

INIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY

SECRETARIAT

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AFRICAIN

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REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL
COVERING THE PERIOD FEBRUARY TO JUNE 1972



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REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL
COVERING THE PERIOD FEBRUARY TO JUNE 1972

1. In accordance with Article XV of the Rules of Procedure of the Council of Ministers and relevant articles in the Staff Rules and Regulations of the General Secretariat, the Administrative Secretary-General has the honour to present to the Council and to the Assembly the annual report of the Organization of African Unity for the period February to June 1972. This report deals with the activities of the Organization with respect to administrative, institutional and financial matters, to economic and social co-operation, education, cultural, health, science, technical research and finally to political matters and decolonization.
2. The report of the Administrative Secretary-General is but a digest of the performances, activities and achievements of the Organization in various fields. It is, therefore, advisable in order to understand fully the scope of these activities to refer to specific reports dealing in detail with each of the items on the agenda of both the Council and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.
3. The annual report of the Administrative Secretary-General comprises two main parts featuring in two separate documents: The first part which covers the period June 1971 to February 1972 has already been examined by the Council of Ministers at its 18th budgetary session last February in Addis Ababa. It bears reference number CM/351 (Part 2) and is now being submitted to the appreciation of Heads of State and Government. The second part of the report which deals with the activities of the Organization and of the General Secretariat from February to June 1972 and which the Administrative Secretary-General hereby introduces, features under reference CM/437 (Part 2). As has always been the case, this second part of the annual report comprises four distinctive chapters dealing respectively with:

- (a) financial, administrative and institutional matters,
- (b) inter-African co-operation in the economic and social fields,
- (c) cultural and scientific matters, and
- (d) political development and major activities of the Organization in the field of decolonization.

4. It is important to recall that the two parts of the annual report constitute only a summary of the major activities of the General Secretariat and of the various bodies of the OAU.

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

5. As regards administrative, financial and institutional matters, the Administrative Secretary-General is happy to mention that the Organization is equipped with the necessary structure for a normal performance and that closer and more regular contacts have been established between the Headquarters and the regional and sub-regional bureaux in response to recommendations made by the Council of Ministers at its 18th Ordinary Session.

6. As regards financial matters, the Administrative Secretary-General is equally happy to note that during the period under review, the accounts of the General Secretariat have been administered in accordance with the directives of the Board of External Auditors, with those of the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters and also of the Council of Ministers. All unforeseen and excess expenditure have been, during the period, duly authorized by the resident members of the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters in conformity with the standing Financial Rules and Regulations. The Secretariat has prepared and sent to all Member States the budget as approved by the Council of Ministers at its 18th Ordinary Session.

7. The General Secretariat feels duty-bound to draw the attention of the Council of Ministers to the problem of arrears and payment of contributions by Member States to the 1971/72 budget.

8. In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers regarding improvement of the financial administration, the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity has had a meeting with resident members of the Advisory Committee to discuss the proposal made by Upper Volta suggesting, among other things, that greater powers be given to the Internal Auditor and to the Chief of Finance to control the expenditure of the Organization. The Advisory Committee shall bring forth a detailed report on its conclusions.

9. The report of the Expert entrusted with the revision of the structure and of the salary scale of the OAU shall also be brought up for discussions at this session. The Council of Ministers at its 18th Ordinary Session has already taken certain decisions on that part of the report dealing with recommendations with financial implications. The Council of Ministers at its 19th Ordinary Session shall study recommendations made by the Expert on the structure of the General Secretariat and on the remaining recommendations having financial implications.

10. At its 18th session, the Council of Ministers has also requested the Administrative Secretary-General "... to contact Member States for the appointment of an expert on job evaluation in the General Secretariat taking into account the work already done by Expert ADU, as contained in document CM/423 and to present a report to the Council at its 19th Ordinary Session." In this regard, it is to be noted that the Administrative Secretary-General, soon after the 18th session of the Council, wrote to all Member States seeking appropriate candidates for the appointment of this expert. No response has so far reached the General Secretariat and it is worth saying that in view of the importance and the urgency of this work for the life of the Organization, it is hoped that Member States shall at their earliest convenience forward names of candidates so that this important matter could be solved once and for all.

Staff

11. The General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity has continued its effort in the recruitment of qualified African staff on a still wider geographical basis. It is, however, worth recalling the difficulties experienced since 1964 as regards recruitment. The General Secretariat, is, however, happy to say that progress has been achieved as far as recruitment goes during the period February to June 1972, as two other Member States have been represented among the staff of the Secretariat. The Secretariat takes this opportunity to make once again an appeal to Member States whose nationals are not as yet working in the Secretariat so that these States could make the sacrifices required of them and bring to the services of the Organization of African Unity, the qualified personnel needed to fill posts still vacant. The table reproduced here under shows the staff distribution by country and reflects efforts made by the General Secretariat in terms of recruitment.

12. As at present, 31 Member States are represented on the staff of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity as well as a citizen of Angola.

Serial No.	Country	Political Appointees	Professionals	Technical Staff	General Services	Local Recruit
1	Algeria	1	1	-	-	-
2	Burundi	-	1	-	-	-
3	Cameroon	-	-	-	3	10
4	Central African Republic	-	2	-	1	5
5	Congo (Brazza.)	-	1	-	-	-
6	Dahomey	1	1+1	-	6	-
7	Ethiopia	-	8	-	29	91
8	Gabon	-	-	-	1	-
9	Gambia	-	-	-	-	1

Serial No.	Country	Political Appointees	Professionals	Technical Staff	General Services	Local Recruit
10	Ghana	-	3	2	2	-
11	Guinea	1	4	-	3	1
12	Kenya	1	2	-	1	6
13	Liberia	-	1	1	-	-
14	Madagascar	-	2	-	2	-
15	Mali	-	2	-	1	-
16	Mauritania	-	1	-	-	-
17	Mauritius	-	2+1	-	5	-
18	Morocco	-	-	1	-	-
19	Niger	-	2	-	-	1
20	Nigeria	1	7	-	-	25
21	Senegal	-	3+1	1	-	-
22	Sierra Leone	-	1	-	-	-
23	Somalia	-	3	-	1	-
24	Sudan	-	4	-	-	-
25	Tanzania	-	2	-	3+1	12
26	Togo	-	1	-	1	1
27	Uganda	-	1	-	1	1
28	Arab Republic of Egypt	-	7+1	3+1	-	-
29	Zaire	-	2+1	-	1	-
30	Zambia	-	2	-	-	-
31	Angola	-	1	-	-	-
		5	72	9	70	141

