

**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY
SECRETARIAT
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ADDIS ABABA

**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAINNE
SECRETARIAT
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**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
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August/September, 1969
Addis Ababa**

CM/287

**REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON
OAU ACTIVITIES IN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC,
CULTURAL AND HEALTH MATTERS**



REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL
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CULTURAL AND HEALTH MATTERS

Introduction:

1. Since 1965, the first meeting of any OAU Specialized Commission was held: this was the first ordinary session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission (ESCHC) which was held at the OAU Headquarters from 30 June to 4 July, 1969, in Addis Ababa. This in itself was an achievement, made possible by the 28 Member States, which sent Delegates to that meeting. A report on that session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission is contained in document CM/287(Part 1) which is to be presented to this session of the Council of Ministers.

2. It is recalled that, with the coming into force of the amendment to Article XX, which reduced OAU Specialized Commissions to three, i.e. The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission, the Economic and Social Commission and the Defence Commission, the former (the ESCHC) arose from the merger of the Educational and Cultural Commission, the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission and the Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Commission. The reasons that led to that step being taken are familiar to all Member States, and there is therefore no need to repeat them here. It is satisfying, however, to report that the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission met, and thereby began to play its role in the important task given to the OAU. The OAU is expected, among other things, to co-ordinate and intensify the multi-directional efforts of Member States to give rising standards to their citizens, but also to conceive and plan programmes which the UN Specialized Agencies may be persuaded to carry out jointly with the OAU, or on their own. For the OAU to carry out these functions effectively, it would appear that two preliminary conditions have to be satisfied. These are: that there has to be a forum in which the development needs and problems of Member States are discussed and where appropriate, solutions proposed, and that there should be a group of people to assist in giving concrete forms to whatever has to be done to meet those needs and solve the problems. The Secretariat fills the latter roles, while the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission provides a forum for discussing, not only the obvious topics providing its name, but also other areas including agriculture, minerals, science and technology, nutrition and other natural resources. As can be read in the report of the last session, when it met, the Commission tackled most of these matters at one stage or another.

3. Until the recommendations of the Commission are approved in accordance with the laid down procedures, they would normally not be implemented. It is therefore important that the Council of Ministers should approve those recommendations to open the way for their being implemented. In the meantime one could be permitted to look briefly at some of the recommendations made, under various headings. In doing this, it should be emphasized that this general report can only highlight some aspects of what the Commission recommended, and that, a fuller appreciation of the latter may be obtained by reading the report of the Commission's first session. Because of this, the format of this general report on the OAU activities in educational, scientific, cultural and health matters is slightly different from the usual one. Although the usual main headings are retained, the separation of past and present activities from future plans is not done. This separation will be used again after the Commission's recommendations are approved by the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

Education:

4. As the resolutions of the recent joint OAU/UNESCO Conference on Education and Scientific and Technical Training in relation to development in Africa, which was held in Nairobi, Kenya, last July, were endorsed by the OAU less than a year ago, it is logical to allow for sufficient time in which these would be implemented. This view led the ESCHC to allow for only selected items in the field of education and training, to be discussed at the last ordinary session. Of the selected topics was pre-primary education. A brief, but very informative debate took place concerning the involvement of governments of Member States in pre-primary education. In terms of scarcity of resources, and priorities in the field of education, several Delegations did not consider it possible at present for most governments to become directly involved in providing pre-primary education. The money required for providing facilities and services for pre-primary education throughout each country was estimated to be so high as to be prohibitive. However, most if not all of the Delegates, accepted that modern educational and training demands place substantial importance to adequate preparation of children before they enter into primary educational institutions, and also to the need that such preparation should be part of a sound foundation to the primary education provided by the national educational services. Consequently the Commission recommended among other things that "governments of Member States should examine their participation in pre-primary education", and also asked the Secretariat to circulate any information received from any Member State on this question to the rest of the Member States.

5. The remaining educational subjects selected for discussions were: Primary education; Methodology in teaching in primary and secondary schools; Equivalence and recognition of degrees and diplomas; and Exchange of publications and documentations. Attention is invited to the Commission's report concerning these topics.

6. Implementation of previous resolutions in the educational and training fields, is proceeding steadily ahead. The OAU programme to establish Centres of Excellence for instance, is at the stage where Members of the Scientific Council of Africa are providing at the request of the Council of Ministers, candidates for the two bodies that have been agreed upon. The first of these is the Implementation Committee which is to be "responsible for following up implementation of the programme to set up 'Centres of Excellence' in Africa"¹. The second, is the three-man team of African experts to draw up a project-plan for the Centre on Geology, Geophysics and Mineralogy (or Earth Sciences). There is a brief progress report on this programme². On the question of examining possibilities of establishing an Educational Revolving Fund, from which cheap loans for educational services may be obtained, preliminary contacts have been started, and it is hoped to report on these in due course. On educational targets, it is recalled that the Nairobi Conference requested that the existing ones should be revised to bring them into line with available means to Member States, in line with their development needs, and also in line with modern approaches to education and training. The Secretariat has sent out a questionnaire to all Member States, asking for information and data which could help in the revision of educational targets. Replies have just started coming in.

Health:

7. There is every sign that OAU will begin taking an increasingly active role in health, nutrition and sanitation matters. Firstly, the Committee of the whole Commission, which was allotted these items, held wide-ranging discussions, and made useful recommendations in these fields. Attention is invited to the Commission's report in these connections. Secondly, the Head of the Health Bureau has assumed duty at the Secretariat. This should enable the Secretariat to tackle health, nutrition and sanitation matters on an increasing scale.

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1. Resolution CM/Res.171(XI)

2. Document CM/287(Part 4)

8. On basic health services, Member States were urged to draw up national health plans as an integral part of the overall economic, social and political development, and also to establish health planning units to oversee the execution, co-ordination and reviewing of such plans. This process would benefit greatly from among other things, the increasing provision of health education throughout each country, and on providing effective machinery for eradication and control of endemic and epidemic diseases. These, among others, are important actions which should be taken by Member States, so as to give to their citizens adequate and effective health services.

Nutrition:

9. Like health, it is hoped that the new circumstances of having had discussions on this subject, and having personnel in the Health Bureau will enable the OAU to be more active in nutritional matters than before. The discussions in the Commission, on nutrition centred mainly on sufficiency in food supplies, balanced diets and isolated cases of malnutrition among children, expectant mothers and mothers who still breast-feed their children, and among some adults. Member States were urged to establish Food Production Planning Units, which would help in drawing up national plans for producing and sustaining food production at the required levels. Also Delegates urged that diversification of gainful employment, especially in the rural areas, would help substantially in giving and maintaining adequate incomes among the citizens of Member States, which would enable them to buy their food requirements. Nutrition education, adequate networks of communications for food-distribution and changing eating habits when necessary, would individually or collectively contribute to encouraging consumption of balanced diets - a fact that would, besides removing malnutrition, would also remove some types of protein deficiencies. Attention is invited to the recommendations on nutritional matters, which explain further, what is expected of Member States.

Sanitation:

10. Here also, more activities are expected from the OAU. The Commission did point the way regarding areas that require early action by Member States. In its Recommendations under "Environmental Sanitation" the Commission made the point that it is necessary to know the extent of certain sanitation matters which affect man's environment in Africa, before considering possible solutions to the problems encountered. It therefore called for surveys in housing conditions; water supply; refuse and sewage disposal; water pollution and industrial health. The surveys should be able to indicate areas that require corrective actions. In this connection, health

education would be expected to play an important role in establishing hygienic environment. A request was made to WHO to establish an institute "to study environmental sanitation and occupational health problems relevant to the African continent". It appears that in Africa, most efforts should be concentrated on teaching hygiene, proper preparation of food and the securing of uncontaminated water for drinking, etc., etc. These, among other things, need to be done continuously to improve on and maintain a healthy environment for man in Africa.

11. The Commission advocated inter-Ministerial units to co-ordinate national efforts in health, nutrition and sanitation.

Natural Resources:

12. Under this heading, several items were discussed. Some of these are taken up below.

(a) Agriculture

13. Agriculture is not only the mainstay of the economies of Member States, but also it is the only means for providing a livelihood to the majority of their citizens. In this connection, the Commission recommended the endorsement of the five areas of concentration chosen by the FAO. These are: work on high yielding seeds of basic foods; the war on waste; the narrowing of the protein-gap; the mobilization of rural population for development; and the saving of foreign currency. The FAO has, however, accepted to assist in the usual manner, any Member whose list of priorities does not include the listed areas. Work on increasing supplies of basic foods coincides with the OAU programme to establish regional stocks of food grains. Close co-operation is therefore expected between OAU and FAO in this connection. A separate very brief document to this session of the Council of Ministers records the present stage in the efforts to implement the OAU programme to establish regional food reserves in Africa. The increase of Agricultural production and productivity within Member States is hoped to stem from the successful establishment of the proposed regional food reserves in Africa.

(b) Minerals

14. It would appear that some general discussions among the officials concerned with the exploitation, utilization and development of minerals, would have beneficial effects on national efforts and inter-State co-operation in this field. It is planned to hold a meeting of the Scientific Committee which deals with geology and mines. The results of that meeting are eagerly awaited by the Secretariat.

(c) Science and technology

15. Science and technology have come to be accepted as among the important factors which contribute to accelerated economic, social and political development. The Commission approved several items for inclusion in the proposed UNESCO Conference on the application of science and technology to development in Africa. In the meantime it was recommended that efforts should be made to expand the infrastructure for research and development within Member States, to establish documentation centres for disseminating scientific information of interest to Member States, and to establish a scientific panel for science and technology which will assist the Secretariat in executing the OAU policy in science and technology. A lot is however expected from the proposed UNESCO Conference on these topics.

Cultural Matters:

(a) First All-African Cultural Festival

16. The holding of the First All-African Cultural Festival, planned from 21st July to 1st August in Algiers, Algeria, is by far the most important cultural event that the OAU has planned so far. Not only are the various African cultures expected to be represented, but also, the planned symposium is expected to clear the way for improvements, development and understanding in these cultures and provide chances for closer cultural exchanges between Member States. It is also at that Festival that the African Cultural Council - which is to plan, organize and stage subsequent Festivals - is expected to meet for the first time. The Commission noted with thanks the assistance already given or offered to the Festival by Algeria, UNESCO and other organizations, governments and individuals. All Member States were therefore urged to go and participate in the Algiers Festival.

(b) Inter-African Bureau of Linguistics

17. Among the Bureaus/Committees inherited from the former CCTA is the Committee on Languages. In 1966, the Assembly decided to transfer that Bureau to Uganda. The Commission had before it a document³ calling for the establishment of an Inter-African Bureau of Linguistics in Uganda in accordance with that decision. It was observed that the functions of the proposed Bureau would include efforts to develop and popularize the use of African languages, (thus helping to break some of the language barriers in Africa) the development of methods for teaching African languages, the training of language teachers, of interpreters, and translators, and the active promotion of book production. The Commission recommended that the

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Bureau should be set-up soon, provided before December 1969, more information in structure and cost of the Bureau could be supplied to all Member States. The Secretariat will endeavour to meet this request.

General.

18. As can be observed from the extensive reference to the discussions and recommendations of the first ordinary session of the ESCHC, it is difficult to write a report on the future activities of the OAU in the fields concerned, until the Commission's work is approved by the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

19. The Council is therefore invited to approve all the recommendations of the first ordinary session of the ESCHC, so as to enable the Secretariat to draw up an implementation programme for approval by the appropriate OAU organs.

JULY 1969

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Thirteenth Ordinary Session
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CM/287
Annex 1.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY GENERAL
ON THE
SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH COMMISSION

~~REPORT OF THE~~
~~SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH COMMISSION~~
MARCH 1969 TO JULY 1969

The Administrative Secretary General is happy to report that the ~~inter-african Scientific and Technical co-operation~~ activities of the OAU has continued as in previous years having regard to the available manpower and the financial resources of our organization. In Annex I to Document 232 of the report of the Administrative Secretary General to the Algiers Meeting a detailed account of the various co-operative projects on which Member States were taking joint action were listed. Some of these are the Fisheries Survey, Food Crop Research, Disease eradication projects like the Joint Campaign Against Rinderpest, Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia and Trypanosomiasis or sleeping sickness. Work on these projects have continued. Since most of the projects will continue for some years to come, it is fair to record in this report the progress made within the past five months only. However, the discussion of the moderate progress made will show not only the successes in our endeavour but also the difficulties that confronted the Secretariat in the execution of the programmes.

1. Joint Campaign Against Rinderpest

The first three phases of this project has been completed in Nigeria, Chad, Cameroun, Niger, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia. The only problem in these states at present is that of conservatory measures. At the inter-State Meeting at which senior governmental officers and ministers of these states were present in 1965 it was agreed as follows:

Each country undertakes:

- (i) To vaccinate with a recognized Rinderpest vaccine the annual calf crop at least once per year in two successive years. These animals will be marked with the clover leaf ear punch so that any animal over two years old will have two such ear marks.

- (ii) To vaccinate and ear punch all animals detected without clover leaf ear punches.
- (iii) To keep neighbouring countries informed of the states of affairs in respect of Rinderpest through the liaison officers, and by means of annual scheduled meetings convened by STRC. In particular, each country will notify all concerned by the most rapid means possible of any outbreak of Rinderpest, stating the number of animals involved and geographical grid location of the outbreak.
- (iv) In the case of an outbreak of Rinderpest, to implement the accepted control measures as quickly as possible and under professional veterinary supervision. It is essential to verify by a recognized laboratory the etiology of the infection. Recognized control measures would include strict quarantine of all infected herds and in-contacts, a slaughter of all infected animals within a radius of 10 miles and payment of compensation for animals slaughtered.
- (v) To have veterinary authorities maintain strict surveillance over the movements of migratory and trade cattle which shall be furnished with valid vaccination certificates.
- (vi) To provide adequate legislation to permit the undertaking of the requirements of paragraphs 1 to 5 above.
- (vii) These measures will be subject to annual review".

