance programme.

31. The OAU Assistant Secretary-General Mr. H. M. SAHNOUN later visited various Heads of State in neighbouring countries. The Nigerian Head of State, General Y. GOWON immediately sent a mission to the Government of Equatorial Guinea. A Guinean delegation also went to Lagos to negotiate the establishment of a communications system and air links between the two countries. Financial aid of £N 20,000 were granted by the Lagos Government.

32. President AHIDJO, who listened very attentively to the OAU representative's explanations, clearly expressed great interest in everything regarding Equatorial Guinea whose links with Cameroon are evident. The Cameroon Government which had previously helped the Guinean nationalists in their struggle for independence, visibly continues to show the same sympathy and the same generosity vis-a-vis the Government and the people of Equatorial Guinea. President Ahmadou AHIDJO immediately dispatched the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. TSHOUNGUI who was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Government of Santa Isabel. The special representative of President AHIDJO was also entrusted with looking into all possibilities of co-operation with the Guinean Government.

33. The President of the Republic of Gabon, Mr. A. BONGO showed special interest in the information given him by the OAU representative and he particularly assured him, that he would send, as soon as possible, a mission to Equatorial Guinea to study the establishment of a communications system between Libreville and Bata.

V. CONCLUSIONS

34. The signing of co-operation agreements between Spain and Equatorial Guinea created a positive atmosphere and a healthier political climate in the country. Moreover, President Francisco MACIAS Nguema and his Government very skillfully mastered the situation. The President, in particular, was able to mobilize his people and preserve the unity of his country. He paid regular visits to various regions to inform the people of the reasons for the crisis and ask them to remain united so as not play the game of the enemies of Equatorial Guinea. Many had predicted more serious disturbances, including the secession of the island of Fernando Po but the political wisdom of the Guinean leaders preserved the country from worse disasters.

35. The President has now returned to the capital, Santa Isabel, after staying, for nearly the entire period of the crisis, in the city of Bata in Rio Muni. Furthermore, a decree granting amnesty to all political prisoners was proclaimed. This action, among others, taken by the Government which returned to Santa Isabel, will enable the economic life to pick up again.

36. Meanwhile, certain problems remain which call for an urgent solution. We would like particularly to stress that of the maintenance of law and order in the country. With the departure of the Spanish forces, there are only a few units of the Guinean guard who are neither officered nor sufficiently trained to be able to maintain law and order and peace. In fact, serious incidents took quite place recently during a riot which could have been put under control easily in other circumstances. Two ministers of the Government were arrested by the Guinean guard. These ministers were later released but a commander in the navy lost his life. Consequently we reiterate our appeal to African countries for some of them to send military cadres in sufficient numbers to advise the Guinean troops until competent officers are trained to take over command of their country's troops.

37. Furthermore, the financial crisis which we mentioned, continues and the country will be able to rebuild its economy only if certain vital facilities are granted. We should recall that with the departure of the Spanish nationals, the country was severely drained of the amount of pesetas in circulation. In addition, several public services and State enterprises discovered that they did not have the necessary funds to continue to operate normally.

38. Finally, the OAU should be able to ensure the presence of a commission for a duration of at least 6 months which would be entrusted with the task of advising the Guinean Government and helping to find, from the international organizations, the technical assistance needed to set the wheels of government and economy in motion, until the situation returns to normal which we hope will be soon, regarding relations in the field of co-operation between Equatorial Guinea and Spain.

39. To summarize, the aid to be given by Africa to Equatorial Guinea, as quickly as possible, should be in the following fields.

- a. Providing Officers for the army and security service.
- b. Financial and economic assistance.
- c. Technical Assistance (doctors - engineers - financial experts - legal experts - teachers).
- d. Strengthening of co-operation with neighbouring countries (especially Cameroon and Gabon) this would make it possible for Guinea to emerge from its present isolation.

ANNEX I

TELEGRAMME DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1969, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA.

FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT THE SPANISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION ACCREDITED TO OUR REPUBLIC WAS INVITED TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF ITS FLAGS TO TALLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER EMBASSIES, THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR WHO COMMA IN ANY CASE UNILATERALLY OCCUPIES VARIOUS PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMA CARRIED OUT A SERIES OF ACTS OF PROVOCATIONS VIOLATING THE SOVERIEGNTY OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA STOP THE VIOLATIONS COMMITTED BY THE SPANISH EMBASSY ARE THE FOLLOWING: GENERAL MOBILIZATION OF THE STATIONED SPANISH TROOPS; OCCUPATION BY THE SAID FORCES OF THE AIRPORT OF SANTA ISABEL; OCCUPATION OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS STATIONS; ARMED SPANISH FORCES PATROL THE MAIN CITIES; SPANISH SHIP SENT TO SANTA ISABEL DIVERTED TO THE PORT OF BATA WITH TROOPS ON BOARD: DISTRIBUTIONS OF ARMS TO ALL SPANISH RESIDENTS IN THE REPUBLIC; VIOLENT SUBSTITUTION OF GUINEAN TROOPS BY SPANISH TROOPS IN ALL THE POSTS PLACED UNDER THEIR SUPERVISION STOP FURTHERMORE THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA DENOUNCES BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL AND WORLD OPINION THESE FACTS FOR WHICH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IS SOLLY RESPONSIBLE STOP THE GOVERNMENT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA REQUESTS THE UNITED NATIONS TO SEND ITS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES AND INFORM THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THESE FACTS STOP HIGHEST CONSIDERATION

FRANCISCO MACIAS NGUEMA PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL
GUINEA

ANNEX II

PRESS RELEASE

OAU's Serious Concern Over the Situation in Equatorial Guinea

The General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity is following with growing concern the latest developments in Equatorial Guinea. Faced with a certain guided information, the General Secretariat has the duty to bring out the following facts:

From the very time a serious situation developed in Equatorial Guinea, the OAU General Secretariat has been in constant touch with the Guinean Government which has kept the UN Secretary General informed while denouncing the provocation and arbitrary measures undertaken on behalf of the Spanish Government by the latter's representatives in Equatorial Guinea.

Because the Spanish Ambassador in Santa Isable was merely invited by Equatorial Guinea's Government to reduce the number of Spanish flags floating on government buildings which Spain retained unilaterally since Equatorial Guinea's accession to independence, he took a number of arbitrary measures and decisions of exceptional gravity.

Thus Spanish forces in Equatorial Guinea were mobilized and ordered to take over Santa Isabel Airport and the telecommunications center; Spanish troops are now patrolling Equatorial Guinea's capital city where they have armed the Spanish civilian population and replaced forcefully the Guinean garrison. A war ship, with a full load of Spanish troops, is now proceeding from Santa Isabel to Port Bata, the capital city of Rio Muni, the continental part of the new State.

The OAU General Secretariat, after informing H.I.M. Haile Selassie, Dean of the African Heads of State and Government and H. E. Houari Boumedienne, the Chairman of the OAU Conference Heads of State and Government, notified immediately the Spanish Government its shock and deep concern over developments in Equatorial Guinea and appealed to the latter to take at once all appropriate measures in the interest of Equatorial Guinea as well as in the interest of the latter's relation with other African States, and OAU to ensure respect for Equatorial Guinea's sovereignty by rescinding all arbitrary measures taken by Spanish representatives in Santa Isabel.

In its appeal to the Spanish Government the OAU General Secretariat has insisted on the immediate return of Spanish troops in Equatorial Guinea to garrison and the recovering by the Equatorial Guinea's Government of its fullfledged sovereignty rights so as to enable settlement of all pending Spanish Guinean problems, through negotiations.

The OAU General Secretariat continues to follow developments in Equatorial Guinea with all the more interest and concern that Equatorial Guinea is the latest newcomer to the OAU.

Equatorial Guinea became independent on October 12, 1969 and joined a few weeks later the OAU of which it became the 41st member state.

A few days ago, Equatorial Guinea was represented to the XIIth Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers by its Minister of Foreign Affairs who was given a rousing welcome both by H.I.M. Haile Selassie 1st and the Council of Ministers.

This is why the OAU at large and each member state in particular have a moral and political duty to join efforts with the government and people of Equatorial Guinea in this hour of trial arbitrarily imposed on them.

