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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Twenty-Third Ordinary Session

Mogadiscio, 6 - 11 June 1974

REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD
ORDINARY SESSION OF THE EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AND
HEALTH COMMISSION HELD IN MAURITIUS



CM/584

584. MICROFICHE

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL
AND HEALTH COMMISSION

Third Ordinary Session,
Mauritius, 10 - 14 December, 1973.

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4. There were 36 items on the agenda, some items were proposed by Member States. Apart from the plenary two Committees were formed to deal with these items. Committee I dealt with Human Health and Nutrition, Agriculture and Natural Resources ; whilst Committee II examined items on Education, Culture and African Languages.

5. In all there were seventeen resolutions and recommendations adopted for implementation by Member States.

6. The Report of the Third Ordinary Session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission is hereby presented to the Council of Ministers in accordance with Article XII of the OAU Charter which states that

"The functions of the Specialized Commission shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the present Charter and of the regulations approved by the Council of Ministers."

The Council of Ministers is therefore requested :-

- (a) To note that the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission held its Third Ordinary Session in Reduit, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December, 1973;
- (b) To approve the Report and the Recommendations of that Session.

A G E N D A

1. (a) Opening Session
(b) Election of Officers
(c) Adoption of the Agenda
(d) Organization of the Session's work.
2. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General.
3. Human Health and Nutrition:
 - (a) Progress report from Member States on their implementation of the OAU Resolutions concerning health, environmental, sanitation and nutrition.
(Res. ESCHC/68, ESCHC/69, ESCHC/78;
 - (b) Report and recommendations of the Medical Advisory Panel on Blood, Liver and Spleen diseases in Africa;
 - (c) Report and Recommendations of the Medical Advisory Panel on Health Planning in Member States;
 - (d) Report of a meeting of the representatives of the sponsoring organizations of the Joint OAU/WHO/FAO Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa;
 - (e) Pilot Project on the establishment of a School Health Service in a Member State;
 - (f) Pilot Project on the establishment of an Occupational Health Service and Safety in a Member State;
 - (g) Implementation of Resolution ESCHC/Res. 16 (I) on co-ordination of action and co-operation against communicable diseases;

- (h) Preliminary assessment of nutritional status in Member States;
 - (i) by dietary survey;
 - (ii) from national food balance sheets drawn from numerical data concerning staple food and animal resources.

4. Natural Resources:

- (a) Implementation of previous resolutions;
- (b) Forestry development in Africa;
- (c) An African regional plan for the Human Environment;
- (d) Project for Conservation of African Ecosystems;
- (e) Project for a water resources survey in Africa;
- (f) Project to raise productivity of peasant farmers in Africa;
- (g) Project for the settlement of nomads in Africa.

5. Agriculture:

- (a) Progress Report on:
 - Regional Phytosanitary training;
 - Establishment of Regional Plant Quarantine Stations in Africa;
- (b) Report of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council;
- (c)

- (c) Report of the meeting of Directors of Veterinary Services of Africa and National Organizations of the Joint Campaign Against Rinderpest;
- (d) Progress Report on the Development of Medicinal Plants and Traditional Pharmacopoeia of Africa;
- (e) Amendments to the Inter-African Phytosanitary Convention (Item proposed by MALAWI);
- (f) Research Centres on African Medicinal Plants and Establishment of Regional Pharmaceutical Industries based on African Medicinal Plants (Item proposed by CAMEROON)...

6. African Languages

- (a) Programme and Priorities of the Inter-African Bureau of Languages;
- (b) Notes for a programme of joint action.