This matter is now assuming tremendous importance because the whole of the Western and Central Africa have been covered by the campaign. To prevent colossal waste of funds and a relapse of fresh outbreaks with its attendant high mortality in livestock, the Council of Ministers appealed at the last Ordinary Session in February 1969 to all OAU Members to adhere strictly to the minimum conservatory measures outlined above as soon as the mass inoculation campaign is over in each state. The Secretariat will like to add that it has put a highly competent veterinarian (Dr. Sall) on this assignment. He is at present visiting all Member States concerned to ensure that these measures are undertaken.

In May 1969 the OAU held a Technical meeting of all participating Member States in this campaign in Dakar, Senegal. The purpose of the meeting was to assess the amount of work done since 1962 in Western and Central Africa on this campaign. Most of the 19 participating states sent to the meeting veterinarians. In addition, representatives of laboratories at Dakar, Bamako, and Fort Lamy were represented. From Eastern Africa the Director of Veterinary Services of Kenya also participated at the meeting. Also present were the representatives of EEC, ODM, FAO, OIE, FAC, USAID and other donor agencies.

At the end of this important technical meeting, it was agreed that a comprehensive report be prepared and published by the OAU on the achievement of the project since it began in 1962. It was revealed at the meeting that some 78 million vaccinations had been carried out against rinderpest in Western and Central Africa since 1962. These affect 30 million head of cattle. The percentage coverage of the total livestock population is 85 per cent and the immunity conferred have been about 90 per cent.

The Joint Campaign Against Rinderpest in Eastern Africa was reported upon by the Administrative Secretary General at the last meeting. This project is now proceeding by leaps and bounds. Effective inoculation at the inter state boundaries during this vaccinal year has been possible as a result of the co-operation of technicians of Member States. These officers responded very well to the appeal made in the Council's resolution last February for active co-operation across state **borders**. External financial assistance has now been obtained for most Member States in the zone at least to cover the first three years of the campaign. The meeting of Member States and donor agencies co-operating in the project for Eastern Africa will be held at Mogadiscio in the first week of December, 1969.

2. Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia Research and Field Control

At the Budgetary Meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Council adopted a resolution inviting all Member States to co-operate in field project for the eradication of CBPP. The

Council also asked regional groupings and donor agencies to co-operate with the OAU Secretariat in the planning and the execution of the project. Since the passing of the resolution the Administrative Secretary General is happy to report that a number of regional groupings namely, OCAM, OERS, ENTENTE and Chad Basin Commission have started discussing the project with the technicians of the OAU Secretariat. The FAO and the OIE have also joined in the discussion of the project. For example, the last OIE meeting in Paris, which was attended by technicians of most Member States of the OAU and representative of the OAU Secretariat, discussed the problem in some detail. As a result of the discussions so far on this problem the OAU Secretariat proposes to convene a meeting later this year of technicians of Member States in Western and Central Africa to discuss the launching of the project in that area. In his last report the Administrative Secretary General stated that the campaign is already being carried out simultaneously with the Rinderpest Campaign in Eastern Africa. As a result of the preliminary discussions among African technicians, the following proposals have been put forward:

- (i) Vaccine trials as recommended in 1967 by the FAO/OIE/OAU Expert Panel on CBPP are essential, but it is recommended that a Joint Project against this disease should be launched even before obtaining the results of these trials.
- (ii) It is considered unnecessary to do any epizootiological survey of CBPP before starting a joint project against this disease. Since African scientists have no doubt in their minds as to the coverage of the disease.
- (iii) IBAH, after thorough investigations, will produce a final report which will be the basis for discussion in a meeting which will be held in Niamey by mid-October, 1969 - to be attended by West and Central States of Africa.
- (iv) JP 15 against Rinderpest should continue with vaccinations against CBPP in Eastern Africa where necessary and possible.
- (v) Meanwhile, each country by its own means must continue to combat CBPP by applying other classical means to control this disease i.e. control of movement and, if possible, slaughter where feasible. Countries should ensure that existing legislation is adequate to carry out these measures.

3. Panel of Scientific Experts

At the meeting of the Educational, Cultural, Health and Scientific Commission held in Addis Ababa in July, 1969, an additional panel of scientific committee was added to the existing list of panel of experts. The Commission recommended that there should be an Interafrican Panel of Scientific Committee on science and technology; so that the Scientific Committees under the Scientific Council of Africa are now as follows :-

International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research;
 Interafrican Committee on the Mechanization of Agriculture;
 Interafrican Scientific Committee for Geology and Mineralogy;
 Interafrican Committee for Maps and Surveys;
 Interafrican Committees for Conservation & Utilization and development of Nature and Natural Resources;
 Panel of Scientists on Food Science and Food Technology;
 Panel of Scientists on Oceanography and Fisheries;
 Panel of Scientists on African Medicinal Plants;
 Panel of Scientists on Biological Science;
 Panel of Scientists on Science and Technology.

Each of the panels is composed of scientists who are specialists in the particular discipline concerned, nominated by Member States of the OAU. Each Committee is supposed to meet at least once every two years, unless it has a project on hand. For example, when the project for the Investigation of the Fisheries Resources of the Tropical Atlantic Ocean was in progress, the Interafrican Committee on Oceanography Sea and Inland Fisheries had to meet regularly, and in fact constituted an International Scientific Advisory Committee on the Project until the project was accomplished in 1966.

These committees will assist the Secretariat in achieving the OAU Science Policy drawn up at Algeria in 1964 and subsequently approved by the Heads of State and Government in Cairo in 1964. The policy seeks to promote a spirit of brotherly love among all African States through technical co-operation at all levels in that it seeks:

- (i) to deal with all scientific and technical matters affecting the general development of Member States, including matters which may be referred to it by the Assembly of Heads of State and the Council of Ministers;

- (ii) to promote the training and exchange of scientific, technical and research personnel;
- (iii) to formulate scientific policies and to execute on request joint programmes of scientific and technological research;
- (iv) to promote the effective utilization of the results of research with a view to accelerating economic and social development of Member States;
- (v) to handle external aid for projects of common interest sponsored by the Commission;
- (vi) to provide facilities for the dissemination of information to workers in the fields of science and technology in Africa;
- (vii) to conduct scientific surveys of the natural resources of the continent.

4. Other Activities

All other activities of the Organization in the field of Technical and Scientific Co-operation have continued. The Cereal Crops Research which deals with improvement of maize, sorghum and legumes production have continued and it is hoped to convene a meeting of research workers co-operating in this project between 13 to 16 October, 1969, in Zaria, Nigeria, to review the achievements and explore further research opportunities on grain crops.

All the Technical Bureaux namely the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Health (IBAH) in Nairobi, the Interafrican Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) in Yaounde, and the Interafrican Bureau of Soil (BIS) in Bangui have continued with their activities as in previous years. It is now hoped that with additional funds and personnel they would be able to undertake research work. The BIS in Bangui is however still very short of hands despite repeated appeals for soil scientists to man the Bureau.

A meeting of technicians of Member Governments dealing with Plant Quarantine matters met in Lagos from 8th to 11th April, 1969. The meeting was attended by representatives of most of the OAU States.

Some of the most important recommendations are as follows :-

(i) Need of UNDP Assistance for Plant Quarantine Problem in Africa.

The meeting take cognizance of the need and importance of:

- (a) trained phytosanitary personnel in Africa;
- (b) regional Plant Quarantine Stations to serve groups of countries within various geographical regions of Africa.

Requests the OAU Secretariat to draw the attention of the Administrator of UNDP to the seriousness of Phytosanitary problems on the African Continent, particularly in view of the continual need to introduce new plant materials to stimulate agricultural development, and to ask the Administrator to provide all possible financial and technical aid towards the implementation of these projects.

(ii) Amendments to New Draft of Phytosanitary Convention for Africa

The Council NOTES that the draft of the New Phytosanitary Convention for Africa which was adopted by the 9th Meeting in Nairobi in 1966, has undergone various changes resulting in the form passed by the Council of Ministers of the OAU (Resolution CM/Res.119(IX) at 9th Ordinary Session in Kinshasa, Congo, in September, 1967. The Council Notes that the delegates of several Member Governments have expressed concern at alterations and omissions in the new Phytosanitary Convention (CM/Res.119(IX) when compared with the Nairobi draft and that few of the Member Governments appear to have ratified the new Convention.

Whilst fully understanding the need to bring its organization and administration into line with that of other constituent bodies of the OAU, the meeting requests the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU to consider amending the new Phytosanitary Convention (CM/Res.119(IX) as provided by Article XXXIII of the OAU Charter as follows:

- (i) There shall be an Interafrican Phytosanitary Council on which each of the Member Governments of the OAU shall be represented. The Council shall form part of the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU.
- (ii) The Council shall seek information and shall recommend such action as would lead to the fulfilment of the objects of the present Convention.

- (iii) The Council shall meet every two years to review Phytosanitary Regulations and to make appropriate Recommendations to the
- (iv) OAU/STRC.
- (iv)(iv) There shall be an Interafrican Phytosanitary Bureau to act as a clearing house for the rapid exchange of information by all appropriate media necessary to achieve adequate Phytosanitary control in Africa.
- (v) There shall be an Advisory Committee of the Council comprising five specialists in Plant Protection who are nationals of Member Countries and chosen by the Council by virtue of their professional merits.
- (vi) In the event of an emergency, the IAPSC Bureau shall be empowered to make recommendations to the OAU/STRC after consultations with both the Advisory Committee and the Panel of Scientific Consultants.



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CM/287/Part 2

FIRST ALL-AFRICAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL
PROGRESS REPORT



FIRST ALL-AFRICAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL
PROGRESS REPORT

1. When establishing the Organization of African Unity, the Heads of State and Government who were the original signatories of the Charter of this organization agreed, among many other things, to strengthen cultural co-operation and understanding among the people of Africa in order to break down some of the barriers that have separated African people from one another for so long.
2. To this end the Educational and Cultural Commission was established to deal with, among others, the development and presentation of African culture. Thus in its First Ordinary Session held in Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in January 1964, this Commission adopted resolution No.EDC/28/ Res.1(I) which called for the promotion of cultural and literary activities - music, drama, art, etc., through the exchange of artists, exhibitions and the organization of seminars and festivals. In its 2nd Ordinary Session held in Lagos, Nigeria, in January 1965, the same commission adopted resolution No. EDC/Res.9(II) which recommended the organization of festivals of African drama, arts and crafts. Finally, during the meeting of the Ninth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Kinshasa, it was decided by resolution CM/Res.117(IX) that the OAU should sponsor regularly Cultural Festivals. The General Secretariat was then charged with the duty of drawing up the necessary plans for the first of such festivals, and to submit these plans to Member States for their consideration. Also at that time, a Committee consisting of Algeria, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Nigerian, Senegal and Tanzania was established in order to assist the Secretariat to draw up these plans.
3. This Committee represented by all its Members first met on 4th and 5th January, 1968, in Addis Ababa, when it considered and approved the coverage and rules of the Festival. It met again briefly in February of the same year to examine possible sources of financing the festival. However, as it was not possible to proceed with discussions due to lack of enough information, the committee adjourned and decided to meet in April instead, when more information on ways and means of financing the festival, it was hoped, would be available. Thus it met again in Addis Ababa from 29th April to 1st May, 1968, again represented by all of its members. After having reviewed its previous report and after having made new proposals, the Committee decided then to set up a subcommittee of itself consisting of Algeria, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal to study further the plans for holding a successful festival.

4. A fourth meeting of this Committee was held in Algiers, Algeria, from 2nd to 6th September, 1968. Represented at this meeting was Algeria, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania and Senegal. This meeting had for its agenda the following items:

- (1) Consideration of organizational and administrative matters
- (2) Selection of famous performers.
- (3) Selection of adjudicators.
- (4) Consideration of financial matters.
- (5) Adoption of a general report for submission to the Council of Ministers.

Preparations for the Festival in Algiers:

5. The Delegation of Algeria submitted a brief report, which revealed that a National Commission for the Festival had been established and was working satisfactorily. Also, the necessary preparations for the Festival were progressively being carried out by the Government and the people of Algeria.

6. At the request of Algeria, the previous Festival dates were revised and new dates were fixed from 21st July to 1st August, 1969.

Festival Budget:

7. The Committee gave most of its time to this item as it was one of the most important before the session. The Committee was aware of the fact that the resolution authorizing the organization and staging of the Festival laid down that the Festival should be financially self-supporting. Fully realizing the implications of this provision, the Committee proceeded with the discussion of the draft budget prepared by Algeria. The delegate of Senegal presented to the Committee, for information, the budget of the World Festival of Negro Art held in Dakar.

8. After considerable discussion on the item, the Committee agreed that the budget should be broken down into two sections. One section, amounting to US.\$3,081,540, was to be borne by the Algerian Government. In this connection, the members of the Committee expressed their gratitude to Algeria for so graciously and generously contributing to the ultimate success of the Festival. The Committee further decided that the second section of the budget, amounting to US.\$1,662,837, was to be covered by the Festival itself. Thus the total Festival budget amounted to US.\$4,744,377.

Financial sources of the budget:

9. Having agreed on a budget of US.\$4,744,377, and bearing in mind the fact that the Festival must be financially self-supporting, the members of the Committee proceeded to consider the possible source of revenue. The following were mentioned in particular:

- (1) Member States' participation fees.
- (2) Miscellaneous receipts (e.g: gate fees, possible sale of T.V. film and advertizing rights).
- (3) Voluntary contributions by Member States.
- (4) Savings from the OAU ordinary budget.
- (5) Proceeds of sale of brochures.
- (6) Contributions from African organizations and other international organizations interested.