Conferences

13. During the period under review and in the framework of its day to day activities, the General Secretariat has given all the assistance requested thereof for the preparation on the holding of several meetings and for the accomplishment of some missions. We shall mention:

- the First All-Africa Trade Fair and the Symposium on intra-African Trade held in Nairobi from 26 February to 5 March 1972;

- the Conference of African Labour Ministers in Kampala from 6 to 13 March 1972;
- the Third Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Santiago de Chile, April/May 1972;
- the Preparatory Conference on the Environment in Dakar, March 1972;
- the Meeting of the Committee of Five set up to draw the programme for the 10th Anniversary Celebration of the Organization of African Unity;
- the Symposium on Arid Lands in Khartoum from 15 to 20 May 1972;
- the United Nations Committee of 24 in Addis Ababa, April 1972;
- the Sessions of the Committee of Seven and of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa held in Kampala respectively from 10 to 14 May and 15 to 22 May 1972;
- the Meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa on Population, Addis Ababa, April 1972;
- the Conference on Trans-African Road held in Bangui, April 1972;
- the Conference on Road Transportation, Rabat, April 1972;
- the Meeting on the Guinea-Senegal Dispute, Monrovia, May 1972.

14. The General Secretariat has also given all the assistance required thereof for the preparation and accomplishment of the Third and last phase of the mission on decolonization led by the OAU Current Chairman to Switzerland, Turkey and Japan in April 1972.

15. It is worth noting finally that during the period under review, the General Secretariat prepared all the necessary documents for the holding of the current sessions of the Organization of African Unity and has given all the co-operation requested thereof by the Royal Moroccan Government for the physical preparation of these sessions.

CHAPTER II

ACTIVITIES IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS FIELDS

16. The most important event in the economic, social, transport and communications fields, during the period under review (February - June 1972) was the staging of the First All-Africa Trade Fair in Nairobi, Kenya, which was a great success.

17. It would be recalled that it was at its Ninth Ordinary Session, in Kinshasa, in September 1967, that the Council of Ministers had requested the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to organize an All-Africa Trade Fair.

18. At its Tenth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa in February 1968 the Council of Ministers accepted the Republic of Kenya's offer to host the First All-Africa Trade Fair in Nairobi.

19. At its Thirteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa in September 1969 the Council set up an Organizing Committee of the Fair composed of nine Member States, namely, the Republic of Kenya, the Democratic and Peoples Republic of Algeria, the Federal Republic of Cameroon, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Madagascar, the Republic of Zaire, the Republic of Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania.

20. The mandate given to that Organizing Committee included, in particular, finding out:

- the exact number of countries that would participate in the Fair;
- the list and rental of pavilions;
- the exact number of foreign and local visitors;
- the estimated revenue of the Fair;
- the total expenditure and contributions from the Government of Kenya and the OAU General Secretariat;
- and finally the organization of the fair and the appropriate preparations for the OAU Symposium on the promotion of intra-African Trade to be held concurrently with the All-Africa Trade Fair.

21. In all, the Organizing Committee met seven times and regularly submitted to the Council of Ministers, comprehensive reports on all aspects of the organization of the First All-Africa Trade Fair. A final report is being submitted to the current Session of the Council and to the Assembly on the outcome of the First All-Africa Trade Fair as well as the problems and difficulties posed in organizing it.

22. It should be noted that, considering the great variety of exhibits, the large number of participants and above all, the concrete result of the symposium on the promotion of intra-African trade, the First All-Africa Trade Fair staged in Jamhuri Park, Nairobi, from 23 February to 5 March 1972, was a real success, particularly because it generated a political awareness of the wide range of the unexplored economic and trade potential of the African Continent.

23. The importance of this historic event was further enhanced by the attendance of five Heads of State and Government namely: His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia, H.E. Maître Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and OAU Current Chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, Queen Mamohate of Lesotho, Prime Minister Cheik Rashid Kawawa of Tanzania, and H.E. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya.

24. In addition, several government delegations led by Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Trade and Industry participated in the formal opening of the Fair.

25. At the official opening of the Fair by President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, President Moktar Ould Daddah, in his capacity as OAU Current Chairman, made a highly important political statement emphasizing the significance of the event for the future economic and social development of Africa. His statement also set out the guidelines for African States in the field of intra-African trade in order to expedite Africa's progress.

26. In all, 35 Member States actually participated in the Fair and exhibited a wide range of agricultural and industrial products as well as samples of minerals and artistic products. The rich samples of African products reflected Africa's immense economic potential. The participating countries were: Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Upper Volta, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

27. The active participation in the Fair by OAU, the Economic Commission for Africa, the East African Economic Community and several national liberation movements is equally worth mentioning.

28. The organization and staging of the First All-Africa Trade Fair brought to light a certain number of difficulties relating particularly to communications, the nature of exhibits, customs declarations of goods imported for the Fair, commercialization of exhibits, the exhibition of agricultural and dairy products, art exhibition, the expenditure of the Fair, customs regulations, entry visas and the duration of the Fair.

29. These difficulties have now made it possible to draw a number of useful conclusions that would make it possible to avoid, at future All-Africa Trade Fairs, the same obstacles on the path of achieving the objectives which the Organization of African Unity expect of such important economic gatherings.

30. The symposium on the promotion of intra-African trade was the academic aspect of the Fair. It was considered necessary to continue to identify the obstacles in the path of trade exchange and it was acknowledged that most of the obstacles were as a result of the policies of Member States. In order to draw attention to this reality, it would be desirable to convene regularly a Conference of Ministers of Trade and/or Industry to discuss exclusively, problems relating to potential and the promotion of intra-African trade.

31. Such a conference, coming as a contribution to that of the Council of Ministers and of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government would help in accentuating continually problems of trade at the level of the various policy-making and other related bodies. This could lead to the long term solution of the problem because those bodies would take decisions likely to solve the handicaps to intra-African trade.