7. Education, Training and Culture:

- (a) Implementation of previous resolutions;
- (b) Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Survey made on pre-primary Education in Member States;
- (c) Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Progress of the Second Pan-African Cultural Festival;
- (d) Report of the working group on "The Problems of Contemporary African Art";

- (e) Proposal concerning the activities of OAU in the field of culture for the next two years;
 - (f) Formation of a Panel of experts to propose possible innovations in curricula reform and methods of teaching in Primary and Secondary Schools;
 - (g) The Formation of a Panel of Experts to study and report on the progress of Adult/Continuing Education in Member States (Item proposed by NIGERIA);
 - (h) Project to create and establish in Dakar an Executive Secretariat of OAU for matters of Education, Culture and Human Sciences (Item proposed by SENEGAL);
 - (i) Education Technology in the Context of Teacher Education (Item proposed by MAURITIUS);
 - (j) Teacher Education in Mauritius (Item proposed by MAURITIUS).
8. Date and Venue of the Fourth Session of the Education, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission.
9. Any other business.

THIRD SESSION OF THE EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL
AND HEALTH COMMISSION.

Reduit, Mauritius - 10 - 14 December, 1973.

RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT

1. At the kind invitation of the Government of Mauritius, the Third Session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission took place at Reduit, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December, 1973.
2. Twenty four Member States of the OAU and five Specialised Agencies of the United Nations which were represented as observers took part in the work of this Session. (See complete list of participants at Appendix V).
3. The inaugural speech of this Session was made by H.E. the Acting Prime Minister of Mauritius, Mr. Veerasamy Ringadoo.

SPEECH BY H.E. MR. VEERASAMY RINGADOO.

In his welcome, the Acting Prime Minister affirmed the African vocation of Mauritius by stating, among other things that "for Mauritius, the fact that this Conference is taking place here is another evidence of the recognition of our African vocation. For, despite superficial differences, we do feel we are part of Africa, however a far-off outpost in the Indian Ocean our Island may look. For Africa, today, it not a mere geographical concept. It has come to connote today, a range of common human problems, a common struggle, identical aspirations, the economic and social development of some 350 million people. An Mauritius is proud to be an active part of this entity and would like to bring its contribution to the common effort and to the common task".

In this year of the 10th Anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, H.E., Mr. V. Ringadoo took the opportunity of the meeting of the OAU Commission to stress the important role played by the Organization in consolidating African Unity and in the development process of Africa. He noted "the Organization of African Unity is today ten years old and is the only authentic voice of Africa. During this rather short existence, it has succeeded in bringing about among the African countries a sense of unity and common purpose. Unity and

common purpose first in the political field, for many of our countries gained their independence only over the last decade. So that we have been able to crystallize around that sense of commonness, our aspirations and struggle for dignity, respect and better lives for our people. The Organization of African Unity has brought together our otherwise solitary voices and enables us to play a more effective role in the business of the wide world. I would like therefore to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Organization and also to all those who have either inspired its role or actually work to make it a dynamic reality".

Referring to the agenda of the meeting the Acting Prime Minister of Mauritius declared: "The research work you do, the experience and knowledge you agree to share, all that can have a dramatic impact on so many million lives. Against the background of quiet expectation of those millions of lives, yours is indeed a challenging task. And a task which requires the passionate involvement of all of us.

You will meet here during the next few days to take stock of achievements in the past, to report on progress and to share the fruits of your experience. But I am very glad that your looks are also turned towards the future. For I note that your agenda contains more than fifteen projects, plans and proposals over a wide scope of activities for the future. I am sure that you will bring to this task that spirit of co-operation and self-reliance which have mostly characterized your action in the past. For we, nations of the Third World, know no better virtue than self-reliance, coming to grips with our problems and bringing to them solutions that are relevant to our societies".

SPEECH BY MR. MUSTAFA AHMED GUSBI

On behalf of all the African delegations present, Mr. Mustafa Gusbi, Head of the Libyan delegation, thanked the Government and People of Mauritius for the warm welcome accorded to all the participants in the Third Session of the OAU Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission.

After emphasizing the very rapid progress made by Africa in all fields since the accession of the African States to independence, the Head of the Libyan delegation expressed the hope that the discussions would lead to realistic conclusions.

SPEECH BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF OAU

In his speech Maitre Kamanda Wa Kamanda, Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity pointed out that "development is a global process of structural changes" and that "the real problem is that of avoiding growth without development and attaining development within growth".