It is our dearest wish that for the sake of sheer self-interest the Spanish Government should heed our appeal and take all appropriate measures so as to put an end to a very serious situation.

Addis Ababa, March 3, 1969.

ANNEX III

TELEGRAMME DATED 5 MARCH 1969 ADDRESSED TO SECRETARY-GENERAL BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA.

REGRET TO INFORM YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT THIS MORNING A COUP DETAT WAS ATTEMPTED AGAINST THE LEGALLY CONSTITUTED GOVERNMENT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA STOP THE COUP DETAT WAS HATCHED AND DIRECTED BY ATANASIO NDONGO MIYONE COMMA EX-MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND SATURNINO JBOUGO EX-DEPUTY STOP EVERYTHING WAS MOBILIZED TO ATTAIN THIS END STOP COUP DETAT WAS A FAILURE STOP SITUATION COMPLETELY IN HAND STOP REITERATE REQUEST FOR IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF STATIONED SPANISH TROOPS FROM THE COUNTRY STOP INSIST ON THE SENDING OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES STOP HIGHEST CONSIDERATION STOP

SIGNED: FRANCISCO MACIAS

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

ANNEX IV

TELEGRAMME FROM H. E. DIALLO TELLI, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF OAU TO
H. E. FRANCISCO MACIAS, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA.

HONOUR TO INFORM YOU THAT IN VIEW OF THE SERIOUSNESS AND
URGENCY OF THE SITUATION IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA HAVE DECIDED WITH THE
AGREEMENT OF H. E. MR. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF OAU TO
SEND TWO SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES TO YOU STOP COMMANDER SLIMANE HOFFMAN
PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT STOP ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL
MOHAMMED SAHNOUN CHARGED TO STUDY THE SITUATION STOP ARRIVAL OF
REPRESENTATIVES EXPECTED MONDAY MORNING AT SANTA ISABEL AT 8.40 HOURS STOP
HIGHEST CONSIDERATION STOP

DIALLO TELLI
SEC GEN OAU

ANNEX V

Bata, March 18, 1969

His Excellency
Mr. Diallo Telli
Secretary-General of the OAU
Algiers.

Mr. Secretary-General and Dear Brother,

I have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your kind letter sent to me through Messrs. Sliman Hoffman, Personal Representative of His Excellency Houare Boumedienne and the Hadj Mohamed Sahnoun, Assistant Secretary-General.

First of all I must express my gratitude for the promptitude with which the Organization has answered my appeal and for the keen interest shown by the members of the Mission in the problems brought about by the recent occurrences in my country.

I sincerely believe that they are perfectly well informed to be able to submit an exact report on the events and the needs which have resulted therefrom. Although the problems are grave and multiple, my confidence in the Organization and my brothers of the African Continent is such that I have no doubt their assistance and support will be noticed shortly; since I have done no more than struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism to achieve the real independence of my country.

The most important problem which I have to face in my attempts to avoid the blockade imposed on me is economic.

As regards troops I have desisted from obtaining them from the United Nations as I consider that those from the Organization of African Unity would play a better role. In any case I shall soon send you a formal request in this sense.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary-General and dear friend the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