32. It is in view of the foregoing that the main recommendation of the Symposium was the need to convene at the earliest opportunity, under the auspices of the OAU, a Conference of African Ministers of Trade, Transport and Communications in order to draw practical lessons from the First All-Africa Trade Fair and thus, to promote the rapid and smooth development of Intra-African trade.

33. In the social field, the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Labour Ministers was convened in Kampala, Uganda, from 6 to 9 March 1972.

34. Thirty-four countries, of which twenty-three were represented by Ministers, took part in the deliberations of that Session which was one of the most successful since the General Secretariat assumed the responsibility of servicing that Conference four years ago.

35. The following Items which were placed on the Agenda of the Conference deserve mention:

- a) All-African Trade Union Unity;
- b) Intra-African technical assistance;
- c) Election of African representatives on the ILO Governing Body for the period from 1972 to 1975;
- d) Activities of the Turin Centre;
- e) Intra-African technical co-operation.

36. The very explicit report submitted by the General Secretariat on the question of All-African trade union unity afforded the Ministers a very useful basis for discussions and led to lively and fruitful debates. The Ministers took the opportunity to reaffirm their strong belief in the importance of achieving the unity of trade union movements in Africa. They also expressed their determination to do all in their power to help the trade unions to achieve this unity. The Ministers held the view that the achievement of such a unity should not be left to the trade unions only, but that all African peoples and governments also had a role to play in facilitating the achievement of such a unity without, however, interfering with the internal affairs of the trade unions.

37. The Conference adopted a resolution calling on all African trade unionists to hold an All-African conference on trade union unity before the eleventh Session of the Conference of African Labour Ministers. The resolution further requested Governments of OAU Member States to bear the cost of transportation and stay of delegates from their countries to the said conference. Similarly, it called upon the OAU Council of Ministers to give the General Secretariat the funds necessary for convening that conference.

38. As regards the setting up of an intra-African technical assistance scheme, the Conference unanimously supported the OAU project in that respect and acknowledged that the Labour Ministers of Member States had an important role to play in making that scheme a real success. A resolution was adopted inviting the OAU Council of Ministers to set up within the OAU General Secretariat, an intra-African technical assistance Bureau whose task shall be to collect and disseminate, in co-operation with ECA, information likely to facilitate the functioning of an intra-African technical assistance scheme.

39. In considering Africa's representation on the ILO Governing Body, the Ministers stressed the fact that Africa was poorly represented. They, therefore, decided to request that one of the seats recently created for alternate members be given to Africa. The question of sub-regional representation was referred to the sub-regional groups, with the proviso that decisions taken by those bodies would be brought to the knowledge of the Conference at its Geneva meeting in June 1972.

40. A progress report on the activities of the Turin Centre in Africa was submitted to the Conference by the Director of the Centre. The Director gave a long list of training opportunities and called on the Conference to establish priorities as regards courses and seminars. The Conference decided to deal with that matter at its Geneva meeting in June 1972.

41. Finally, in the field of technical co-operation, the Conference adopted a resolution calling on all OAU Member States to strengthen and harmonize the activities of their Labour Inspection departments so as to ensure effective protection of the health and safety of workers.

42. In the area of trade and development, a very important world conference was held during the period under review, namely, the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Conference was held in Santiago, Chile from 13 April to 21 May 1972. As this report was prepared while the UNCTAD III was still in session and since the General Secretariat would be submitting a document to the Council of Ministers exclusively on UNCTAD III, the brief comments made in this regard would be limited to the preparatory work done by the African countries and the Group of 77.

43. It should be recalled that in implementing Resolutions CM/Res.220 (XV) and CM/Res.247 (XVII) of the Council, the General Secretariat, in co-operation with the ECA Executive Secretariat, convened an African ministerial meeting from 8 to 14 October 1971, in Addis Ababa, in preparation for UNCTAD III. One of the outstanding results of that meeting was Africa's strategy reflecting the collective stand adopted by the African States at the Lima Ministerial Conference of the Group of 77.

44. The OAU Secretariat took an active part in the meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries held in Lima. A report on the Lima Conference, showing the achievements and shortcomings of the African Group was submitted to the OAU Council of Ministers at its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in February 1972. On the basis of that report, the Council adopted Resolution CM/Res.261 (XVIII) on Africa and the UNCTAD, taking note particularly, of the report on the preparatory meeting of African Ministers for the UNCTAD III as well as the strategy it called for. The

Council further reaffirmed that Africa's strategy which was adopted at the African Ministerial Meeting constituted a guideline for African delegations on all questions on which the Lima Declaration did not ~~give~~ a definite ruling. The Council urged all African countries to defend those questions at the UNCTAD III.

45. The OAU and ECA Secretariats worked in close co-operation with the African Group in Geneva. It would be premature, at the time of writing this report, to prejudge the outcome of the Santiago Conference. The Secretariat however, hopes that the policy-making bodies of both the developed and the developing countries will help to make a real break-through and avoid the repetition of the bitter experience of UNCTAD II.

46. In the field of industrial development, the General Secretariat has continued to follow with great interest, the progress made in the various African countries, particularly, the implementation of decisions of the First Conference of African Ministers of Industry which was held in Addis Ababa in May 1971 under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

47. It would be recalled that this Conference of historic importance, considered possible ways and means of accelerating the industrial development of our Continent. It assessed the achievements of the African countries during the First United Nations Decade as well as requirements in terms of financial aid and technical assistance, whether bilateral or ~~multilateral~~ which was thought needed to enable the African countries to achieve the targets set up for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The most important decision of the Conference was the one requesting the OAU Administrative Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the Executive Director of the UNIDO to convene a meeting of African Ministers of Industry every two years during the Second United Nations Development Decade to assess the progress made and to give directives as to the future co-operative efforts that should enable the Continent to achieve the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

48. The General Secretariat participated in the preparations for the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry. Consultations were made on several occasions between the three Organizations concerned, namely, the OAU, the ECA and UNIDO. The Secretariat is happy to report that agreement has been reached on the Agenda of the Conference and on the date on which it would take place. With regard to the venue of the Conference, the three Organizations concerned have reached a consensus that it should be in Addis Ababa unless a Member State of OAU decides to play host to it.