10. Unesco was specifically mentioned in connection with external sources of funds, and in the course of discussion the Committee agreed to propose to the Council of Ministers a draft resolution seeking the aid of that organization.

11. The Committee also examined and amended the Festival Regulations prepared by Algeria. These Regulations, which the Steering Committee would have to apply, were to be supplemented at a later date with a view to covering other aspects of the Festival.

12. Lastly, the Committee decided to leave to the Steering Committee (Algeria, Cuinea, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal) the task of selecting the adjudicators and the distinguished African Artists and intellectuals who are to be invited.

13. The steering Committee met next in Algiers, Algeria, from 28th January through 2nd February, 1969. The Committee examined various problems and made recommendations to the 12th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. Perhaps the most important matter discussed at this time was finance. After the Council had examined the report of this committee it decided to transfer to the Festival budget a sum of US.\$580,000 derived from the savings of the OAU regular budgets. Prior to this the 11th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers had approved an appropriation of US.\$70,000 also derived from the OAU savings. Thus the entire OAU contribution to the Festival is US.\$650,000. Unesco has also contributed US.\$26,000 plus other aid including providing an expert to help Algeria in organizing the Festival. Appeals for help were sent to all Member States.

14. Since then the Steering Committee has met once again in Algiers and in Dakar (Senegal) to examine further the various problems related to this Festival. The Committee is expected to hold its last meeting on the eve of the Festival in Algiers from 14th to 17th July, 1969. It is gratifying to report that so far 33 Member States have said they will participate in the Festival. These are listed in the attachment below. Also attached are: a summary of the Festival budget and the Festival Programme agreed upon by the Steering Committee in its last meeting.

PARTICIPATION

The following countries have said they will participate in the Festival:

Algeria	Cameroon	Ethiopia
Guinea	Mali	Nigeria
Senegal	Tanzania	Morocco
Tunisia	Libya	U.A.R.
Sudan	Somalia	Kenya
Uganda	Zambia	Mauritania
Sierra Leone	Liberia	Gambia
Ivory Coast	Niger	Upper Volta
Ghana	Togo	Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Kinshasa)	Rwanda	Chad
Lesotho	Mauritius	Dahomey

The following Liberation movements have also indicated their desire to participating in the Festival.

SWAPO (South West Africa)
FRELIMO (Mozambique)
PAIGC (Guinea Bissao)
ANC (South Africa)
MPLA (Angola)
ZAPU (Zimbabwe).

BUDGET

Total budget as approved by the 11th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers		US.\$4,744,377
Algerian Government Contribution	US.\$3,081,540	
OAU Contribution	US.\$ 650,000	
Unesco Contribution	US.\$ 10,000	
Total	US.\$3,741,540	US.\$3,741,540
Balance		US.\$1,002,837 =====

N.B.

Unesco has in addition to the US.\$10,000 mentioned above, agreed to:-

- (1) Finance the travelling expenses of ~~eight~~ international personalities that the OAU may wish to invite to the Festival;
- (2) Make four interpreters available and to pay for their expenses for the duration of the Festival;
- (3) Assist in editing an album on the Festival as soon as the Festival is over;
- (4) Place at the OAU a consultant on their cultural festival;
- (5) give additional US.\$16,000.

PROGRAMME

It has not been easy to establish a fixed programme in the absence of information from Member States indicating the sections in which they wish to take part. Tentatively, however, the programme will look as follows:

Symposium will be held during the mornings and afternoons and in the evenings the other sections of the Festival will be performed in various halls as indicated here below:

General Programme:

Date	Discipline	Plays	Traditional Instrumental Music	Modern Orchestra	Ballet	Songs, chorus or solo	Folklore
	Salles	TNA	Mouggar	Afrique	Atlas	Auditorium	Stade de Annasser
21st July	16-18h						
	21-23h						
22nd July	16-18h						
	21-23h						
24th July	16-18h						
	21-23h						
25th July	16-18h						
	21-23h						
26th July	16-18h						
	21-23h						
27th July	16-18h						
	21-23h						
28th July	16-18h						
	21-23h						
29th July	16-18h						
	21-23h						
30th July	16-18h						
	21-23h						
31st July	16-18h						
	21-23h						
1st August	16-18h						
	21-23h						

**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

SECRETARIAT

P. O. Box 3243

ADDIS ABABA

**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAINNE**

SECRETARIAT

B. P. 3243

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
THIRTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION
AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1969
ADDIS ABABA

CM/287/PART 2.

ANNEX 1.

REPORT ON

THE FIRST ALL-AFRICAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL

HELD IN ALGIERS FROM

21st JULY TO 1st AUGUST, 1969.

THE FIRST ALL-AFRICAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL

The First Pan-African Cultural Festival was held successfully in Algiers from 21st July to 1st August, 1969. The opening session took place at Club des Pins at 11.00 a.m. during which President Houari Boumediene, who in his dual capacity as President of the Algerian Government and current chairman of the OAU, delivered the main inaugural speech. Prior to the President's speech, Mr. DIALLO TELLI, the OAU Administrative Secretary-General, gave a brief speech in which he outlined briefly the history that led to the holding of this First Pan-African Cultural Festival. He said that it was with the knowledge of the importance of culture to the Panafrican goals in mind that the African Heads of State who signed the OAU Charter placed high, among the principles and objectives of the Organization, the desire to strengthen the ties between the peoples of Africa by means of education and cultural exchanges as the best way to overcome linguistic barriers and establish mutual understanding and efficient co-operation among the peoples of this continent.

On the basis of these notions, the OAU Charter established the Education and Culture Commission and gave it the mission of promoting its cultural policies within a framework of interafrican co-operation on a continental scale. During its first two sessions held in 1964 and 1965 the Commission recommended that a Panafrican cultural festival be organized. The idea was ratified by the Organization of African Unity and the General Secretary set to work immediately. These preliminary studies were finally approved in 1967 at Kinshasa, by the Conference of Heads of States and Governments, and it was then decided to sponsor the first Panafrican Cultural Festival.

He also expressed his gratitude, on behalf of the OAU, to the Algerian Government and people for having undertaken such a heavy responsibility and for having carried it out so well that the OAU Member States were finally able to meet for the First Pan-African Cultural Festival in the city of Algiers. He went on to say that this programme gave the Algerian Government a large part of responsibility with enormous material, financial and technical burden for the preparation and running of the

First Pan-African Cultural Festival. He concluded his remarks by emphasizing his gratitude and congratulations to the Algerian Government and people for their continued efforts and exceptional contribution to the promotion of the Organization of African Unity.

After the Administrative Secretary-General had spoken, President Houari Boumediene, President of the Revolutionary Council, President of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, and current Chairman of the OAU, gave the main inaugural speech. He outlined briefly the importance of safeguarding our culture against foreign elements which tend to over-shadow it. He went on to say that the Festival was not to provide us with activities that were meant to distract us from our daily duties momentarily for the sake of it, but to provide us with activities meant to contribute significantly to our vast effort of re-discovering our culture long down-trodden under foot by the colonial powers. Throughout his speech he laid special emphasis on the importance of preserving our culture, not only as an important factor for our common identity, but also as an essential element for our very existence. Later, his speech was used as the basis for discussion at the symposium on African culture.

The following countries were then elected as officers of the Symposium:-

Chairman	-	Algeria
Vice Chairmen	-	Senegal, Cameroon, Nigeria, Tanzania, Guinea and Guinea-Bissao
Rapporteur-General	-	Sudan

In the afternoon, all participants, guests, and local people from Algeria gathered in one of the main streets of the city of Algiers to have a quick pre-view of the festival activities, which passed before them in a parade form with representative performers from all participating

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countries and Liberation Movements. President Houari Boumediene was also present during this part of the Festival.

Thus, people had a glimpse of what to expect from the Festival itself which was set out to feature the following: theatre (plays representing either traditional or modern cultural heritage), traditional instrumental groups, modern orchestras, choral groups (chorus and solos), folklores, ballets, cinemas, records, in addition to literature, painting, sculpture, and handicrafts.

Later in the evening all participants gathered at El Anasser Stadium, where the final stages of the opening of the Festival were continued in the presence of President Houari Boumediene. The visiting delegations, plus a good number of Algerian participants sang, danced and chanted their way around the Arena, their progress punctuated by fire work displays and musketry, and spurred on by waves of exciting ululating cry of the Arab women common to the women of the African continent.

PERFORMANCES

The Festival programmes of more than 100 events were performed with a conscious attempt to present authentic works. Altogether about 4,000 participants from 30 Member States and six Liberation Movements took part in the various events of the Festival already mentioned above. Represented at these events were the following countries and Liberation Movements:-

Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo (K), Congo (B), Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Togo, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tchad, Tunisia, U.A.R., Upper Volta, Tanzania, Zambia, Equatorial Guinea, A.N.C., (South Africa), Frelimo (Mozambique), ZAPU, (Zimbabwe), PAIGC (Guinea-Bissao), SWAPO (Namibia), MPLA (Angola).

The countries ~~that won prizes in the competitive sections of~~
the Festival are as follows:-

Modern African Ballet

Gold medal	-	Guinea
Silver "	-	Algeria
Bronze "	-	Liberia

Traditional Musical Groups

Gold medal	-	Mali
Silver "	-	Guinea
Bronze "	-	Nigeria

Modern Orchestra

Gold medal	-	Algeria
Silver "	-	Guinea
Bronze "	-	Congo Brazzaville

Chorus and Solos

Gold medal	-	Algeria
Silver "	-	Guinea
Bronze "	-	Mauritania

Theatre

Gold medal	-	Senegal
Silver "	-	Guinea
Bronze "	-	Morocco

Folklore Dances

Gold medal	-	Mali
Silver "	-	Libya
Bronze "	-	Morocco

Guinea having won five of the eighteen medals was awarded the grand prize.

EXHIBITIONS

Apart from the performances and the films which included some works from Tunisia, Algeria, Senegal, and Guinea, there were also a number of exhibitions which were mounted in the city and ran concurrently with the Festival. These works of art were mounted in the Algerian National Museum of Beaux-Arts, the National Library, the galleries of the National Union of Plastic Arts, and the Museum of Popular Arts. Most countries that took part in this Festival also brought with them some works of art which were displayed in these places in Algiers. These exhibitions included modern art, books, manuscripts, handicrafts, paintings, carvings, masks, etc.

THE SYMPOSIUM

Not less important part of the Festival was the Symposium which was held daily, with very few exceptions, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. The Symposium first met in Plenary where delegates listened to statements from nearly all OAU Member States represented there. The Liberation Movements also took part as well as a few observers. In the Plenary the speeches touched on general cultural heritages of the representative Member States. These speeches centred on the following: the realities of African culture, the role of African culture in national liberation

struggles and in the consolidation of African unity; the role of African culture in the economic and social development of Africa; traditional marriages; family life; traditional dances; etc.

Later, the Symposium broke up into three working committees to discuss more in detail African culture.

The first committee, chaired by Senegal, discussed the realities of African culture and noted that African culture despite divergences of expression, had no essential differences. The committee put forward the following proposals:

- 1) Entrust the OAU, Education and Cultural Section with the widest ranging powers.
- 2) Create a magazine and an African encyclopaedia.
- 3) Found an African Cultural Institute.
- 4) Promote research, especially in traditional medicine.
- 5) Set up a Pan African Cinema Institute to fight the monopolies that block the development of an authentic African cinema.

The committee also suggested that moves should be made to recover African works of art which were usurped by the colonial powers, and which now may be found in the metropolitan cities of the Western Block, namely: London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Philadelphia, etc. It recommended a development of inter-African cultural exchanges as well as the extension of cultural aid to some less privileged countries.

The second committee chaired by Nigeria, dealt with the role of African culture in national liberation struggles and in the consolidation

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of African unity. It called on African countries to generate a more sustained action in favour of the liberation movements and pointed out the need to stress by all means of publicity the real facts of the wars of liberation.

It recommended that African cultural works should be geared to work in accordance with the priorities of the continent, that is the liberation and unity of Africa. Delegates also stressed the need to fill the gap, created by "colonialist alienation" between the elite and the masses.

The third committee, chaired by Cameroon, studied the impact of culture on Africa's social and economic development. It said that culture had helped in the progress of African peoples until the advent of colonialism.

The committee spoke of necessity for African countries to eliminate cultural enclaves inherited from the colonial era.

It felt that while Africa could accept foreign cultural values, it should be capable of transcending them.

Finally, the Symposium met in Plenary again and studied thoroughly the reports of all the committees, and then adopted a general report. This report which contains the essence of the Symposium's exercise was called "The Pan African Cultural Manifesto" and is attached here as appendix 1.

A more complete report on the Festival will be compiled later after the Algerian Government and the Preparatory Committee will have reported fully to the Administrative Secretary-General. At that time all financial matters and other items of major importance will be reported to the Council.

The closing meetings, like the opening ones, were held in two

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places. The first one was held at Club des Pins on 1st August during which the Algerian Information Minister, and Chairman of the Symposium, Mr. Mohamed Benyahia, delivered the main closing speech. He first of all expressed his gratitude, on behalf of the people and Government of Algeria, to all delegates for having given the Algiers meeting its significance, impact and lustre. He said that the very fact that the Festival had been held successfully was enough proof and demonstration of the desire to consolidate African Unity through its culture. He went on to say that it had been possible for Africa to recognize, within ten days, its common voice, sensitivity, blood and spirit, because the feelings and joys shared during the Festival time had put common ~~rhythm~~ within our ~~heart~~ beats according to the sound of the same expressions. He emphasized the fact that the work of the Festival had indeed echoed African Unity, and should, therefore, be pursued further.