Francisco Macias Nguema

ANNEX VI

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113 - HONOUR INFORM YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT OAU GOODWILL MISSION APPOINTED BY CURRENT CHAIRMAN H. E. BOUMEDIENNE AND OAU SECRETARY GENERAL IS BACK FROM EQUATORIAL GUINEA AFTER CAREFUL INVESTIGATION AND EXHAUSTIVE DISCUSSIONS WITH PRESIDENT FRANCISCO MACIAS STOP MISSION REPORTS VERY SERIOUS SITUATION STILL PREVAILING IN COUNTRY WHERE DEPARTURE OF VIRTUALLY ALL SPANISH PERSONNEL FROM ALL SECTORS THREATENS POLITICAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE OF NEWLY INDEPENDANT STATE STOP PRESIDENT MACIAS THEREFORE MAKES URGENT APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE FROM AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE IN SENDING AFRICAN ARMY OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS TO HELP MAINTAIN LAW ORDER AND SECURITY STOP FURTHER REQUESTS PERSONNEL AND EXPERTS OF ALL DISCIPLINES PARTICULARLY DOCTORS TEACHERS ECONOMISTS AND ACCOUNTANTS TO FILL POSTS VACATED BY SPANISH PERSONNEL AND FINALLY REQUESTS FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL ASSISTANCE BOTH NECESSARY AND URGENT TO SHOW EFFECTIVE AFRICAN SOLIDARITY TO NEWLY INDEPENDANT STATE AND YOUNGEST OAU MEMBER STOP RESPECTFULLY DRAW ATTENTION YOUR EXCELLENCY ON IMPORTANCE AND URGENCY AFRICAN INITIATIVE TO SPARE EQUATORIAL GUINEA FROM CHAOS AND CATASTROPHY STOP GRATEFUL COMMUNICATE ALL STEPS CONCEIVED OR TAKEN IN FAVOUR GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA STOP HIGHEST CONSIDERATION

DIALLO TELLI
SEC GEN OAU

4.4.1969.

ANNEX VII

BATA 54 22 1230

URGENT PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA TO
SECRETARY GENERAL OAU DIALLO TELLI

HOLDING SOON IN BATA HISPANO GUINEAN NEGOCIATIONS STOP REQUEST
THIS ORGANIZATION (OAU) TO SEND EXPERTS IN NEGOCIATIONS AND OBSERVER
TO ASSIST GUINEAN DELEGATION STOP GRATEFUL COMMUNICATE EARLY ACCEPTANCE
IN ORDER TO INDICATE ARRIVAL DATE IN GUINEA STOP HIGHEST CONSIDERATION

FRANCISCO MACIAS NEGEMA

ANNEX VIII

EPAT PRIORITÉ HIS EXCELLENCY MR. DIALLO TELLI ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-
GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION AFRICAN UNITY ADDIS ABABA

RE YOUR TELEGRAMME 47 OF 26 MARCH FROM 8 TO 10 MARCH MR VICTOR HOO
COMMISSIONER FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACCOMPANIED BY MISS GRANGER
REPRESENTATIVE OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OFFICE AT
LIBREVILLE WENT TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA WHERE HE HELD TALKS WITH THE OFFICIALS
OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE NEEDS OF THE GOVERNMENT. STOP ASSISTANCE THAT CAN
BE PROVIDED BY THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION BUREAU IS BEING ACTIVELY STUDIED
AND A FINANCIAL ADVISOR HAS ALREADY BEEN SENT AND HAS BEEN WORKING WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA FOR THE LAST WEEKS STOP FURTHERMORE
ON THE RECEIPT OF A TELEGRAMME SENT TO ME BY ON 22 MARCH BY PRESIDENT MACIAS
TO ASK FOR DOCTORS AND OTHER TECHNICIANS I HAVE COMMUNICATED HIS REQUEST
TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AND HAVE ASKED THE
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TO SEND THE REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
AGAIN TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA IN ORDER TO ASSESS THE NEEDS ARISING FROM THE
PRESENT SITUATION AND TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT TO DRAW UP THE NEEDS FOR
ASSISTANCE NECESSARY STOP THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF WHO SENT A CABLE ON
26 MARCH TO THE MINISTER OF HEALTH OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA OFFERING TO SEND
A WHO HIGH OFFICIAL IN ORDER TO STUDY WITH HIM THE SITUATION CONCERNING
MEDICAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH SO AS TO DETERMINE WHAT IMMEDIATE AND
LONG TERM ASSISTANCE WHO COULD OFFER STOP THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION-
~~ER~~ FOR REFUGEES HAS SENT A MISSION WHICH IS AT PRESENT ASSESSING THEN NEEDS
OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA WHICH COME WITHIN HIS TERMS OF REFERENCE STOP I ASSURE
YOU THAT WE ARE GIVING A CONTINUED AND URGENT ATTENTION TO THE SITUATION
IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA AND THAT WE SHALL ENDEAVOUR TO ASSIST THIS COUNTRY
AS MUCH AS WE CAN STOP I AWAIT WITH INTEREST THE MEMORANDUM OF THE OAU
DELEGATION FOR WHICH I THANK YOU IN ADVANCE STOP WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED
OF ANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS STOP YOURS SINCERELY