49. Besides, the General Secretariat was represented at the Sixth Meeting of the UNIDO Board which was held in Vienna in May 1972 at which UNIDO's work programme for the coming years and its participation in the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry were considered.

50. The Government of Senegal has decided to convene, in co-operation with (CEDIMON), a meeting on industrial development with special emphasis on practical ways of accelerating industrial development in Africa. The General Secretariat has been invited to attend this meeting.

51. The General Secretariat has informed the Government of Senegal that it is prepared to co-operate with it and to do everything possible for the success of the proposed meeting. The meeting is scheduled to take place some time in November this year.

52. With regard to transport and communications, the activities of the General Secretariat were focussed mainly on ways and means of developing this essential infrastructure in Africa. In as vast a Continent as Africa, the problem of transport and communications constitutes the major obstacle to development, especially when one considers that during the colonial days they served only the purposes of the colonial powers and that African needs were wholly disregarded. The General Secretariat, therefore, continues to explore all the possibilities that would improve the existing situation in Africa, enhance closer contacts and facilitate the maximum exploitation of the available resources.

53. In the area of transport, the General Secretariat has, since the last Session of the Council of Ministers and during the preparation of this report, worked for a full participation in the Second All-African Highway Conference held in Rabat, Morocco, in April 1972. This Conference which was sponsored by the Royal Government of Morocco and the International Road Federation discussed current problems connected with highway planning and development in Africa. The Conference also discussed progress made in the establishment of an African Highway Association.

54. Similarly, the General Secretariat continued to follow with keen interest, the progress of the trans-African Highway. This project is aimed at the construction of an all-weather highway of about 7,000 kms stretching from Mombassa (Kenya) to Lagos (Nigeria) and will cross through Uganda, the Zaire, the Central African Republic and Cameroon. The highway will constitute an important milestone in Africa and OAU is giving the ECA all the assistance it can to make the project a reality.

55. In this same manner, the General Secretariat closely followed the development of the Trans-Sahara Highway. Although the countries directly concerned are Algeria, Mali and Niger, the highway will constitute a significant link between Africa, North and South of the Sahara. Technical studies are already underway and financed with the 2 million dollars granted by UNDP and the US \$ 750,000 contributed by each of the countries directly concerned. The General Secretariat will continue to follow this project closely and give any possible assistance for its realization.

56. In the field of air transport, the General Secretariat is revitalizing its relations with the African Civil Aviation Commission. Over twenty countries have ratified its constitution and there is no doubt that as a purely African Organization, it can play a major role in making positive contribution to the rational development of Civil Aviation in Africa. It is incumbent upon the Organization of African Unity to do all in its power to enable the African Civil Aviation Commission to obtain all the co-operation it can from it. With this in view, the General Secretariat is doing all it can to get up-to-date information on the activities of the Commission and is exploring ways and means of exerting its influence to ensure the implementation of all its decisions.

57. As regards specific problems of air transport, the General Secretariat is sparing no efforts to make the multi-national air-services agreement a reality in East and Central Africa. The draft agreement has already engaged the attention of Heads of State and Government of the two sub-regions and all the countries concerned are presently engaged in studying the said draft carefully. A definite decision is expected from the next session of the Conference of East and Central African Heads of State.

58. In the field of telecommunications, the General Secretariat continues to receive progress reports on the Pan-African Telecommunications Network. The support of the International Telecommunications Union to this project has been gratifying to the Organization of African Unity. Moreover, the co-operation and understanding between the OAU and the ITU are commendable and there is no doubt that the joint concern and effort will enhance the fulfilment of this vital undertaking. Pre-investment surveys in the East African sector is already at a very advanced stage and progressing satisfactorily in the West and Central African Sectors.

The ITU has envisaged the holding of an important meeting to discuss various aspects of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network and the Organization of African Unity has already been consulted about preparations for the meeting.

59. The East and Central African States have, on the other hand, requested the OAU to undertake the study of the establishment of an African Telecommunications Union and the OAU has already begun contacts and studies toward the possibility of establishing such a Union. This can be a step forward in the field of development and a rational utilization of facilities, conducive tariffs and other aspects of telecommunications in Africa.

60. One of the major activities of the General Secretariat in the economic field has been the close follow-up of the establishment of an OAU Stamp Agency. The General Secretariat has made several contacts and undertaken studies on how OAU could run such an Agency. It has also prepared a preliminary report on the establishment of an OAU Postal Administration. It is obvious that the adoption and the implementation of this project will have a significant impact on the Organization of African Unity both in terms of publicity, finance and budgetary matters. The study which will be submitted to the Council will briefly outline the role of the OAU Postal Administration and it is hoped that the project will be a reality in the near future.

61. Finally, it should be noted that the General Secretariat continues to carry out its tasks in the fields of transport and telecommunications by seeking the advice and co-operation of international Organizations whose long experience in these fields can be of immense value. Similarly, international Organizations engaged in various activities are seeking close ties with OAU in order to increase their efforts in Africa. This method of approach leads to the establishment of direct contacts and concrete agreements.

62. It is in the same spirit that the Council of Ministers should consider the draft agreement between the Organization of African Unity and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) on the one hand, and between the Organization of African Unity and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) on the other. After several

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contacts, these drafts have been accepted and the General Secretariat is convinced that the formalization of relations with these Organizations will promote the realization of its efforts.

63. Before concluding this part on the activities of the General Secretariat in the economic, social, transport and communications fields, it would be worth-while recalling briefly, the setting up of a Committee of Experts entrusted with the task of considering ways and means of implementing the programme of priorities in the various fields.

64. It would be recalled that at its Fifteenth Ordinary Session (24 - 31 August 1970) the Council of Ministers had approved the "Memorandum on the responsibilities and Role of the OAU in the Economic and Social Fields." Adopted also was Resolution CM/Res. 219 (XV) calling for the creation of a "Group of Eight Experts" to study and recommend "practical methods for the rapid execution of this programme of priorities."

65. Through a series of Notes, the General Secretariat has invited Member States to submit nominations. The responses have not been encouraging.