He concluded his remarks by expressing hope that the Algiers meeting would bear fruits by offering renewed possibility of attaining the OAU objectives. The reality of African Culture, he said, that the First All-African Cultural Festival had revealed in all its splendour, compels us to continue this undertaking with concrete acts, so that the echoes of the Festival may never be lost in the distance as if it were unimportant event.

The Senegalese Minister for Culture then proposed a motion of thanks to the Algerian Government and people for having made it possible for African men of culture to meet in Algiers to exchange views on the culture they know. He also expressed his gratitude, on behalf of all the other delegates, for all the material comfort that the Algerian Government had placed at their disposal so generously. He was supported by several other speakers on the same matter and subsequently the motion was cheered by all.

The second closing meeting was held later in the evening at the El-Nasser Stadium in the presence of President Boumediene. The President

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awarded medals to the winning countries in the various competitive sections of the Festival. The grand prize went to Guinea for having won five out of the eighteen medals (one gold medal and four silver medals). Algeria was awarded two gold medals and one silver medal. Mali won two gold medals and Senegal won one gold medal. One silver medal went to Libya and two bronze medals to Morocco. Congo Brazzaville, Liberia, Mauritania, and Nigeria each won one bronze medal. The details of the distribution of these medals appear on page four and five of this report.

The final feature of this Festival on the day of its GRAND FINALE was the parade of all performers who walked around the stadium demonstrating few token performances. Their movement was punctuated by the Algerian gun-shots and dramatized by the firework displays which were directed to explode just above the stadium. Thus ended the Historic Festival of African Culture.

THE AFRICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL

The African Cultural Council comprising of twenty-two Member States was established by the Twelfth Session of the Council of Ministers. This Council is charged with the duty of organizing the staging of cultural festivals in addition to promoting, developing and preserving African culture. In their first meeting held on 2nd August, 1969 in Algiers they elected their office-bearers.

Chairman	-	Tanzania
1st Vice Chairman	-	Algeria
2nd Vice Chairman	-	Senegal
Rapporteur	-	Liberia

Later this body comprising of African men of culture appraised the first festival which had just ended. In general they all expressed

their satisfaction at the manner in which the whole activities of the festival were conducted, and expressed in this connection their gratitude and congratulation to the Government and people of Algeria. A few countries which included Ethiopia, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, and Congo (K), raised special objections against the distribution of the medals. They said that the way these medals had been awarded revealed that the jurors had not been altogether impartial, because of the following unanswered questions:

- a) How did it happen that one country won so many prizes and what was the criteria for winning so many of them?
- b) How did it happen that out of the countries that won prizes eight of these were French-speaking?
- c) At the beginning of the Festival it was agreed that art, sculpture, and crafts were also to be considered for prizes, but these things were not considered before the distribution of the medals. Consequently, they concluded that there had been some unfairness in the whole method of work of the judges.

Finally they said that the intention of the Festival which had brought so many African countries together in the city of Algiers was not to win prizes but to get to know one another's culture. They made an observation that the foreign languages used in Africa namely: French and English should be used as a means of communication for the purpose of understanding one another so as to help promoting the OAU objectives which is African unity, and remarked that the way the distribution of these prizes had been done seemed to have caused more differences between the Francophones and the Anglophones. They emphasised this fact saying that the two languages had indeed divided those who were attending the Festival into two social groups, one forming the majority and the other a minority, and added that was the reason why the suggestion given in the Symposium by the English-speaking (the minority) were **hardly implemented**.

The full text of these countries' protest is reproduced here as addition 1.

Present at this meeting were the following countries: Algeria, Dahomey, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya (observer), Ethiopia (observer), Guinea (co-opted).

FIRST PANAFRICAN FESTIVAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE CINEMATOGRAPHERS

A meeting of the African Cinematographers with representatives from Algeria, South Africa, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (B), Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissao, Upper Volta, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, U.A.R., Senegal, and Sudan, was held in Algiers within the framework of the First Panafrikan Cultural Festival and recommended the establishment of a society of Pan-African Cinematographers. Their complete report, recommendations, etc. appear in appendix 11 of this report.

" Mr. Chairman,
Honourable delegates,
We, the following countries:

Ethiopia, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, and Congo (K), have issues to raise on how the First Pan-African Cultural Festival has been organized in Algiers, following the distribution of prizes yesterday.

1. The above countries would like to know how the jury, which decided on the winners in the various activities, was composed. Were the Member States of the OAU consulted about the composition of the jury?

It is felt that there has been some unfairness in the way the jury was chosen. Some countries did not know what was happening and some that were about to be brought to the picture were finally ignored. For example, the Tanzanian commissioner for culture was invited to be a member of the jury, but he was finally not called upon to come and exercise his duties!+ The ~~Sudan~~ Head of Delegation was also invited to be a member of the jury for Modern orchestra, but to his surprise he was never called upon to come and exercise his duties in the final show.

2. Mr. Chairman, we, the above countries are very much disappointed about the distribution of the prizes yesterday. We, therefore felt that, it is our duty to know how the prizes were distributed and who decided on them, since the above two-mentioned countries did not participate.

- a) How come that one country won so many prizes and what was the criteria to win all these prizes?
- b) How come that out of the countries that got the prizes 8 were from French-speaking countries?

++ The points he noted while acting as one of the jury are still lying in his files and yet the decision has taken place.

- 2 -

- c) It was ~~first agreed that art, sculpture and crafts were~~ also to be considered for prizes, how come that these points were not considered for these fields?

3. Mr. Chairman, the intention of this festival which has brought us from the four corners of Africa, is the African culture. We have come here not to win prizes, but to see how far we have gone with our culture. Apart from the prizes, what would have been really meaningful and uniting to us was, a few words of thanks, encouragement and of appreciation of both those who have done well and for those who have done otherwise. We feel sorry to mention this but it is true that something was lacking in yesterday's ~~closing~~ ceremony - at least a short address would have been in order.

4. Mr. Chairman, we feel that the 2 foreign languages, French and English should be used as a means to enable us to understand each other and achieve our goal - African Unity, but not to widen the gap between us.

What actually has happened here is that the 2 languages have made us from 2 social groups, one forming a majority and the other a minority. Thus the suggestions given at the Symposium by the minority (English-speaking) were hardly implemented.

a) We would like to know whether the OAU Secretariat was satisfied with the organization and the results of the Festival as a whole.

Mr. Chairman,

We have spoken about our grievances, we are waiting for the response.

Thank you".

ANNEX 1.

PANAFRICAN CULTURAL MANIFESTO

Taking as basis for study, reflexion and discussion the inaugural address by His Excellency, Houari Boumediene, President of the Revolutionary Council, President of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian People's Democratic Rep., and current Chairman of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the Symposium of the First Panafrikan Cultural Festival held in Algiers from 21st. July to 1st. August 1969 fully discussed the theme of the Symposium i.e.,

- The realities of African culture
- The role of African culture in national liberation struggles and in the consolidation of African unity.
- The role of African culture in the economic and social development of Africa.

REALITIES OF AFRICAN CULTURE

Culture starts with the people as creators of themselves and transformers of their environment. Culture, in its widest and most complete sense, enables men to give shape to their lives.

It is not freely received but is built up by the people. It is the vision of man and of the world and is thus systems of thought, philosophies, sciences, beliefs, arts and languages.

It is likewise the action of man on himself and on the world to transform it, and thus covers the social, political, economic and technical fields.

Culture is essentially dynamic: in other words it is both rooted in the people and orientated towards the future.

We must go back to the sources of our values, not to confine ourselves to them, but rather to draw up a critical inventory in order to get rid of archaic and stultifying elements, the fallacious and alienating foreign elements brought in by colonialism, and to retain only those elements which are still valid, bringing them up to date and enriching them with the benefits of the scientific, technical and social revolutions so as to bring them into line with what is modern and universal.

Colonialism is an evil that has been experienced and endured by all our people, first in its most distinctive form, the slave trade, which devastated almost all the African continent, and in its most tangible and insolent form, political domination, over which we must strive to triumph.

But its machinery is complex and cannot be simplified into a single operation. It is a well-known economic, social and political fact that colonialism is a total action, both in its essence and its spirit.

In order to survive it has to justify itself morally and intellectually by force and coercion to extend its hold over all fields of human activity.

In order to exist as such, it must exercise in addition to its concrete and material hegemony, a social and intellectual hold - ~~particularly over the ruling classes on which it relies.~~

It consequently thinks that it can challenge ~~men with impunity~~ and deny their very essence.

The peoples of Africa believed and spontaneously felt that liberty is one and the same as nationhood, and that the welfare and progress of our peoples have to be achieved around our specific personality. They naturally accepted that liberty, nation and personality are essentially the origin and product of culture.

Culture is the essential cement of every social group, its primary means of intercommunication and of coming to grips with the outside world: it is its soul, its materialisation and its capacity for change.

Thus culture is the totality of tangible and intangible tools, works of art and science, knowledge and know-how, languages, modes of thought patterns of behaviour and experience acquired by the people in its liberating effort to dominate nature and to build up an ever improving society.

An imposed culture generally bred a type of African intellectual not at home in his national realities because of his depersonalisation and alienation;

The African man of culture, the artist, the intellectual in general must integrate himself into his people and shoulder the particularly decisive responsibilities incumbent upon him. His action must inspire that radical transformation of the mind without which it is impossible for a people to overcome its economic and social underdevelopment. The people must be the first to benefit from their economic and cultural riches,

But culture is the sum total of experiences and concrete expressions, linked to the history of peoples. Thus culture, from our point of view, must embrace the particular expressions that characterise each major

civilization. But our Africanity is determined by profound similarities and common aspirations.

Africanity obeys the law of a dialectic of the particular and the general of specificity and universality, in other words of variety at the origin and unity at the destination.

African culture, art and science, whatever the diversity of their expression, are in no way essentially different from each other. They are but the specific expressions of a single universality.

Beyond similarities and convergent forms of thought, beyond the common heritage, Africanity is also a shared destiny, the fraternity of the liberating struggle and a common future which should be assumed by all in order to master it. Africanity springs from the double source of our common heritage and our common destiny and that is why it is worthwhile, at the present stage of our historical development, to examine a number of problems linked with the origin, the existence and the development of our culture.

Culture is a dynamic means of edifying the nation over and above tribal or ethnic divisions and African Unity above all forms of chauvinism. Culture, which is created by the people, may be confiscated by a dominating class. Now culture should be a constant search for the people's creative consciousness. Any African cultural policy should therefore be based on the necessity of enabling the people to become informed, educated, mobilized and organized so as to make them responsible for their cultural heritage and its development. The preservation of culture has saved Africans from the attempts made to turn them into peoples with no soul nor history. Culture protected them. It is quite obvious that they would henceforth wish to use it to forward their progress and development, for if culture - a permanent and continuous creation - is a definition of personalities and a link between men, it also gives an impetus to progress. This is the reason why Africa devotes such care and accords such value to the recovery of its cultural heritage, to the defence of its personality and the creation of new branches of its culture.

It would have been easy for certain people and convenient for others if we had not set out conditions for our political independence - we could have been satisfied with merely that and have borrowed thought, language and art from those who had the good fortune to enjoy a harmonious internal development. We might have also been satisfied with a folkloric cultural past, a poor man's culture, and have given up all thought of true freedom and real independence. But the colonized peoples have never given up their inner identity.

In this, the national language plays an irreplaceable role, it is the mainstay and the medium of culture, the guarantee of popular support both in its creation, and its consumption.

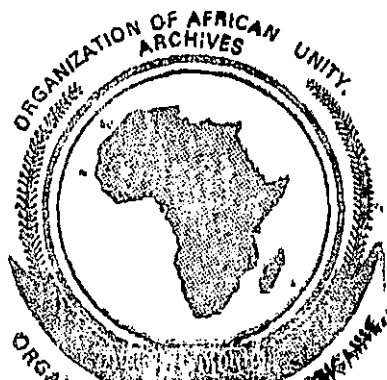
Once we had recovered our sovereignty, it was a first essential duty for us to revive the national languages inherited from our forefathers, without in any way calling to question the profound unity of our nations.

Language is one of these features in the life of peoples which embody their genius.

It develops with them, and they cannot be deprived of it without being out of it, wounded and handicapped.

Nevertheless, and in order to survive and fight, a part of our peoples had to learn the language of our colonizers.

There is no one language which is basically more suited than another to be a mainstay of science and knowledge. A language translates and expresses the lives and thoughts of men. From the time when our development was suspended, our cultures trampled underfoot and the teaching of our languages often forbidden, it has been obvious that we must double our efforts to make African languages efficient instruments for our development.



The analysis of our cultural realities reveals to us the dynamic elements in the life of peoples, in both their spiritual and material aspects. Among these elements which made up our indomitable African personality, we should emphasize these values which have come down to us in spite of the vagaries of our history and the colonialist attempts at depersonalization. From them can be abstracted a sense of ethics revealing a profound inborn sense of solidarity, hospitality, mutual aid, brotherhood and the feeling of belonging to the same humanity.

These values and this sense of ethics are to be found expressed in our African languages, in our oral and written literatures, in our tales, legends, sayings and proverbs, transmitting the wisdom and experiences evolved by our peoples.

The knowledge of our history will scientifically lay the foundations of our personality and thus constitute a factor of progress, enabling us to show our capabilities and examine our possibilities.

The methods of organizing African society are lessons for us and will enable us to be ourselves while acceding to the modern world.

The ingenuity of our techniques, if there is need to mention it, show our creative capacity.

Our arts, paintings, sculptures, architecture, music, songs, dances and our plays are a testimony to our existence and the existence of our culture.

This culture, which has for long been considered by colonialism to be outlandish and only relegated to museums, is today a living expression in the world. This world in which we want to take our place and the future which we have a mission to build, are dominated by problems of development and progress.