He set the tune for the Committee's subsequent discussions by defining the aim of the Mauritius meeting which was: to study the contribution of education, art, culture and technology to development.

He said: "It is within the framework of a specific vision of the world that the culture of a people is born; in other words it is the whole gamut of the spiritual and material values that this people creates and forges throughout its evolution in time and in space.

This brings me to say that each people had found answers to the problems of its existence, and had established a specific system representing its vision of the world. Each people had established its culture, its civilization and its own social values. The African was no exception to this movement of humanity. No culture is superior to any other because no people is, and no race is".

It is therefore a testimony of the empty vanity of the colonizing west for having endeavoured to judge the other peoples, other peoples, values and cultures, by exclusive reference to the criteria of a civilization or a culture that is basically relative. It is therefore an insolent vanity, and an insolent aberration to have tried, and to continue trying to universalize criteria established by one people, in a given country with specific climatic, geographical, physical, psychological, historical and philosophical conditions.

After emphasizing that the western pattern and culture should not necessarily constitute the main sources of inspiration for African development and after demonstrating that "to totally accept a foreign culture is to accept alienation". "Africa", Maitre Kamanda said: "should reject Metropolitanism, Eurocentrism and all other vulgar and depersonalising egotisms, for the sake of her autonomous development; and for this, Africa should learn to know and to love her culture".

"Colonialism came into Africa through the door of Cultural negation".

"By denying our culture, colonisation denied us everything including the human essence. It was thus that the continuity of our culture was disrupted, and that our autonomous development slowed down for centuries. It was thus that our gods were cast away. It was thus that our lands were taken because "God couldn't tolerate that amidst the movement of universal energy there should lie this great inactivity, this prodigious inertia, I dare say this provoking dumbness..... to restore it, this untimely stagnation, to the universal movement" (Aime Cesaire: Et les Chiens se Taisent) "And the Dogs Barked no More". He referred to "this dehumanising machine which crushes man, in this conflict between conscience and the money and profit civilization which makes guinea pigs of men; pollution, the rape of nature, which will be punished by NATURE's law of compensation", and the misdeeds and shortcomings of the Consumer Society.

The Assistant Secretary-General of OAU called on the delegates to forge a culture which "translates the genius of Africa and which is permeable to the language of modernism". "We should therefore encourage inventiveness, initiative and creativity among Africans, and can never sufficiently repeat the necessity for us to use our African experts in our development effort, instead of others, of equal competence, precisely because our own experts vibrate with the rhythm and pulsations of African culture and can know our anxieties and impatience", he added.

Finally, Maitre K.W. Kamanda thanked the representatives of the International Organizations and the United Nations Specialized Agencies (UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, UNEP) for having accepted to come to Mauritius to give to the OAU meeting the benefit of "their sympathy, their invaluable know-how and their vast experience".

Owing to the fact that some delegations were unable to reach Mauritius on the date fixed for the first meeting of the Plenary Session, i.e. 10 December 1973, the opening had to be postponed to the following day, Tuesday 11 December 1973, 9.30 a.m.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

At the plenary meeting of 11 December 1973, the delegates unanimously approved the proposal made by the Head of the Tunisian delegation concerning the composition of the Bureau of the Third Session of the Commission. The Tunisian proposal was seconded by the delegations of Senegal and Algeria.

His Excellency Mr. Rajmohunsingh Jomadar, M.L.A., Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs and Head of the Mauritian delegation was elected Chairman.

Dr. Mahfouz Mahmood, Minister of Public Health of the Arab Republic of Egypt, was elected Vice-Chairman; His Excellency Mr. Elias Eleazar Siph Dahla, Minister of State for Education and Health of Swaziland was elected second Vice-Chairman. Mr. Victor de Madeiras, Director of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Togo was appointed rapporteur of the Commission.

After the election of officers, the Commission decided to split into two Committees: (the one in charge of science, technology, health and natural resources (Committee I) and the other in charge of matters pertaining to education, culture and African languages (Committee II).