66. To date, fourteen Member States have responded. Eight submitted two nominations each (sixteen names in all) and the remaining six submitted none or declined to nominate any.

67. The General Secretariat was faced with two choices. Namely, to select the eight Experts from among the names proposed without due regard to regional distribution and other factors, or to request Member States for more responses. The General Secretariat opted for the second course. A Note was dispatched to all Member States that did not respond to the Secretariat's previous Note appealing to them to nominate suitable candidates.

68. It is now nearly two years that the General Secretariat has been confronted with the setting up of this group of Experts. It is suggested that a solution be found to this matter and not to be allowed to drag on session after session.

CHAPTER III

ACTIVITIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL
AND HEALTH FIELDS

69. The period included between July 1971 and May 1972 may be considered one of great progress, both from the standpoint of programme planning in the educational, scientific, health, cultural and research fields, and that of effectively established programmes. The on-going programmes have been given sufficient impetus to attain their final objectives, while many programmes have been suggested as a result of numerous conferences organized and sponsored by the Scientific and Cultural Department of OAU.

70. As is traditionally the case for these annual reports the attention of the delegates is particularly drawn to separate documents, whether of a general or a more specific nature, dealing with the various subjects on the agenda.

71. It should be noted here that a report covering the last four years has been drawn up, since the mandate expires this year. This document contains interesting information on the various activities of OAU in the fields under consideration. Because of the fact that it covers a four-year period and because it attempts to set the guidelines with a view to future action, such a report affords a valuable opportunity for Member-States to accurately assess the Organization's work, and enables them to better adjust the proposed aims to their development needs. The attention of Member States is therefore drawn to that document.

72. To facilitate the review, the activities of OAU in these various fields can be brought under three headings:

1. Continuation of on-going programmes,
2. Organization of the various technical conferences,
3. Divers matters relating to them.

On-going Programmes

73. Member States must, by now, have acquainted themselves with the OAU programmes now being implemented in the fields already considered.
74. The anti-rinderpest campaign which began in Western Africa in 1961 and was attended with considerable success, is now in its final stages of implementation in Western Africa. This programme, which continues to have the full support of Member States, has attracted substantial external assistance, which is being assumed by the Executive Secretariat in Lagos on behalf of the interested countries. Simultaneous vaccination against rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) have been undertaken in Eastern Africa, something which was not done in the first phases in Central and Western Africa. As a result, the Organization of African Unity has also launched the campaign against contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) in these latter areas. Thus the campaign is being very satisfactorily waged on the dual front of rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP). As regards cattle, there is also the FAO/ECA/OAU livestock Study for development in Africa which is making satisfactory progress with OAU assistance.
75. As a result of the submission of a "Project-Plan" to the present sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, for the setting-up of a Centre for Earth Sciences (geology, mineralogy, etc...), the OAU programme to create Inter-African Centres for Training and Research in Africa is about to come into being. This "Project-Plan" has been drawn up by four African Experts, whose work is both complete, praiseworthy and adapted to the needs of the Member-States in the fields under consideration.
76. In February this year, the Executive Committee for this programme met and reviewed the progress so far accomplished, and after having discussed it, endorsed the "Project-Plan" for the establishment of the Centre for Earth Sciences. When study of the

technical aspects of the project has been completed, it will be submitted to the approval of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It is to be hoped that it will be adopted so as to implement it as soon as possible. Such a centre should be set up without delay, because it is tied to the harmonious and speedy development of the Member States, as it can make a valuable contribution to them in a strategical field of vital importance.

77. With regard to the OAU programme for the creation of Regional Food Reserves, the implementation of a Project-plan in Africa has been delayed because of UNDP procedures. In this connexion it should be recalled that at the request of the United Nations Development Programme, the nine Member States interested in the Project-plan, that is to say Burundi, Kenya, Madagascar, the Mauritius, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia, were asked to apply to UNDP to obtain aid with a view to financing the feasibility study. In practice, only half the applications were required. Several States submitted this application with the assistance and through resident representatives of UNDP, and they had no difficulty in justifying the necessity for the aid they required. However, UNDP rejected these requests, alleging that there had been misunderstandings and inferring erroneous procedure. The General Secretariat of OAU and that of FAO scarcely understand the reasons why UNDP should be raising these sort of difficulties in view of the importance of such a programme; after all, the resident representatives of UNDP took part in drawing it up and so must have known the substance of the requests submitted. Despite this unexpected setback and this ambiguous attitude, the General Secretariat of OAU and the FAO Secretariat have not lost hope of regaining UNDP's support for the Project-Plan and are jointly working to that end. Meanwhile, at the request of the Government of Ghana, the Conference of West African States which was to discuss the possibilities of continuing this programme in this area, has had to be postponed to a date to be announced later. A similar conference is planned in North Africa, in which the States of this region are expected to participate.

78. For the other programmes in process of implementation - notably those on Cereals and on Educational Targets - reference should be made to the special reports submitted to the present session of the Council of Ministers and of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

79. Mention should be made, in the context of on-going programmes, of the quite temporary disappointment in connexion with the organization of the second All-African Cultural Festival. The whole of Africa is now aware of the success enjoyed by African cultures through OAU, when the first All-African Cultural Festival was organized in Algiers in 1969. The African Cultural Council charged with organizing and running the Festival planned to hold the All-African Cultural Festival regularly once every three years. But in 1969 a note was received from the Government of Zaire requesting the Organization of African Unity to organize the second All-African Cultural Festival in 1972 in Kinshasa. This request was repeated during the meeting in Mogadiscio of the African Cultural Council in October 1970, after which preparations were undertaken by the General Secretariat with a view to organizing the second All-African Cultural Festival. Subsequently, a note from the Government of Zaire advised the General Secretariat that it was no longer in a position to host the Festival. This information was forwarded to the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission, which requested that other Member States be contacted with a view to ascertain those who would be in a position to host it. So far no country has accepted to host it. The resulting situation is contained in a document which has been submitted for consideration, to the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It is to be hoped that a host country will soon be found to receive the second All-African Cultural Festival.

Technical Conferences.