We reaffirm that our culture would be lifeless if it ignored modern science and technology. It requires therefore a personal and original contribution to the one and the same heritage, the same dynamic progress and social resolution.

ROLE OF AFRICAN CULTURE IN THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE AND AFRICAN UNITY

It is the duty of African States to answer total colonization with a total liberation struggle.

Unity of Africa is rooted first and foremost in History. Under the colonial domination, African countries found themselves in the same political, economic, social and cultural situation. Cultural domination entailed the distortion of the personality of a part of the African peoples, their history, systematically disparaged and suppressed their religious and moral values, attempted to replace progressively and officially their language with that of the colonizer, thus rendering them powerless and stripping them of their *raison d'être*.

Consequently, African culture, though checked in its development at the level of the masses, was enshrined by its language, manners, songs, dances, beliefs, etc ... But despite the underestimation it suffered, African culture has revealed itself to be a vital rampart for resisting colonial intrusion and has in this way stood the test of time alongside the African spirit.

Colonization favoured the formation of a cultural elite for assimilating and imbibing colonial culture, even sustaining it and often serving as guarantee. Thus, there was a serious and profound rift between the African elite and the African popular masses.

Only the adherence to the concepts of freedom, independence and nationhood enabled the conflict to be placed in its real context. The dual culture lapsed with the advent of liberation movements, wars of independence and firm and unshakeable opposition to colonial servitude.

Africa's struggle has provided both material and spiritual structures within which African culture can develop and thus prove the natural dialectical correlation between national liberations and culture.

For the African countries which won their freedom and for those that are in armed conflict with the colonial powers, culture had been and will remain a weapon. In all cases, armed struggle for liberation was and is a preeminently cultural act.

The experience of liberation movements shows that the integration of the intellectuals into the masses gives a great authenticity to their work and vitalises African culture.

Both the winning of true independence and the armed struggles still in progress have permitted a cultural renaissance. The fight for freedom, in all its forms, has logically become the constant factor of cultural Africanity. Thus Africanity is a reality essentially deriving from men born of the same land and living in the same continent, bound to share the same destiny by the inevitable process of decolonization at all levels and complete liberation, notwithstanding regional or national specificities.

Because it is involved in the same struggle, because it is a prerequisite of national and continental liberation, in a word, because it is primary and final motive of man and because it alone is likely to constitute the first basis of resistance to threats hanging over Africa, Africanity goes beyond national and regional concerns.

Africa's present necessities require from artists and intellectuals a firm commitment to Africa's basic principles and its desire for freedom. Today's cultural act should be at the centre of today's striving for authenticity and for the development of African values.

The cultural policy of neo-colonialism calls for an objective and concrete critical analysis of our present cultural situation. Neocolonialism, aware of the still negative aspects of this situation, has conceived a new well-concerted form of action which, although no longer violent, is no

~~less ominous and dangerous, subtle and insidious~~ as it is for the development and future culture of Africa.

Real dangers are menacing our culture as regards both the ~~perpetration of alien norms, and that of mental prototypes of institutions~~ and political life.

A cultural front should therefore take the place of the front of resistance, for culture remains the vital and essential force of the nation, the safeguard of our existence and the ultimate resource of our combat. Therefore only Africanity can bring about a resurrection and a rebirth of an avant-garde African humanism, confronted by other cultures; it will take its place as part of universal humanism and continue from there. Our artists, authors and intellectuals must, if they are to be of service to Africa, find their inspiration in Africa.

Complete independence is thus the basic condition for the development of culture in the service of masses.

THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA

Heirs to a civilization that is thousands of years old and rich in untold economic possibilities, we stand ready today to continue in the total recovery of our personalities, the struggle that won us our independence.

The assertion of our profound identity and the utilization of our material riches for the good of the people will enable us to participate actively in the building of a universal civilization as freed and free partners.

Culture, simultaneously representing a style of life, an economy and social relationships determined at a particular moment in human evolution, forms a totality with political life. As a permanent and continuous creation and the expression of the perenniality of a people,

African culture definitely intends to put itself to the service of the liberation of Africa from colonialism in all its forms and from all forms of alienation, and to serve the economic and social betterment of the people. Safeguarded and experienced by the people, it becomes a motivating element in social and economic development and a factor in the transformation of the environment.

A society or a culture can stay itself while undergoing economic development, providing it takes the necessary steps.

A place must necessarily be made for science and technology as for economic rationality, the need to look ahead and other prerequisites of our age. This is because no culture is passively operative. In order to place its resources to the aid of development, it must be revived and brought up to date by contact with technology which tends to create a universal civilization. A society should both retain its essential being or else crumble away, and its usefulness, or lose its existence and autonomy. It perseveres and adapts itself by a continuous dialectic effort of giving and contributing between national culture and universal values.

Moreover, it is absolutely necessary to watch over the defence and preservation of African dignity and personality. But this looking back or constant reference to the living sources of Africanity must avoid a complacent and unfruitful evocation of the past, and must, on the contrary, imply an innovating effort and an adaption of African culture to be modern requirements of well-balanced social and economic development.

The following objectives were adopted - to free African society from the socio-cultural conditions hindering its development and to rid African culture of alienating factors by integrating it, in particular with popular action.

African culture, faithful to its origins, must be revived and brought into the modern world by contact with science and technology in

order to develop its operative capacities for, while technology progresses by accumulation, culture progresses by creation and fidelity. All means of doing this should be set in motion.

Africa must recover from aretardation which is primarily cultural.

This entails:-

This entails:-

- a) A change in attitude towards the material world, towards quantification and scientific rationalism. The role of education may have a determinant, beneficial or baneful influence according to the importance one attaches to technical instruction.
- b) The movement of political power towards a genuine revolution in the climate of opinion.
- c) The combined effort of members of the community which will only be possible if the citizens really take their future in their own hands in an atmosphere of freedom and happiness.

In addition to Arabic, which has been for some years an official language of the OAU, it is recommended that studies be undertaken to promote the use of other widely spoken languages.

The immediate tasks impingent upon all of us are to make African languages into written languages and the medium of scientific thought, to ensure that education, adult literacy and the emancipation of women are open to all Africans.

Any delay in the reorganization of the present educational system will result in a delay in the training of responsible public servants and this justifies the continuation foreign technical and cultural aid. We must get out of this vicious circle as quickly as possible as this aid, if prolonged, could turn into a scarcely disguised form of domination.

The principal aim of higher education is to form the trained personnel needed for both economic and cultural production, and these people need to make themselves understood by both the workers and the masses. This higher education should, then, wherever possible, be given in the national language. These tasks will be all the better carried out for being supported by mass information media belonging to Africa (Radio stations, TV, cinemas, theatres and cultural centres in factories (Offices, etc.) and by an increase in the number of cultural events and exchanges.

These values will enable us to face, without frustration or alienation, the inevitable social transformation entailed by the process of development. We must use those that can contribute to economic progress and the mobilization of the masses, so as to arouse the enthusiasm needed for major collective effort.

In this gigantic effort to recover Africa's cultural heritage and adapt it to the needs of technological civilization, the artist, the thinker, the scientist and the intellectual have all their part to play, i.e. to contribute, within the framework of popular action to revealing and making known the common inspiration and common heritage which go to make up Africanity. Generally speaking, Africa must return to its original modes of perception, its techniques, its media of communication and bring them up to date so as to turn them into powerful means of dominating Nature and of harmonizing the development of African society.

Likewise, it rests with us to avoid the obstacle of the academic and futile search for a dilettante culture leading to unproductive and decadent aestheticism.

We should therefore take systematic and appropriate measures to imbue our youth with African culture, so that the young people of our continent may understand its profound values and may be better armed to resist certain demoralizing cultural manifestations, and better prepared to become integrated into the masses.

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In this way, African culture, true to itself and drawing strength from the deep sources of its wealth and of its creative genius, not only intends to defend its personality ~~and its authenticity~~ but also to become an instrument in the service of the people in the liberation of Africa from all forms of alienation, an instrument of a synchronized economic and social development. It will thus bring about the technico-industrial promotion of Africa, and also a living and fraternal humanism far removed from racialism and exploitation.

Culture, as a decisive force in economic and social development, constitutes the surest means for our peoples to overcome their technological, i.e. economic, handicap and the most effective force in our victorious resistance against imperialist blackmail.

It has become now both urgent and necessary to free Africa from illiteracy, to promote the permanent education of the masses in every field, to develop in them a scientific, technological and critical spirit and attitude and to render popular culture fully effective.

All our efforts should be towards a true revolution in Africa's cultural activity.

The popular character of our culture should promote a specific conception of scientific organization and the rationalisation of our productive activities, as well as the methods of appropriating the means of production (land, natural resources, industry, etc) and the distribution of the goods produced.

Africanity should be apparent in a concrete and tangible manner in the joint use of our national forces and natural resources to promote a harmonious and accelerated economic, social and cultural development throughout the continent.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The symposium makes the following suggestions for the dynamic utilisation of the elements of African culture in the lives of the peoples of Africa, i.e.

1. To reinforce and intensify Africa's cultural activities by giving the OAU Committees for Education, Culture, Science and Health a more active and continuous role;
2. To create cultural magazines edited in the working languages of the OAU and if possible in other African languages;
3. To assemble a corpus of the arts and an encyclopaedia of the African continent and support fine arts organizations in the member countries of the OAU and the publication of an encyclopaedia of literature and the arts; to establish courses in the universities to teach the values and the realities of African culture;
4. To promote and co-ordinate research in all spheres of traditional medicine and African pharmacopoeia in order to modernize them by giving them a scientific foundation and by ridding them of their esoteric and empirical character so that they may become a source of enrichment for modern medicine; to promote, encourage and co-ordinate scientific research in Africa;
5. To set up a Pan-African Institute for the film industry. In this field, Africa should produce its own mode of expression and choose suitable means to make its expression available to the people. The African States should, therefore, organize themselves to produce, release and market their own films and to fight against the limits which are holding up the development of a truly African cinema.
6. To establish organizations for the publication and sale in Africa of books, school handbooks, records and newspapers so as to fight speculation and make them instruments for mass education.

The Symposium supports the OAU's decision to set up a Pan-African News Agency, so as to intensify the exchange of news between African countries.

7. To establish suitable organizations to integrate African arts into industry and business.

8. To protect the intellectual property of Africans by appropriate legislation.

9. To take all necessary steps, including that of calling upon international institutions, so as to recuperate the works of art and archives seized by the colonial powers; to take necessary steps to stop the drain of cultural assets leaving the African continent.

10. To increase cultural exchanges through such means as exhibitions, conferences, seminars and meetings of young people, women and workers, intellectuals, militants and officials for a greater mutual understanding.

11. To organize inter-African economic and technical aid.

12. To promote the use and the teaching of national languages necessary for the authentic expression of African culture as a popular tool for the spreading of science and technology; to give competitive prizes for practical techniques invented by Africans, so as to stimulate creativity in the technological field.

13. To reform and develop education at all levels so as to give it the efficient means for the fulfilment of its mission to promote and develop the African peoples. The contents of this teaching, the methods, and the school books must take into account our national realities, and the necessity of reinforcing our unity and solidarity by a greater degree of mutual understanding.

14. To translate into our languages the scientific, philosophical, historical and literary works which constitute the common heritage of mankind; to encourage the translation of African literary works into foreign languages.

15. To encourage and develop in the African continent handicrafts free from commercial speculation.

16. To associate the women and youth of Africa more actively and massively in the transmission and the full flowering of our cultural heritage.

17. To establish prizes to recompense the more genuine and useful works of the African artists and writers.

18. To give firmer support to the African national liberation movements to promote an artistic, political and ideological renewal;

19. To arrive at a full understanding, and to make the masses and international opinion aware of the value and the impact of the struggle for national liberation;

20. To expose the real facts of the liberation struggles and publicize them widely by every means of communication available to the African States.

21. To enable the African liberation movements to participate actively in unified cultural action, within the framework of African cultural institutions.

22. To enable African experiences in cultural decolonization in every field - history, language, education, etc. - to be studied and made known in the different African countries.

23. To give Africa and her history pride of place in research, in meetings of experts and African men of science, and in school and university programs.

24. To judge African arts according to the standards of the African continent and in accordance with the requirements of unity and the liberation struggle; to create appropriate cultural institutions in Africa for this purpose.

25. To encourage African artists in their mission of reflecting the concerns of the people so as to bridge the gap created and maintained by colonial alienation between the intellectual elite and the masses.

26. To enable African artists and intellectuals to re-establish the historical truth, while participating in the combat of our people and also to help the liberation struggles by making people aware of them, both inside and outside Africa.

27. To bring about participation of the people in the decisions, the organization and management of economic, social and cultural matters.

28. To define the methods by which the people can recover all natural resources and essential means of production.

29. To transpose Africanity into:

- 1) a unified African Trade Union movement
- 2) the development of mass organizations (youth organizations, women's organizations, etc.)

30. To promote a programme of a technical co-operation between the African countries, especially to offset the ravages due to the "brain-drain".

31. To provide primary education to all children regardless of sex, race or religion.
32. To mount a massive campaign for functional adult literacy.
33. To develop those cultural media which are the most directly accessible to the people (cinemas, theatres, radio and television).
34. To establish cultural units in the countryside and in business organizations, capable of:
 - a) spreading elementary scientific knowledge
 - b) spreading a knowledge of works of art in both African and other traditions.
 - c) stimulating cultural activities in the rural areas through the use of mass media; and building museums to enrich the mind of peoples living in the less developed areas.
35. To make a survey of African folklore and popularising it among the masses.
36. To promote the Panafricanisation and regionalization of the universities and the technical institutes which are the meeting point of youth; these cultural centres must give the opportunity to all African students to pursue their studies in the best conditions.
37. To set up a system of exchange of documents and experience in mass education between the member countries of the O.A.U.
38. To exchange programmes of economic, social and cultural nature between the African radio, T.V. stations and film libraries, particularly through the medium of the U.R.T.N.A.
39. To hold inter-regional cultural seminars and of painting and handicraft exhibitions with a view to fostering the economic and social development of the continent.
40. Contribution to UNESCO project on African History.