U THANT

29 MARCH 1969

ANNEX IX

REQUEST FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA TO THE O. A. U.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC:

- 1 Expert to organize the offices of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic
- 1 Protocol officer to organize the Office of the President and the Ministries
- 1 Military expert adviser
- 1 Conservator of forests with knowledge of mountain forestry
- 2 Forestry assistants

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- 1 Expert to organize the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE:

- 1 International jurist (recognized as an authority) who is also a judge of the Labour Court,
- 2 Judges
- 1 Expert in fiscal matters

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE:

- 1 Military expert
- 3 Officers
- 147 Instructors and soldiers

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND TRANSPORT:

- 1 Civil engineer
- 2 Assistant engineers
- 2 Air Navigation Experts
- 1 Maritime signals expert
- 1 Expert in housing, town planning and planning

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- 1 Expert to organize the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Adviser
- 1 Mail Expert (Post Office)
- 1 Telecommunications technician
- 2 Television technicians

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION:

- 1 Legal adviser to organize the Ministry of Education
- 6 Science teachers

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE:

- 1 Expert in foreign and internal trade
- 1 Technician in general matters of trade and market projects

MINISTRY OF LABOUR:

- 1 Labour officer
- 1 Expert in sociology

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND MINES:

- 1 Expert to organize the Ministry of Industry and Mines
- 1 Mining engineer, expert in petroleum products.
- 1 Assistant in Industrial matters

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE:

- 1 Expert to organize the Ministry of Agriculture
- 2 Agricultural engineers
- 1 Expert in soil analysis
- 2 Agricultural assistants
- 1 Stock-farming expert

MINISTRY OF HEALTH:

- 2 Surgeons
- 2 Gynecologists
- 2 Specialists in internal medicine
- 2 Osteologists
- 2 Anaesthetists
- 2 Specialists in medical analysis
- 2 Oculists

MINISTRY OF HEALTH (Contd.)

- 1 Neurologist
- 2 Dentists
- 2 Radiologists
- 2 Ear, nose and throat specialists
- 1 Expert in organizing health Service.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE:

- 1 Expert to organize the Ministry of Finance
- 1 Pension Officer
- 1 Auditor
- 1 Tax inspector
- 2 Customs officers
- 1 Technician in banking matters
- 1 Technician in monetary matters

**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

SECRETARIAT

P. O. Box 3243

ADDIS ABABA

**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAINNE**

SECRETARIAT

B. P. 3243

CM/288/Add.1

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Thirteenth Ordinary Session

Addis ababa, August-September 1969

ADDENDUM TO

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE URGENT NEED
FOR AFRICA TO PROVIDE AID FOR EQUATORIAL GUINEA

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THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE URGENT NEED
FOR AFRICA TO PROVIDE AID FOR EQUATORIAL GUINEA

1. In response to the various messages from the General Secretariat of the OAU and to the pressing appeals from President Francisco Macias Nguema, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, for urgent aid from African countries, President Houari Boumedienne, current Chairman of the OAU, appointed a delegation composed of several technicians. This delegation, which was installed in Equatorial Guinea by the Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. Sahnoun, is composed of two army officers, an adviser from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, two census experts and an administrative adviser.
2. President Macias has expressed keen satisfaction at this assistance for an African sister country in the context of the general urgent action advocated and sponsored by the OAU. Most of these officials will remain in Equatorial Guinea for over a month, and will, if necessary, be replaced by other experts in other sectors.
3. Apart from the aid granted by Nigeria (see document CM/288, paragraph 31), by Cameroon (see paragraph 32) and by Algeria, as mentioned above, it should be noted that Sierra Leone's financial aid amounted to more than twenty thousand (20.000) dollars transferred to Equatorial Guinea last June.
4. The Imperial Ethiopian Government has also appointed army officers who are to proceed forthwith to Equatorial Guinea to help with the training and supervision of the units whose mission it is to keep law and order in that country.

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Report of the Secretary-General on the Urgent Need for Africa to Provide Aid for Equatorial Guinea

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