The Egyptian Minister of Health, First Vice-Chairman of the Commission was entrusted with the task of presiding over Committee I. The Minister of Culture of Swaziland, Second Vice-Chairman of the Commission was elected Chairman of Committee II.

Each Committee then settled down to organize its work, elect a rapporteur and set up a drafting committee.

COMMITTEE I

Committee I appointed the representative of Cameroon as rapporteur and set up a drafting committee composed of Sudan, Nigeria and Mauritius.

Its agenda covered the following items:

1. Human Health and Nutrition

- (a) Implementation of the OAU Resolutions concerning health environmental sanitation and nutrition (Res. ESCHC/68, ESCHC/70, ESCHC/78);
- (b) Report and recommendations of the Medical Advisory Panel on Blood, Liver and Spleen diseases in Africa;
- (c) Report and recommendations of the Medical Advisory Panel on Health Planning in Member States;
- (d) Report of a meeting of the representative of the sponsoring organizations of the Joint OAU/WHO/FAO Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa;

- (e) Pilot Project on the establishment of a School Health Service in a Member State;
- (f) Pilot Project on the establishment of an Occupational Health Service and Safety in a Member State;
- (g) Implementation of Resolution ESCHC/Res. 16(1) on co-ordination of action and co-operation against communicable diseases;
- (h) Preliminary assessment of nutritional status in Member States:
 - (i) by dietary survey;
 - (ii) from national food balance sheets drawn from numerical data concerning staple food and animal resources.

2. Natural Resources

- (a) Implementation of previous resolutions;
- (b) Forestry development in Africa;
- (c) An African regional plan for the Human Environment;
- (d) Project for Conservation of African Ecosystems;
- (e) Project for a water resources survey in Africa;
- (f) Project to raise productivity of peasant farmers in Africa;
- (g) Project for the settlement of nomads in Africa.

3. Agriculture

- (a) Progress Report on:
 - Regional Phytosanitary training
 - Establishment of Regional Plant Quarantine Stations in Africa;
- (b) Report of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council;
- (c) Report of the meeting of Directors of Veterinary Services of Africa and National Organizations of the Joint Campaign Against Rinderpest;
- (d) Progress Report on the Development of Medicinal Plants and Traditional Pharmacopoeia of Africa.

4. Items Proposed by Member States

- (a) Amendments to the Inter-African Phytosanitary Convention (MALAWI)
- (b) Research Centres on African Medicinal Plants and Establishment of Regional Pharmaceutical Industries based on African Medicinal Plants (CAMEROON)
- (c) Report of the present Status of the Drug Research and Control Centre
- (d) Formation of National Committee for ESCHC
- (e) Health Planning in Africa.

COMMITTEE II

Committee II appointed the representative of Kenya as rapporteur and set up a drafting committee composed of Libya, Senegal and Ethiopia. After a brief exchange of views on the draft agenda, especially on the items proposed by Member States, the following agenda was adopted by the Committee.

1. Education

- (a) Implementation of previous resolutions.
- (b) Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Survey made on pre-primary education in Member States.
- (c) Formation of a Panel of experts to propose possible innovations in curricula reform and methods of teaching in Primary and Secondary Schools.
- (d) Proposal to establish in Dakar an Executive Secretariat for matters of Education, Culture and Arts (Senegal)
- (e) The formation of a panel of Experts to study and report on the progress of Adult/Continuing Education in Member States (Nigeria)
- (f) Education Technology in the Context of Teacher Education (Mauritius)
- (g) Teacher Education in Mauritius.

2. Culture

- (a) Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Progress of the Second Pan-African Cultural Festival.
- (b) Report of the working group on "The Problems of Contemporary African Art".
- (c) Proposal concerning the activities of OAU in the field of culture for the next two years.

3. African Languages

- (a) Programme and Priorities of the Inter-African Bureau of Languages.
- (b) Notes for a programme of joint action.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE I

The Committee I of the Third Ordinary Session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of OAU met on 12 December, 1973. It was presided over by Professor Dr. M. MAHFOUZ of Egypt and Mr. OWANA of Cameroon was elected as Rapporteur.