80. Among the technical conferences organized and sponsored by the Scientific and Cultural Department, the most important was the second ordinary session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission; this session was held from 29 November to 3 December 1971 in Cairo at the kind invitation of the Government of Egypt. The Scientific Council of Africa (SCA) which acts as adviser to OAU on scientific and technical matters, and which reported to

the Education and Science Commission, met from 1 to 4 November 1971 at Ibadan at the kind invitation of the Government of Nigeria. Other technical bodies who report to one or the other of these permanent institutions have also held their normal meetings. Among these are the Scientific Advisory Panel on viral, bacterial and parasitic diseases, the Scientific Advisory Panel on maternal and child health, health education and nutrition, the International Scientific Council for Research in Trypanosomiasis, and the Scientific Advisory Panel on Oceanography and Fisheries. Mention should be made here of the meeting in Mogadiscio (Somalia) of the African Cultural Council which was held to prepare the second All-African Cultural Festival.

81. There were also meetings by technical ad hoc committees such as those organized on Bilharziasis (Schistosomiasis), on Equivalence of Degrees and Diplomas, and finally, on African folklore, music and dance, which was gloriously successful.

82. The report on each of these meetings was endorsed by the Education and Science Commission and awaits approval by the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government before the implementation of the various recommendations.

Miscellaneous Questions

83. Under this heading are grouped the many conferences at which officials of the Scientific and Cultural Department represented the Organization of African Unity - notably as observers and sometimes as regular participants. Mention should be made of the Preparatory meeting of African Experts which met in October 1971, to consider the scope and other aspects of the next UNESCO conference for the Conference of Ministers of Science in Africa (CMSTAFRICA), to be held in 1973. OAU proposed that the question be put on the provisional agenda, and is preparing a working paper for consideration by this conference, in which it is to take part. OAU was also represented at the FAO/ECA West African Seminar on Intra-Sub-Regional Co-operation

and Trade in the Field of Agriculture. In view of the need to substantially widen the field of Inter-African trade and to increase production and productivity in Africa, this conference and others like it which it is proposed to hold intend to submit appropriate development plans. Among other conferences in which the Organization of African Unity has participated are the bi-annual FAO General Conference and the Group of African Experts which was held at OAU's request, and which was aimed at harmonizing African viewpoints in view of the Conference on Human Environment, to be held in Stockholm in June 1972.

84. When one considers the variety of the programmes and the rate at which they are being implemented in the fields of economy, natural resources, sciences and technology, culture, human health and so on, and the new proposals that can be expected to emerge from bodies like the Education and Science Commission and other technical bodies, and when one, finally, considers the improvement in the staff situation one can predict a promising future for the Organization of African Unity as regards the fields concerning the subjects mentioned above. Among the new programmes which must be discussed are the improvements in peasant culture and co-operation in mining operations. Because of all the foregoing, it is to be hoped that the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity will be the meeting-point for the best of Africa's sons in the service of their country's development. Once these essential factors are united - that is to say definite programmes with a view to a given action answering to the development needs of Member States on the one hand, and a qualified Secretariat urged on by noble motives, on the other - all that is needed is the active support of Member States for these programmes to be implemented. Such support must be sufficiently strong and timely, if OAU is to develop harmoniously and speedily. This implies a duly-qualified representation at all conferences approved by OAU and the planning of the human and financial resources necessary to the activities in which it is called upon to undertake. A planned convergence of all these factors, namely a sufficiently strong and timely support, definite programmes precisely answering the development

needs of Member States, and a well-qualified Secretariat Staff urged on by noble motives, are what constitute a sine qua non to make the Organization of African Unity an instrument capable of speeding up progress and completing the unity of the African Continent.



CHAPTER IV

ACTIVITIES IN POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION MATTERS

85. During the period under consideration, two outstanding events incontestably marked the development of the political situation in Africa and, in particular, the southern part of the continent. The two events are, on the one hand, the holding of a special session of the Security Council in Africa and, on the other hand agreement concluded between the British Government and the white minority of racist settlers in Salisbury relating to proposals for the settlement of the Rhodesian problem and the various reactions provoked by that agreement in Zimbabwe.

86. It will be recalled that during its Seventeenth Ordinary Session, the Council of Ministers had requested the United Nations General Assembly through Resolution CM/Res. 242 (XVII) to hold a Special Session in Africa which would be devoted mainly to the consideration of problems of decolonization and racial discrimination in Africa. At its Eighth Ordinary Session, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government endorsed this resolution and the Twenty-Sixth Session of the United Nations General Assembly in turn recommended, by overwhelming majority in December 1971, that the Security Council should hold such a session in Africa.

87. At the beginning of January 1972, the Security Council decided to hold the said session in Addis Ababa from 28 January to 4 February. A detailed report on the debates and conclusions is submitted for consideration to the Heads of State and Government in the document on the agenda item entitled: "Report on the meeting of the Security Council in Africa which is on the Assembly's agenda". Meanwhile, it should be noted that the General Secretariat feels that this session of the Security Council was positive in more ways than one although it did not yield any spectacular results.

88. The session was indeed marked by the unity of action of the African countries. Like the three African members of the Security Council, all the African delegations who addressed the Council stressed the urgent need to take effective measures in order to:

- a) ensure the independence of Zimbabwe;
- b) put an end to Portuguese colonial rule in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissao;
- c) put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of Pretoria;
- d) put an end to the dreadful regime of apartheid in South Africa.

89. In addition to this cohesion which was clearly manifested during the presentation of Africa's grievances to the highest international political body, the Africans also demonstrated their solidarity during the drafting of the resolutions. Indeed, it was on account of such unity that they were able to thwart the manoeuvres of the western Powers who had done everything possible so that the resolutions submitted on Zimbabwe to the Council could be watered down or so that the minimum demands of the African countries as regards the Portuguese colonies or the situation in South Africa could not be taken into consideration.

90. That the resolution on Rhodesia obtained 9 votes out of 15 was again due to the cohesion of the African Group. As it is known, however, it was not adopted because of the British veto. That session also made it possible to note, once again, the effective solidarity between the western powers. Throughout the Session they constantly consulted one another and harmonised their stands and, the final results would have been less tangible but for the pressure that, the Africans, as a group, together with their Afro-Asian allies were able to bring to bear on these countries.