FIRST PANAFRICAN FESTIVAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE CINEMATOGRAPHERS

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED DURING THE SYMPOSIUM OF THE
AFRICAN CINEMATOGRAPHERS

Answering the call of the OAU, the African cinematographers from
the following countries,

Algeria

South Africa

Angola

Camerun

Congo Brazzaville

Ivory Coast

Ethiopia

Ghana

Guinée

Guinée Bissau

Upper Volta

Mali

Morocco

Mozambique

Nigeria

U.A.R

Sénégal

Sudan

met in a symposium from July 24 to July 31 1969 at the Ibn Khaldoun Hall
in Algiers within the framework of the First PAN-AFRICAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL.

After the report of activities given by the Senegalese cinematographers who were given the task during earlier meetings of preparing a meeting in Addis Ababa, the general assembly elected its officers for the session to direct the work. The officers consisted of a president (Mr. RCHEDI, Algeria), three vice-presidents (Mr. SEMBENE OUSMANE, Senegal, Mr. Désiré ECARE, Ivory Coast, Lionel NGAKANE, A.N.C) and a secretary (Ahmed BEDJOUI Algeria).

After two plenary sessions, the general assembly separated into two committees.

- The first was the Press, Publications and meetings Committee, chaired by Mr. Djibril DIOP (Senegal).

- The second was the Exploitation, Distribution and Production Committee, chaired by Mr. ZEROUALI (Morocco).

- Parallel to the work of these two committees, the officers of the meeting worked out a first draft of the by-laws destined to govern a Pan-African association of cinematographers. The idea for the creation of this association was unanimously adopted and it will come to pass at the next meeting in Addis Abeba.

The practical results and the conclusions from both the committees and the officers were recorded in supplementary documents.

In accordance with the deliberations of the general assembly and considering the fact that :

- 1) Films are surest and fastest means of rehabilitating and asserting the Africa personnality,
 - 2) Films are a powerful factor in economic, social, educational and cultural development,
 - 3) Films are a powerful audiovisual means to fight illiteracy,
- Observing that :
- 1) Cinematographic art still only holds a limited place in the national concerns of the majority of African States,
 - 2) There is no policy for co-ordination between the African States in the fields of cinematographic production, distribution and exploitation,
 - 3) the great majority of African States do not fully control

their national market; distribution and exploitation is still in the hands of either foreign companies or national tributaries of foreign firms,

4) The existing technical and administrative structures handicap the development of national cinematographic industries, the general assembly strongly recommends that the OAU give priority to the movie industry.

The African cinematographers made the following conclusions and resolutions, which are of three types:

- 1) It was agreed to create a press office in ALGIERS which will operate until the meeting in Addis Ababa is held.
- 2) The Assembly gave Guinea the task to compile a report on the problems of distribution, production and exploitation.
- 3) A preliminary draft of the by-laws that will serve as the fundamental document in ADDIS ABABA, presented by the officers was approved.

Here is a summary of these three points:

Chapter A: a press office established in ALGIERS that will operate until ADDIS ABABA and will be in charge of :

- Keeping a file on African cinematographers
- Publishing and distributing a news bulletin, studying the establishing of an African film magazine.
- Promoting all means of making African cinematographers and their works known, in particular by having them included in the professional annuals and publications.

The general assembly gave the press office the task of writing technical reports about the following points:

- Creation of a continent-wide film library with the job of preserving African films and storing all the films and negatives that the cinematographers and producers give it, without compromising any of their rights.
- The assembly recommends to the African States that copy-righting provisions be set up for films.
- Creation of a festival open only to African movies, to be held in a place that will be determined in ADDIS ABABA.

- Free circulation of African movies, in particular within the framework of exchanges that are cultural and informative in nature.

- Creation of a periodical African film magazine published in three languages (Arabic, English and French) and distributed in all the countries.

Chapter B - African cinematographers :

1) Ask the African States to foster and help the organization of a meeting of African cinematographers in ADDIS ABEBA for the creation of a Pan-African cinema association.

2) Hopes that each African State will set up the appropriate structures to help create and develop the African film industry by elaborating by controlling the receipts; distribution of tickets, schedules, etc.

3) Request the establishment of an interstate organization that would be in charge of promoting African cinematographic production and developing the distribution of African films. Such an organization could be a special organization of the OAU and would be in charge of co-ordinating the efforts of the States in cinematographic matters.

4) Request the establishment a help law for film industry in every African State.

5) Request the revision of the fiscal system that currently in use with the aim of promoting and protecting African cinematographic art and industry.

6) Request that profitable relationships be established with other cinematographers that are struggling in other countries against racism and for social justice.

Chapter C - First draft of by-laws :

This project was given to the officers of the assembly which adopted the following text (see document).

Chapter D - General conclusion :

African cinematographers meeting in a symposium within the framework of the first Pan-African cultural Festival, decided upon :

- 1) Creating a press bureau entrusted to Algeria.
- 2) Commissioning Guinea to draw up technical reports regarding production, distribution and marketing.
- 3) Maintaining Senegal in its function as secretary general with a view to preparing the ADDIS ABEBA meeting.
- 4) Electing a coordination committee composed of the following:
 - Honorary chairman: Mr. Lionel NGAKANE (A.N.C)
 - Chairman : Mr. Ahmed HOCINE (Algeria)
 - 4 members : Mrs. Lamine AKIN (Guinea), Youssef CHAHINE (U.A.R) Samuel FERENJI (Ethiopia), Ousmane SEMBENE (Senegal).

The task of the bureau will be to co-ordinate the work of the three bureaus mentioned above until the ADDIS ABEBA meeting.

PANAFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF CINEMATOGRAPHY

PROPOSED BY-LAW

1. PURPOSE AND COMPOSITION OF THE ASSOCIATION

Article 1

We, African cinematographers, having been conveyed for previous meetings as well as for those in Algiers during the first Panafrican Cultural Festival, hereby decide that a PANAFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF CINEMATOGRAPHY be founded, whose headquarters will be at

Article 11:

The purpose of the P.A.C. shall be:

- 1) to promote the creation of an organizational structure to handle African films, and to enforce those already in existence.
- 2) to improve the way in which African films are distributed.

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- 3) to emplant training programs for and exchanges of film technicians.
- 4) to create an African Institute of Cinematography and to publicize that which exists in Cairo.
- 5) to publish and to promote **all** publications which will help to make African cinema better known.
- 6) to co-ordinate activities in order to facilitate joint productions.
- 7) to organize periodical meetings and events of all kinds that will make people aware of African cinema.

To generally promote conditions to further the development of African cinema.

Article lll:

All Africans, who, as individuals or legal persons, are engaged in the profession of cinematography, shall be eligible for membership in the P.A.C.

Cinematographers complying with the by-laws of the P.A.C. shall be considered members.

ll. ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION

The Association shall be headed by an executive Council composed of one representative from each African country.

The Executive Council shall elect the following officers from among the Association members by **secret ballot**:

- a President
- two Vice-Presidents
- a Secretary and Assistant Secretary
- a Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer

Officers are elected for two years.

Article IV:

The Council shall meet upon convocation by the officers or at the request of half of the Council members.

Minutes of the meeting shall be taken.

Minutes shall be signed by the President and the Secretary.

Article V.

The General Assembly shall meet every two years or upon convocation by the council.

Its agenda shall be drawn by the Council.

The Officers of the General Assembly shall be those of the Council.

Reports on the activities of the Council, and on the finances and conduct of the Association shall be read to the General Assembly.

The General Assembly shall discuss the items on the agenda, approve the account of the last meeting and adopt the budget for the following meeting.

The officers of the Executive Council shall draw up an annual report and a record of its minutes, to be addressed to all the members of the Association.

Article VI:

Annual dues shall be determined by the General Assembly for each two-year period.

Expenses shall be authorized by the President and the Treasurer.

The Association rules of procedure shall determine its other means of financing and shall settle all other questions not covered herein.



REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

The Preparatory Committee of the First All-African Cultural Festival had the honour to submit two reports dealing with the state of physical preparations and with the budget of this great cultural event, the Algiers Festival, the Eleventh and twelfth Ordinary Sessions of the OAU Council of Ministers.

These two reports constituted in fact a consolidated review of the work undertaken during four sessions of the Preparatory Committee and two sessions of steering Committee, and in them were defined the main guidelines for the Festival, the types of performance in which competitions were to be held and the rules of procedure governing them.

Since then, the Steering Committee of the First All-African Cultural Festival had pursued, in close co-operation with the Algerian National Preparatory Committee, finalization of the relevant physical arrangements.

At the same time, missions were sent to all Member States in order to apprise them fully of the proceedings and to assist them in forming national preparatory committees.

All the meetings of the Preparatory and Steering Committees and the financial problem of the Festival, as well as the missions carried out both in Africa and outside that continent, will form the subject of the general report to be submitted at the Fourteenth Budgetary Session of the Council of Ministers, at Addis Ababa in February 1970.

The present report will therefore constitute no more than a simple information document describing how the Festival evolved and giving the initial conclusions that can immediately be drawn therefrom.

I: PARTICIPATION

The First All-African Cultural Festival was held in Algiers from 21 July to 1 August, 1969.

At a meeting of Heads of Delegations convened on 20 July at 6p.m. at the Palais des Nations we noted the effective participation of twenty-six Member States and of six national liberation movements, as shown below:

The twenty-six Member States were:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Algeria | 14. Libya |
| 2. Cameroon | 15. Mali |
| 3. Congo (Brazzaville) | 16. Mauritania |
| 4. Congo (Kinshasa) | 17. Nigeria |
| 5. Ivory Coast | 18. Niger |
| 6. Dahomey | 19. Morocco |
| 7. Ethiopia | 20. Senegal |
| 8. Ghana | 21. Sudan |
| 9. Gambia | 22. Tanzania |
| 10. Guinea | 23. Chad |
| 11. Upper Volta | 24. Togo |
| 12. Kenya | 25. Tunisia |
| 13. Liberia | 26. Zambia |

The six national liberation movements were:

27. South Africa (ANC)
28. Angola (MPLA)
29. Guinea Bissao and Cape Verds Islands (PAIGC)
30. Mozambique (FRELIMO)
31. Namibia (SWAPO)
32. Rhodesia (ZAPU)

The Heads of Delegation were informed at this meeting by the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, the Charman of the Preparatory Committee and the Chairman of the Algerian National Committee, of all the practical arrangements that had been made for holding the various events included in the Festival's programme (opening and closing ceremonies, organization of the Symposium, the various types of performance in which competitions were to be held, general regulations and rules of procedure governing them, the composition of panels of judges, African film week, the Exhibition, and physical problems such as accommodation, meals, transport, health services, etc.).

II: OPENING CEREMONY

The formal opening ceremony of the Festival was performed on 21 July 1969, under the active chairmanship of H.E. Honari Boumedienne, President of the Revolutionary Council, Head of State of Algeria, and current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

- (a) At 11 a.m., at the Palais des Nations, the Head of the host country presided over the official opening of the Symposium, in the presence of all the African delegations and all the distinguished

guests at this Festival. The very authoritative address delivered on that occasion by President Boumediene was to serve as a basis for the work of the Symposium.

(b) At 4 p.m., a popular procession of all participating countries and liberation movements passed through the streets of Algiers and gave a send-off to the artistic festivities of which Algiers was to be the scene for the next ten days.

(c) At 8 p.m. at the Anassers Stadium, the Algerian National Commission entertained its guests with a gala of folklore dances by ensembles from all over Algeria, supported by an impressive display of fireworks.

III: CONDUCT OF ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL EVENTS

1. Theatre:

Thirteen countries each presented one play (in either matinee or evening performances, at the Algerian National Theatre (TNA), drawn from the African cultural heritage, with the exceptions of one Member State.

The plays were performed in Arabic, Amharic (Ethiopia), English and French, and each participating country was allowed two hours to present its performance.

2. Traditional instrumental ensembles:

Seventeen countries competed in this section in El Mouggar Hall. Each country competing was allowed forty-five minutes to present its repertoire of African music (with or without singing), played on authentically African musical instruments.

It is to be stressed that many countries did not comply with the latter condition, and used African as well as European instruments indiscriminately, although the main purpose of this type of performance lay essentially in demonstrating the capacity of our traditional national instruments to provide perfect interpretations of our songs and music.

3. Modern orchestras

Twelve countries participated in this competition in which each competitor was allowed forty-five minutes to perform a repertoire of African music with non-African imported instruments.

This type of performance had been chosen in order to bring together and compare African musical works interpreted by authentic African instruments and the same African music played on non-African instruments.

It must be recognized that, in that respect also, difficulties arose. On the one hand, some orchestras had simply been content with "warming up" the hall with jerk as well as with other types of Afro-American music, thus gravely neglecting their own national musical heritage, however rich and varied it might be.

Again, the jury heard symphony orchestras with about a hundred performers as well as modern dance bands composed of ten to twenty performers. Although both interpreted genuine pieces of African music, it proved difficult to class the two types together as the general rules in this matter were too vague.

4. Singing (choral or solo):

Twenty countries entered their names for this type of performance. Each item consisted of a forty-five minute song recital (with or without musical accompaniment) presented by each competitor either by a choir or a solo singer.

Here, too, unfortunately there was some confusion. Some participants regarded this discipline as a repeat performance of their instrumental ensemble. Thus, one country which had produced a choir performance, would two days later think the better of it and enter the same production, unchanged in the instrumental ensemble section.