Item 3: Human Health and Nutrition

Sub-item I

ESCHC/91(III)

Implementation of Previous Resolutions

The Secretariat did not produce a Progress Report because Member States had not submitted their Progress Reports on the implementation of Resolutions.

The Chairman, the Secretariat and delegates of Member States emphasized the fact that it would not serve any useful purpose to adopt resolutions if Member States did not take action on them. Member States were urged to forward Progress Reports at their earliest convenience so that they could be distributed to the various bodies concerned.

The Committee approved unanimously Resolution No. I proposed by the delegate of Sudan and supported by the delegates of Kenya and Arab Republic of Egypt.

Discussions were held on the implementation of the resolution adopted in Cairo during the Second Ordinary Session of the ESCHC relating to the Symposium on Bilharziasis. Kenya produced a written report on Bilharziasis (Annex I). Oral reports from Sudan, Kenya and Egypt were given.

The Chairman expressed great concern about the molluscicide treatment of irrigational water carried out on a large scale because of the risks of chemical pollution. The Chairman pointed out that there

was a lack of information on cumulative toxic effects on humans and animals and stressed the need for greater efforts to be made in order to devise new biological methods to combat the snails. He also laid emphasis on the importance of utilising therapeutic methods to combat this disease. He invited Kenya, Sudan and Egypt to come together to discuss this very important medical problem and report to the Committee on their findings.

The Committee urged Member States to implement Resolution ESCHC/Res.27 (II) on Bilharziasis which was adopted by the Second Session of the ESCH Commission.

The Egyptian delegate cautioned against the possibility of cross infection by the virus of infective hepatitis resulting from mass treatment of bilharziasis; he recommended the use of disposable syringes.

Sub-item 2

Report and Recommendations of the Medical Advisory Panel on Blood Liver and Spleen

ESCHC/87 (III)

After general discussions the Committee adopted unanimously the report and the recommendations contained therein. However the Committee approved the following amendments:

- (i) deletion of the word "Black" from "Black Africa" on pages 3, 5, 12, and 14 to read "Africa".
- (ii) An addition to the last paragraph of page 10 concerning sickle cell anaemia reported with ophthalmic complications. This addition reads as follows:
"Some cases suffering from Sickle Cell Anaemia complain of blurring vision. On examination the fundus shows retinal haemorrhages. Blood examination reveals Sickle Cell Anaemia. (Egyptian delegation)."



(iii) An addition to page 10:

"Sickle Cell Anaemia was reported in the non-African Community in Mauritius" (Mauritius delegation).

Resolution No. 2 was adopted.

Sub-item 3

Report and recommendations of the Medical
Advisory Panel on Health Planning in
Member States.

ESCHC/88 (III)

The Report and Recommendations were unanimously adopted after some discussion. The difficulties of communication between the OAU Secretariat and Member States were discussed, and a resolution adopted on the subject (Res. ESCHC/Res.I (III).

Sub-item 4

Implementation of Resolution ESCHC/Res.16 (I) on co-ordination
of action and co-operation against diseases.

The Committee took note of the document which, in its view provides useful information from Member States.

Sub-item 5

Pilot Project on the establishment of School Health Services in
a Member States

ESCHC/95 (III)& 95a(III)

The health service for children of school age versus the school health service was discussed. It was stressed that the school-age children health service should be given priority because all children in this age group did not find places in schools. This principle was accepted. Written reports concerning school health service were submitted by Kenya (Annex II) and (Annex III) by Mauritius.

Oral reports from Swaziland, Sudan, Egypt, Togo, Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria were given. In the course of the discussions, it was stated that several African Countries had well-developed School Health Service, but the information on the subject in respect to other Member States was not readily available. It was decided that Pilot Project would be adopted and implemented in those Member States where such services are non-existent. The OAU Secretariat was requested to secure beforehand all the relevant information to that effect.