91. Another feature of this meeting of the Security Council was the hearing given to all the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the international body. This was a positive element which is a source of satisfaction especially when considered the ill-humoured reactions of certain western powers and, in particular of their Portuguese and South African allies. Finally, this session of the Security Council made it possible to increase the awareness of the International Community with regard to the serious problems that the African continent faces today.

92. As it is well-known, the Session ended, with three resolutions being adopted on the Portuguese colonies, Namibia and the problem of apartheid in South Africa respectively. One of the consequences of the resolution on Namibia was the visit of the United Nations Secretary-General to South Africa and the International Territory of Namibia at the beginning of March. During his stay in these two territories, the United Nations Secretary-General made contacts with the South African authorities in Pretoria and Windhoek. He also met with representatives of the African population and the National Liberation Movement SWAPO.

93. Although at the time of writing this report, the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity had not received any official communication on the results of this visit, it appears, from the statement made by the United Nations Secretary-General himself, that there are possibilities of arriving at a negotiated settlement with the South African authorities on the independence of Namibia. Moreover, the United Nations Secretary-General expressed confidence that the situation would develop in that direction and promised to maintain the contacts already established.

94. But this ray of hope, if one might call it so, should not make one lose sight of the actual situation in Namibia. For it is obvious that the expansionist and racist ambitions of the Pretoria regime have heavily mortgaged the political future of this International Territory. Namibia is a de facto South African colony. The police methods employed by the Pretoria regime in the Republic are even more ruthless in Namibia. The best illustration is the revolt of the Ovambos early this year which took the form of a strike by more than 13 thousand workers and the brutal suppression of these workers. And yet, these workers who live like slaves and serfs tilling the soil were only asking for the minimum freedom granted to all workers the world over. The legitimate grievances of the Ovambo strikers constitute, as is well known, the vital foundation on which the economic aspect of apartheid is erected. It is not surprising that the Pretoria regime savagely crushed the just revolt of the Namibian people.

95. It is in fact because of this frantic exploitation of black labour in both Namibia and the Republic that the Pretoria regime is growing richer and continues to be the pillar of racism and colonialism in southern Africa. South Africa continues to supply economic and military assistance to the white racist minority of Rhodesia in defiance of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly. It also assists Portugal in its colonial wars in Africa. In brief, despite all the condemnation, Pretoria continues to practise and intensify the policy of apartheid which the International Community has denounced and condemned.

96. The second important event in the political situation in Africa during the period under consideration is doubtless the agreement concluded between the British Government and the white racist settlers in Salisbury on the Rhodesian problem. On 24 November 1971 the whole world learned that Lord Home, Foreign Secretary in the British Conservative Government and the rebel Ian Smith had reached an agreement which would lead to a solution of the Rhodesian crisis. But it soon had to bow to the facts and come down to earth for an examination of the said settlement proposals revealed that the British Conservative Government in a "last attempt," did not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of five million Africans in Zimbabwe by delivering them bound hands and feet to the 200 thousand British settlers.

97. A careful analysis of the said proposals demonstrates that under this agreement, Zimbabwe would not have, even by the most generous hypothesis, a majority Government until at least two or three generations later. Even the British newspapers testified to this. Hence, the Guardian of 26 November 1971 wrote:

Many Member States of the Organization of African Unity and a good section of international public opinion denounced these proposals by confronting Britain with its responsibilities.

98. Under this agreement, a commission headed by Lord Pearce was set up to carry out on-the-spot investigations to make sure that the proposals were acceptable to the entire population of Zimbabwe. The Commission did go to Zimbabwe and carried out its enquiry for more than eight weeks. The African population of Zimbabwe who had had the time to acquaint themselves with the true nature of the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals unequivocally manifested their complete opposition to these proposals.

99. Through the action of ANC (the African National Congress) a movement spontaneously formed for the purpose of stopping the agreement, the Africans provided to the Pearce Commission, through every means at their disposal the proof that they were opposed to settlement proposals. Individually and collectively, through the forms they filled for the Commission and through public demonstrations they made it crystal clear to Lord Pearce and his colleagues that they did not intend to be part to a plot which mortgaged the future of their nation for generations to come. This was proof of tremendous for which, in fact, the Africans paid with their blood: 14 dead were officially announced but according to non-government sources many more Africans died from the bullets of Ian Smith's police.

100. On 12 March, the Pearce Commission returned to London and many impartial observers considered that its report will be unfavourable to the British Government and the clique of Rhodesian settlers. For those who know the true nature of British colonialism, however, the cynicism which has always characterized its policy, especially that of the conservative governments, there is nothing to suggest that the Pearce Commission would not find a formula to accommodate London and Salisbury through wiles and legal quibbles. In the circumstances, the Council of Ministers should envisage appropriate measures to denounce such manoeuvres and make the United Kingdom respect the will of the vast majority of the people of Zimbabwe.

101. Still on the subject of Zimbabwe another auspicious development for which there is cause for joy should be noted, Under the auspices of the Liberation Committee, the liberation movements of ZAPU and ZANU have agreed to form a common front for their struggle and constitute a single military command. The officials of this new front have endeavoured to combine their efforts with those of the African National Council (ANC) with a view to intensifying the struggle against Ian Smith and his clique of racist settlers.

102. Pursuant to the decision of the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Committee of Seven which was entrusted with the task of reforming the Liberation Committee, met and prepared its final Report. The Committee took into account the points of view expressed by both Member States during the Seventeenth Session of the Council of Ministers and those by the Liberation Committee itself.

103. The Liberation Committee held its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda during the second half of May. Detailed reports on the activities of liberation movements were submitted to that Session and on the basis of which, the Liberation Committee prepared the report of its Nineteenth Session which has been submitted for the attention of the Council of Ministers. Thus, during the period under review, a real recrudescence of activity was noted in the guerilla operations carried out by the liberation movements, particularly in the Portuguese colonies.

104. The PAIGC intensified its action of harassing the Portuguese colonial troops of occupation in Guinea Bissao to the point that General Spínola, Commander of the colonial troops in Guinea Bissao described the PAIGC and its Secretary-General Amílcar Cabral as the "toughest opponents" he had been given to face. The peak of that action was the mortar attack on five villages in that territory and even bombing in Bissao, the Capital.