It must, of course, be acknowledged that African music is nearly always accompanied by singing, so that it might seem difficult to dissociate an instrumental ensemble from a choir accompanied by musical instruments.

Whereas in the case of instrumental ensembles, however, the panel of judges is chiefly interested in the quality of instrumental execution, according to the criteria governing that type of performance in the case of a choir musical instruments merely form the accompaniment (although, of course, by no means negligible) to the singing, which is given priority.

5. Folk dancing:

Twenty-two countries took part in this section in the Anassers Stadium, where each participating country was allowed one hour for a performance of its authentic, traditional dances.

These dances were to be executed in their traditional artistic form, with characteristic figures.

For a stage performance, arrangements could naturally be made to help convey what was intended, without impairing the authenticity of the performance. On the whole, the folklore items, presented at Algiers lived up to our legitimate ambitions.

6. Ballet:

Only six countries were entered for this discipline, in which each competitor was allowed forty-five minutes for a performance of dances inspired by tradition and presented in stylized form, with recourse to choreography and modern composition.

Although ballet should essentially be based on using aspects of folklore, in order to find full expression, fundamentally it remains the supreme form of dancing. Indeed, ballet asserts itself and compels dancing to multiply and diversify its language, to seek increasingly perfect bodily expression, and to make use of other means of interpretation and of more and more complex technical methods. In so doing, ballet reveals the evident truth that form is governed by substance and that the requirements of a theme, of a plot, naturally and necessarily lead to the development of all other technical aspects of that type of performance.

We, therefore, hope that at future festivals our Member States will give ballet the importance which attaches to an exalted form of cultural expression.

NON-COMPETITIVE TYPES OF PERFORMANCE

7. African film week:

The African film week, which was open to all OAU Member States and to all Liberation Movements, provided an ideal opportunity for a meeting of our film producers, to examine all the information available on African films, discuss that information and to make recommendations and suggestions to the national authorities and to the OAU Secretariat.

Together with the showing of African films, followed by fruitful debates, there was a Symposium on African film producers attended by the duly accredited nationals of eighteen African States.

The conclusions of this Symposium, which will be the subject of a special report to the African Cultural Council, may be summed up as follows:

- (a) The setting up at Algiers of a Press Bureau responsible for keeping a card-index of African film producers, for publishing and disseminating an information and liaison bulletin, preliminary to issuing an African film review, and making African film producers and their work known, inter alia by including their names in international yearbooks and publications, relating to the profession.
- (b) Assigning to Guinea the task of drawing up technical reports on production, distribution and utilization.
- (c) Reconfirming Senegal in its duties of providing the General Secretariat.
- (d) Electing a Co-ordinating Committee composed of the following:
 - Honorary Chairman - Lionel N'Gakane (ANC)
 - Chairman - Ahmed Hocine (Algeria)
 - Members - Lamine Akin (Guinea)
 - Youssef Ghahine (UAR)
 - Samuel Ferenji (Ethiopia)
 - Ousmane Senbene (Senegal)
- (e) Expressing that OAU Member States and the General Secretariat of OAU will sponsor a meeting of African film producers at Addis Ababa, to form an All-African Film Union (AAFU)

7. Exhibitions:

Exhibitions of ancient and modern works of art, handicrafts, painting and literature were organized and held in the following places:

- (a) Museum of Fine Arts, for ancient African art.
- (b) Lobby of the Town Hall, for plastic arts and modern painting.
- (c) Museum of Traditional Art, for ancient popular and traditional art.

- (d) Records Office, for modern handicrafts.
 (e) National Library, for ancient and modern books.

Fearing from the outset that ancient African works of art from our Member States might not prove sufficiently representative of our culture, and its real values, the Algerian National Commission did not hesitate to send to Europe and the United States missions responsible for negotiating the loan of valuable African objects of which our Continent was despoiled and which now constitute the riches of European and American museums.

This felicitous Algerian initiative, as well as the quality of the objects from Africa, ensured the well-deserved success of all our exhibitions.

9. Guest artists:

To add to the pleasure of the scheduled performances and allow each group to take at least one day's rest, the Preparatory Committee invited world-renowned African and Afro-American artists to perform at Algiers.

Myrian Makeba, Vicky Blain, Nina Simone, Max Roach and Abbey Lincoln, Archie Shepp and Cameroonian singers of star quality gave dazzling performances throughout the Festival, alternating with our national groups.

10. Symposium on the theme:

"African Culture : its realities, its role in the struggle for national liberation, in the strengthening of African Unity and in the economic and social development of Africa". The Symposium was held at the Palais des Nations from 21 July to 1 August 1969.

This extraordinary gathering of men of culture from our Continent, by redefining African culture in its historical context, free from any mystifying contrivances, by enhancing the threefold significance of its role as a factor in the liberation struggle, a unifying factor and a factor in development, so as to weld these elements into an advanced front of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle - this gathering, owing to its success and to the future prospects it offers, alone justified the holding of the first All-African Cultural Festival.

The Algiers All-African Cultural Manifesto, a veritable cultural charter for our Continent, will henceforth serve as a basis for all our cultural gatherings in the future and will be a continual source of enrichment.

IV. PRIZES AND MEDALS

For the six competitive types of performance, namely, drama, traditional instrumental ensembles, modern orchestras, singing, folklore ensembles and ballet, three awards had been envisaged (gold medal for the first, silver medal for the second and bronze medal for the third).

A panel of five judges for each type of performance was set up to designate the winners.

(1) PANEL OF JUDGES

The Preparatory Committee experienced difficulties in setting up the panels of judges. In April 1968, each Member State was asked to supply the OAU General Secretariat with a list of suitable persons for membership of the panels.

In January, February, March, April and June 1969, the Steering Committee renewed this request to Member State without however, much success. By September 1968 we had an initial list supplied by five OAU Member States. This list, together with the names communicated to the Secretariat up to 8 July 1969, served as basis for setting up the panels of judges, who were introduced on 20 July to all the Heads of Delegations meeting in Algiers on the eve of the official opening of the Festival.

The Preparatory Committee insisted that each panel of five judges should include at least one Arabic-speaking member, one English-speaking member and one French-speaking member. Furthermore, distribution on geographical basis should be complied with as a criterion as far as possible.

It is obvious that the proper application of all these conditions depended largely on the goodwill of Member States.

Now, not only did the number of candidates for the panels not increase, but, in addition, certain persons who had been chosen could, for various reasons, no longer make the journey to Algiers. Added to this was the fact that during the meetings Heads of Delegations, on 20 July, some Member States withdrew the names of some of their nationals who had already been chosen, and proposed others whose ability the Preparatory Committee had at that stage no means of verifying from their curricula vitae.

Therefore, it was only on 21 July at 1.00 p.m. that the panels were finally completed a few hours before performances were to begin.

Is there any need to point out that, despite this fact, some panels found their numbers decreased through the absence of some of their members who had been detained by other business.

This regrettable state of affairs explains some of the difficulties that the panels experienced in judging certain performances, difficulties which they recorded in their reports. These reports will be communicated directly to the African Cultural Council in order to avoid such shortcomings in the future.

(2) PRIZES AND MEDALS

There are general rules and regulations laying down the criteria for judging and awarding marks in each discipline.

The panels of judges were requested by the Preparatory Committee to amend the criteria of their respective types of performance by supplying the further details or additional criteria deemed indispensable. In so doing, the Preparatory Committee asked the chairmen of the panels to include a critical study in their reports of the criteria proposed by the Preparatory Committee, and a more precise definition of the different types of performance in order to avoid in future, the confusion that occurred in Algiers in July.

Classification by type of performance

A • DRAMA

1st Senegal	244 points	Gold Medal
2nd Guinea	239 "	Silver Medal
3rd Morocco	229 "	Bronze Medal
4th Ivory Coast	225 "	
5th Algeria	221 "	
{ 6th Nigeria	202 "	
{ 6th Tunisia	202 "	
8th Congo(Brazzavile)	188 "	
{ 9th Niger	144 "	
{ 9th Ethiopia	144 "	
11th Cameroon	129 "	
12th Ghana	114 "	
13th Libya	66 "	

B • TRADITIONAL INSTRUMENTAL ENSEMBLES

1st Mali	49.5 points	Gold Medal
2nd Guinea	48 "	Silver Medal
3rd Nigeria	47.8 "	Bronze Medal
4th Algeria	47 "	
5th Mauritania	46.6 "	
6th Morocco	45 "	

(7th Ethiopia	44	points
(7th Tunisia	44	"
9th U.A.R.	43.5	"
(10th Liberia	43	"
(10th Senegal	43	"
12th Libya	41.6	"
13th Kenya	39.6	"
14th Congo(Brazzaville)	39	"
15th Cameroon	38	"
16th Zambia	36.2	"
17th Ghana	32	"

C - MODERN ORCHESTRAS

1st Algeria	Gold Medal
2nd Guinea	Silver Medal
3rd Congo(Brazzaville)	Bronze Medal
4th Libya	
(5th Nigeria	
(5th Congo (Kinshasa)	
7th Zambia	
8th Kenya	
9th Morocco	
10th Mauritania	
11th Sudan	
12th Zimbabwe	

D - SINGING (Choir or Solo)

1st Algeria	187	points	Gold Medal
2nd Guinea	185	"	Silver Medal
3rd Mauritania	178	"	Bronze Medal
4th Ethiopia	175	"	
5th Nigeria	161	"	
6th Libya	155		
7th Liberia	145	"	
8th Mali	142	"	
9th Senegal	141	"	
10th Sudan	139	"	
11th Tunisia	127	"	
12th A.N.C.	126	"	
13th Cameroon	120	"	
14th Congo (Brazzaville)	119	points	
15th Zimbabwe	118	points	
16th Tanzania	113	"	
17th Ghana	112	"	
18th Dahomey	79	"	
19th Gambia	77	"	
20th Chad	72	"	

E - FOLKLORE ENSEMBLES

1st Mali	48.80	points	Gold Medal
2nd Libya	47.10	"	Silver Medal
3rd Morocco	45.46	"	Bronze Medal
4th Guinea	44.20	"	
5th Senegal	44	"	
6th Algeria	41.10	"	
7th Cameroon	40.70	"	
8th Nigeria	39.30	"	
9th Sudan	37.90	"	
10th Niger	36.75	"	
11th Zambia	34.90	"	
12th Ethiopia	33.70	"	
13th Tanzania	32.75	"	
14th Mauritania	32.40	"	
15th Liberia	31	"	
16th Chad	28.20	"	
17th Kenya	28.20	"	
18th Ghana	27.20	"	
19th Dahomey	26.60	"	
20th Zimbabwe	26.50	"	
21st Upper Volta	25.50	"	
22nd Congo (Brazzaville)	24.20	"	

F - BALLET

1st Guinea	230.50	points	Gold Medal
2nd Algeria	201.50	"	Silver Medal
3rd Liberia	173	"	Bronze Medal
4th Mali	157.75	"	
5th Tunisia	146.75	"	
6th Mauritania	108.50	"	

G. GRAND PRIX

The Grand Prix of the Festival was the prize awarded by President HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE, the Head of State of the host country and current President of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the O.A.U.

This Grand Prix is awarded to the country that has gained the best overall position according to the following points system for medals obtained:

Gold Medal, 3 points

Silver Medal, 2 points

Bronze Medal, 1 point.

The overall classification of countries winning medals was as follows :-

1st Guinea - 1 Gold medal + 4 Silver medals = 11 points
Grand Prix of the Festival.

2nd Algeria - 2 gold medals + 1 Silver medal = 8 points

3rd Mali - 2 gold medals = 6 points

4th Senegal - 1 gold medal = 3 "

{ 5th Libya - 1 silver medal = 2 "

{ 5th Morocco - 2 bronze medals = 2 points

{ 6th Nigeria - 1 bronze medal = 1 point

{ 7th Liberia - 1 bronze medal = 1 "

{ 7th Congo (Brazzaville) - 1 bronze medal = 1 point

{ 7th Mauritania - 1 bronze medal = 1 "

The Grand Prix of the First All-African Cultural Festival was therefore awarded to the Republic of Guinea, with 11 points.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

The First All-African Cultural Festival was a brilliant demonstration of the vitality and organizing capacity of our continent and of our young Organization of African Unity.

The primary factors in this triumph of African art and culture were undoubtedly the remarkable nature of the physical arrangements made, and the intellectual and political climate created, by the Algerian National Commission, as well as the heavy financial burden borne by the Algerian Government for the purpose of honouring our continent's commitment to hold the First All-African Cultural Festival.

For some months, the Preparatory Committee was able to observe and appreciate at its true value the enormous efforts of our Algerian brothers to ensure that the date of 21 July 1969 should constitute a landmark cultural history of our continent.

The Preparatory Committee was therefore unanimous in deciding to propose to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, through the Council of Ministers, a special motion of thanks and congratulations to be addressed to the Algerian Government and people for the excellence of their contribution and for the remarkable efforts they exerted to ensure the success of the first All-African Cultural Festival.

The Preparatory Committee also wishes to express to the Secretary-General of the OAU and all his staff its warm thanks for their efficient and constant co-operation and for the trust they placed in the Committee.

The Preparatory Committee is especially pleased to congratulate all those Member States which took part in the Festival and which, through the excellence of their contribution and their faith and confidence in the future of our continent, were able to take up the challenge of our persistent critics, those veritable prophets of disaster, who asserted on all sides that our enterprise was doomed to utter failure.

We cannot but make special mention of those brothers of ours who are members of national liberation movements and who, despite the harshness of their battle with the imperialist and colonialist enemy, were able to send folklore groups to perform at the Algiers Festival, thus proving that culture, like the rifle, remains an effective weapon of liberation.

In the general report to be presented to the budgetary session of the Council of Ministers in February 1970, the Preparatory Committee will put forward some practical suggestions concerning the organization of future festivals, for the attention of the African Cultural Council.

These suggestions will deal in particular with the need and limit the number of types of performance by introducing festivals with specific themes, as well as with the definition of types, the criteria to be used in making assessments and with financial questions.

(signed)

DIALLO ALPHA IBRAHIMA
Chairman of the First All-African
Cultural Festival.



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**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Thirteenth Ordinary Session
August/September 1969
ADDIS ABABA**

CM/287(Part 3)

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL STOCKS OF FOOD
GRAINS IN AFRICA**

PROGRESS REPORT



THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL STOCKS OF FOOD
GRAINS IN AFRICA

(Progress Report)

1. The OAU programme to establish regional stocks of food grains within its Member States is slowly approaching a stage where some of the Member States will be called upon to decide on when to establish a pilot scheme for the programme. It was reported to the last session of the Council of Ministers, that before that stage is reached, two studies had to be carried out. The first of these studies would deal with "a preliminary appraisal of the pilot project, and the second one to be a more detailed examination into the project culminating in the drawing up of a project-plan for it". The report also acknowledged with thanks, the offer by the FAO to undertake the first of these, i.e. the preliminary appraisal of the proposal, as affecting the area that appears to offer good chances of success for a pilot scheme - that is, Eastern Africa. The region being considered in Eastern Africa covers about eleven Member States.
2. In keeping with its word, the FAO submitted the english version of the report on the preliminary appraisal of the proposed pilot scheme, by the middle of March this year. Also as promised, the report contained draft terms of reference for a team of experts, which is expected to draw up a project-plan for the proposed pilot scheme in Eastern Africa. The French version of that report has now been received. The OAU is grateful to the FAO for its efforts in this case.
3. Following previous discussions, it was agreed that the report on the preliminary appraisal should be submitted to a meeting of the Member States likely to be concerned, and to possible donors of aid. In fact it appears that a series of meetings will be necessary to cover this stage. These meetings would be aimed at giving opportunities for a full exchange of views, and a thorough prior-examination of the implications of the proposed pilot scheme by the Member States concerned, as well as providing smooth progress from this stage, to the consultations with aid-donors, and thence to the actual drawing up of a well-supported project-plan for the scheme. As many as possible of the aspects, problems and advantages, should, it is hoped, be identified at these meetings, so as to provide realistic information and background to the experts, who will draw up the project-plan, for the pilot scheme of the OAU programme to establish regional food reserves in Africa.
4. Consultations have now begun with possible host-countries for the first of the expected meetings. Once an agreement is reached over the venue and date for that meeting, convening notes will be sent to all those concerned.

5. In the meantime, during its first ordinary session held from 30th June to 4th July, 1969, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission took note of the steps being taken to establish the proposed regional food reserves. It was observed during that session, that when established, the proposed regional food reserves would help in combating malnutrition in general, and food-shortages in particular. It was also indicated that the food reserves, when established, would provide the required infrastructures for inter-African trade in foods, and when necessary, in protein-rich foods to remove protein-deficiencies experienced by some infants and some adults within some Member States.

6. The OAU programme to establish regional stocks of food grains demands joint-efforts by Member States, and extensive co-operation between them and aid-donors for a worthy cause. It is hoped that these expectations will be realized. Those Member States, which are already holding regional discussions in this connection, are urged to inform the Secretariat of the results at every appropriate stage in the discussions.

7. The Council of Ministers is invited to take note of the fact that the FAO has already submitted a preliminary appraisal of the proposed pilot scheme in Eastern Africa, for the proposed OAU programme to establish regional reserves in Africa, and that, consultations are underway to hold a meeting of those concerned to discuss it. The Council of Ministers will continue to be informed of the steps being taken to implement that programme.

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**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Thirteenth Ordinary Session
August/September 1969
ADDIS ABABA**

CM/287(Part 4)

**ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE
IN AFRICA**

PROGRESS REPORT



ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE IN AFRICA
PROGRESS REPORT

1. The implementation of the OAU programme to establish Centres of Excellence in Africa, in which indigenous personnel will be trained, and research undertaken, at an advanced level, took an important turn when the Council of Ministers voted sums of money to enable two organs to be established in this connection. The two organs are a Committee which is to follow-up the implementation of the programme, and a three-man team of experts to draw-up a project-plan for the Centre for Geology, Geophysics and Mineralogy (or Earth Sciences). The Implementation Committee was established by resolution CM/Res.171(XI), which was in accordance with one of the recommendations of the joint OAU/UNESCO Conference on Education and Scientific and Technical Training in relation to development in Africa, which was held in Nairobi, Kenya, in July 1969. The Committee is charged by the resolution, with the duty of "following up implementation of the programme to set up 'Centres of Excellence' in Africa". The twelfth Ordinary session of the Council of Ministers voted a sum of US.\$6,000 to enable a Committee comprising of five Africans to hold its first meeting in the 1969/70 financial year. The Members of that Committee have not yet been elected, and it is hoped to make proposals to the Council, in due course, after consulting Members of the Scientific Council of Africa.

2. The three-man team of African experts is expected to draw up a project-plan for the Centre for Geology, Geophysics and Mineralogy (or Earth Sciences). It is recalled that the Secretariat had previously been requested to gather as much information as possible on the various institutions which the OAU proposed to set up. This was done. The stage was therefore reached at which more specific and professional details were necessary. Also, for obvious reasons, the actual establishment of the proposed Centres of Excellence would have to be taken in phases - thus requiring arranging them according to priorities of Member States. In view of the size of the programme, in terms of financial and intellectual requirements, and in view of the complexities of the concomitant problems, it is essential to establish a pilot-scheme for the programme, from which the necessary information and experience could be gained to ensure the success of the rest of the programme. The Council therefore selected the Centre for Earth Sciences to be established as a pilot-project for the whole programme. It agreed to establish a team of three African experts, which will draw up a project-plan for the Centre for Earth Sciences, and voted a sum of US.\$13,375 in the current budget for this purpose. Nominations are being assembled from Members of the Scientific Council of Africa, and will be submitted to the Council of Ministers subsequently.

3. Besides making proposals to the Council of Ministers for the Members of the three-man team of experts for the Centre for Earth Sciences, and for the Implementation Committee, the Scientific Council was requested to propose terms of reference for the latter Committee. This was contained in decision No. CM/Dec.66(XII) taken by the twelfth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers last February, which requested: "in connection with the establishment of the Centres of Excellence in Africa that:

- (a) the next meeting of the Scientific Council of Africa (CSA) be asked to furnish a list of names from which Members of the Implementation Committee will be elected by the Council of Ministers;
- (b) the next meeting of the CSA should also be asked to furnish a list of names from which the Council of Ministers will appoint the team of experts to draw up a project-plan for one of the Centres;
- (c) the CSA should draw up the terms of reference of the Implementation Committee for the approval of the Council of Ministers."

Due to difficulties over the quorum, the third ordinary session of the CSA, which had been scheduled to be held from 19th to 22nd May, 1969, had to be postponed. In view of the importance of this programme, and in order to avoid delays in its implementation, the Members of the CSA were contacted by mail in May 1969, over the tasks falling on them following the decision quoted above. At the time of writing this report, only 11 had been received out of an expected 32 replies from the present full-membership of the CSA. Due to communication difficulties, more time should be allowed to enable the remaining Members of the CSA to respond to this important request. Thereafter, the candidates for election of those Members to serve on the Implementation Committee, and on the three-man team of experts for the Centre on Earth Sciences, will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for action.

4. At the first ordinary session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission held from 30th June to 4th July, 1969, in Addis Ababa, the plan to establish Centres of Excellence in various disciplines was discussed at various stages. In the discussions on "natural resources", the Commission noted with satisfaction that the various Centres already listed, would enable Member States to train enough indigenous personnel to undertake the scientific exploitation, development and utilization of available natural resources, such as minerals. Similarly, the Centres would provide supplementary personnel, equipment and facilities to Member States for research and development.

It is through research and development that inventions and innovations result for commercialization, which help to improve and sustain higher standards of living. Also, it is through research and development that inventions, innovations and other ideas or services can be adapted to local conditions - an important aspect in the industrialization of, or improving economic, social and political services in, Member States, which are aimed at raising the standards of living of their citizens. In order to use to the maximum, existing facilities when establishing the proposed Centres of Excellence, the Commission recommended among other things, in Recommendation ESCHC/Res. (I) that: "the Committee on the implementation of the Programme on Centres of Excellence, set up by resolution CM/Res.171(XI), be invited to study the possibilities of strengthening existing centres of higher learning in Africa to function on the lines of the proposed Centres of Excellence". Although this recommendation together with the rest of those made by that Commission are yet to be approved by the other political organs of the OAU, yet its quotation here serves as a reflection of the concern expressed by the Delegates to the Commission that every effort should be exerted to ensure a smooth and early provision of facilities by the OAU, for the training of indigenous personnel to undertake scientific and technological functions within Member States.

5. The Council of Ministers is invited to note that the election of Members of the three-man team of African experts to draw-up a project-plan for the Centre for Earth Sciences, and of Members to serve on the Implementation Committee for the programme to establish Centres of Excellence in Africa, should await proposals from Members of the Scientific Council of Africa, which have now started to come into the Secretariat.

ADDIS ABABA

July 1969.

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**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Thirteenth Ordinary Session
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CM/287 (Part 5)

**PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A PAN-AFRICAN NEWS
AGENCY**

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PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY

1. The Twelfth Ordinary Session which met in Addis Ababa from 17th to 22 February 1969 recommended in resolution CM/Res. 187(XII) that:

"a Committee of Ministers of Information and Telecommunications from all Member States of the OAU, should meet at the earliest possible date to re-examine all matters relating to the establishment of the PANA (Pan-African News Agency) and to submit a detailed report to the next Council of Ministers".

2. It is recalled that since its creation, the OAU has resolved at one stage or another to establish a Pan-African News Agency. In resolution No. CIAS/Plen.3 of the Summit of the African Heads of State and Government in May 1963 at which the OAU was founded, that summit called for "the establishment of an African News Agency". The then Educational and Cultural Commission was asked to deal with this case. In its two ordinary sessions held in 1964 and 1965, the Commission discussed and took appropriate actions in this connection. One of these was to set up an ad hoc Committee, composed of "African experts from countries with established and experienced news agencies and information ministries or services" to draw up a project plan for establishing a Pan-African News Agency (PANA). The 17 Member Committee created a sub-Committee consisting of four experts who completed their work in 1966 and submitted a report on the creation of PANA in document CM/105. The Council of Ministers received this Plan and decided in 1966 to postpone sine die consideration of the Plan to establish PANA. However, at its recent meeting in Kinshasa, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Union of African News Agencies mandated Ethiopia to request on its behalf, the Council of Ministers of the OAU to re-examine the proposal to establish PANA. It was after the Council had considered the case that it adopted the resolution quoted above, which, among other things, called for the convening of a meeting of a Committee consisting of the whole membership of the OAU to "re-examine all matters relating to the establishment of PANA and to submit a report to the next Council of Ministers". As for the money to pay for the technical services for that meeting, the Council decided in Decision CM/62(XII) that "the General Secretariat should convene a meeting of Ministers of Information, and it should not spend more than US.\$7,000.00 . The Council also approved a token vote of US.\$10.00 for a new item in the 1969/70 Budget for this purpose". The results of that meeting were to be reported to the next (i.e. this) Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

3. The General Secretariat, for the reasons enumerated below, was unable to convene the meeting of that Committee on PANA.

- (1) The heavy preparations for meetings and for the First All-African Cultural Festival; and
- (2) The waiting for the savings after May 1969, from the 1968/69 financial year, from which the money for financing the meeting on PANA would come.

4. The Scientific and Cultural Department of the General Secretariat, under whose terms of reference PANA falls, was called upon to write papers and generally to prepare for:-

- (a) The 1st Ordinary Session of Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission expected to be held from 30th June to 1st July, 1969;
- (b) The First All-African Cultural Festival, scheduled to be held from 21st July to 1st August, 1969; and
- (c) The African Symposium on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, expected to be held from 28th July to 1st August, 1969.

To these should be added routine activities, as well as the implementation of other resolutions which the Scientific and Cultural Department has to carry out. Because of these, the Department was unable to carry out the required preparations which would help in ensuring the success of the meeting on PANA.

5. As can be seen from the Decision of the Council of Ministers, the money to be used in holding the meeting on PANA was expected to come from the savings of the 1968/69 Budget, or from the savings in the 1969/70 Budget. To start with, it is only after the end of the financial year, i.e., 31st May, 1969, that it is possible to determine the savings accruing from the previous financial year. Up to the time of writing this report, the savings have not been declared. It is only when funds have been made available that the meeting on PANA can be convened. It is noted that if there are not enough savings from the 1968/69 financial year to finance that meeting, then, in accordance with the same Decision of the Council of Ministers, the required funds have to come from the 1969/70 budget, in which a token sum of US.\$10.00 was provided. From the above, it will be seen that, the necessary funds for holding the meeting on PANA, have to be secured either from the 1968/69 or 1969/70 budget, before the meeting is convened. As soon as the required money is obtained, the meeting on PANA will be convened.

6. It is hoped that the money necessary to finance the meeting on PANA will be secured early enough for that meeting to be convened before the next Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers, but in any case, before 31st May, 1970.

7. The Council of Ministers is therefore invited to note that:

- (a) Due to pressure of work and non-securing of the required money, it was not possible to convene the meeting on PANA before this thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Council; and
- (b) It is hoped to secure the necessary funds and to hold the meeting before the next Ordinary Session of the Council, or in any case, before 31st May, 1970.

ADDIS ABABA
June 1969.

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1969-08

Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on OAU Activities in Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Matters

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Organization of African Unity

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