105. In Mozambique as in Angola, FRELIMO and the MPLA also pursued their fight untiringly and put a great number of Portuguese troops out of action. General Kaulza de Arriaga's recent visit to Pretoria to ask for more aid for Portugal to enable it continue its colonial war in Mozambique can be considered as an additional proof of the intensification and effectiveness of the fresh efforts made by FRELIMO.

106. Similarly to this action of liberation movements in the territories concerned, the struggle on the diplomatic front and the seeking of assistance in their favour were also pursued. Thus, the President of the ANC, Monseigneur Muzorewa visited a certain number of European countries and the Security Council held a Special Session to hear him. Besides, a certain number of governments and personalities generously contributed to the OAU Assistance Fund for victims of apartheid and colonialism, thus showing their great interest in the oppressed African peoples of Southern Africa and their desire to contribute to the struggle which Africa is waging against the backward regimes still thriving on the Continent.

107. In the same order of ideas, the consultations between OAU and the UN Specialized Agencies like the UNESCO, FAO, WHO and the UNDP, aimed at materializing the assistance of those Agencies to the liberation movements in accordance with UNO Resolution 2704, were pursued. Following missions effected to Addis Ababa, Dar-Es-Salaam, Lusaka and Conakry by representatives of those Specialized Agencies, concrete demands with regard to the assistance requirements of the liberation movements and refugees were made to those Agencies. If there is however, cause to be pleased at UNESCO's co-operation which has already been translated into a concrete assistance programme, there is equally reason to regret that up to this day, the desire expressed by the other Agencies mentioned earlier to give assistance has not yet materialized. It is therefore, highly desirable that those Agencies expedite their procedures in order to give meaning to the great hopes

they have raised since the beginning of 1971.

108. During the period under review, something of no less importance that happened, was the holding in Addis Ababa from 14 to 18 December 1971 of the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Defence Commission. For four days, the representatives of 31 Member States of the Organization discussed problems of defence and security and also the question of assistance to the liberation movements. At the end of their deliberations, the members of the Commission adopted a certain number of recommendations which have been submitted for the consideration of the Nineteenth Session of the Council of Ministers. It should be recalled that at its Seventh Extra-Ordinary Session held in Lagos in December 1970, the Council of Ministers had requested the Defence Commission to consider ways and means of rapidly establishing an adequate defence system of the African Continent. Pursuant to that request, the Commission proposed the creation of an Office of the Defence Adviser within the OAU General Secretariat to be staffed by five Senior Officers. It also proposed the setting up of regional defence Units at the continental level. All these recommendations as well as their financial implications have been duly communicated to Member States and it is now for the Council of Ministers to give them careful consideration in view of their importance and to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

109. Within the context of Resolution CM/Res. 17 (VII) of the Council of Ministers, the General Secretariat celebrated, in a solemn manner on 22 November 1971, the first Anniversary of Portugal's Colonial Aggression against the Republic of Guinea which has henceforth been set aside as day of the struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Africa. The General Secretariat also celebrated on 21 March, the Twelfth Anniversary of the Sharpeville Massacre.

110. With regard to the problems of refugees, the General Secretariat pursued, as in the past, its action by further intensifying it. Thus, it sent missions jointly with the United Nations High Commissioner

for Refugees, and the International University Exchange Fund, to certain Southern and Eastern as well as Western African countries with the object of:

- (a) considering with the governments concerned, the possibilities of absorbing African refugees seeking training and employment;
- (b) considering the possibilities of setting up Local Committees for refugees in each of the countries visited.

111. It should be noted that at the end of those missions, the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees succeeded in gathering very useful information regarding the possibilities of scholarship awards and employment opportunities for refugees. The Bureau also succeeded in appointing Correspondents of the Bureau and setting up Local Committees where they were not established.

112. In the field of placement, the Bureau negotiated with the Government of Equatorial Guinea for the placement of 21 refugees of the professional category. Furthermore, the Bureau considered, during the period under review, several applications for employment from highly qualified refugees; about 190 of which have already been communicated to Member States. It should be noted that the Bureau has already received about fifty favourable replies to these applications for employment and that it has asked for the final agreement of the accepted applicants in order to place them at the disposal of the Governments concerned.

113. In the field of education, the Bureau has received over 200 applications from African refugees for scholarships. Most of these applications have already been transmitted to Member States for consideration and certain Specialized Agencies of the United Nations Organization have also been contacted to grant scholarships to those refugees. As a result, certain institutions and some African Governments have already awarded an appreciable number of scholarships.

114. Informed by the regional delegation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Addis Ababa, the Bureau has also had to use its good offices successfully in several cases of expulsion or admission of refugees in Member States of the Organization of African Unity. Through these good offices, refugees have either been accepted or the expulsion measures taken against them have been suspended, thus enabling the General Secretariat to redouble its efforts to find them a second country of asylum.

115. Finally, the Bureau held the Second Ordinary Session of its Co-ordinating Committee from 12 to 14 April. The General Secretariat has submitted in a separate document to the Nineteenth Session of the Council of Ministers, a comprehensive report on the overall activities of the Bureau in the field of education and placement of African refugees. The annex to that Report contains the Recommendations of the Second Ordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Committee.

116. Lastly, it should be noted that the General Secretariat made great efforts in preparing and effecting the important mission assigned to the OAU Current Chairman to offer the good offices of the Committee of Ten entrusted with the task of finding, through the application of Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967, a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the serious crisis in the Middle East.

117. Similarly, the General Secretariat played an important role in the preparing and effecting the mission on decolonization assigned the OAU Current Chairman, assisted by five Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The mission led that OAU delegation successively to the United Nations, where it dealt more particularly with the question of Namibia during the Special Session of the Security Council convened in that connexion, to the Governments of the United States of America, Canada and nine European Capitals as well as to Turkey and Japan

118. The General Secretariat made the efforts required of it and took all the measures necessary to assist the Committee of Heads of

State and Government entrusted with the task of solving the Guinea-Senegal difference.

119. The reports and findings of the various missions have been submitted for the consideration of the Ninth Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

1972-06

Report of the Administrative Secretary-General covering the period February to June 1972

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