Sub-item 6

Pilot Project on the establishment of an Occupational Health Service and safety in a Member State ESCHC/96 (III)

The Committee took note of the document. It was agreed that the health services priorities in each Member State should be taken into account. Occupational Health Service and Safety was, at the moment, not one of the priorities. However, it was suggested that any Member State wishing to embark on this Project should train her own personnel rather than import Experts from outside. On these grounds, the Committee disagreed with the contents of the project.

Sub-item 7

Report of a meeting of the representatives of the sponsoring organizations of the Joint OAU/WHO/FAO Regional Food and Nutrition for Africa ESCHC/87 (III)

The Committee took note of the report. Agreement on the choice of a Sociologist with bias towards nutrition extension was emphasised.

Sub-item 8

Preliminary assessment of nutritional status in Member States
ESCHC/98 (III)

The Committee noted with concern that Member States had not provided dietary Surveys and Food Balance Sheets to the Secretariat as requested. The Egyptian and Mauritian delegations submitted written reports (Annexes IV and V to this document). Whereas an oral report was given by Swaziland. The document was adopted and the need for establishing good communications between the Member States and the Secretariat was reiterated.

Sub-item 9

The place of Mental Health in Public Health Services in Africa - Document ESCHC/89/ADD. 4 (III) as introduced by Mauritius.

It was agreed that malnutrition and endemic diseases were important factors in causing mental diseases in the Continent. The Mauritian delegate requested observer status with the OAU for the Association of African Psychiatrists but the Committee did not discuss the subject as this was not within its functions.

AGRICULTURE

Item 7

Sub-item I

Progress Report on:

- Regional Phytosanitary training
- Establishment of Regional Plant Quarantine Stations in Africa (Document ESCHC/114 (III)).

The Committee noted the activities of the Executive Secretariat in Lagos and of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council.

regarding the training of phytosanitary inspectors and phytosanitary assistants which help Member States in achieving their targets for trained manpower in this field.

The Committee also noted the establishment of regional plant quarantine stations in Africa and urged the Executive Secretariat to co-operate with Member States, UN Specialized Agencies and other donor agencies in order to work out a detailed plan for the establishment of more stations.

Sub-item 2

Progress Report on the Development of Medicinal Plants
and Traditional Pharmacopoeia of Africa (Document ESCHC/115 (III))

The Committee noted the work done in the field of Medicinal Plants through joint projects carried out by the OAU Executive Secretariat (Lagos) in collaboration with Ife University (Nigeria) and Cairo University (Egypt). It is hoped that further work will begin soon in Dakar, Kampala and Tananarive. The Committee emphasized the need and urgency for the exchange of information regarding research in the field of medicinal plants. It also suggested that a full list of medicinal plants in Africa should be compiled. The Committee also took note of the work being carried out by the East African Medicinal Research Council. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, represented by the chairman of the Committee, H.E. Prof. Dr. M. Mahfouz invited the OAU to hold the second Inter-African Symposium on Medicinal Plants and Traditional Pharmacopoeia of Africa in Cairo (Egypt) during the second half of 1974. He also presented a Report on the Present Status of the drug research and control centres in Egypt (Document ESCHC/89/ADD. 8) and pointed out the future role of Africa in supplying the International markets with Medicinal Plants as given in ESCHC/115 ADD.I.

Sub-item 3Report of the meeting of the Executive Committee on the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council - Document ESCHC/116 (III)

The Committee took note of the report and the expansion of activities of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council as indicated in this document.

Sub-item 4Report of the Meeting of Directors of Veterinary Services of Africa and National Organizations of the Joint Campaign against Rinderpest (Document ESCHC/117 (III))

The Report of the meeting of Directors of Veterinary Services and National Organizers of the Joint Campaign Against Rinderpest (Document ESCHC/117 (III)) was noted by the Committee. During discussions, the Commission noted with concern the fact that after the OAU mass vaccination Campaign against Rinderpest, some Member States tended to relax the very essential duty of the execution of follow-up measures owing to shortage of funds and personnel. It urged the Member States to make every effort to carry out this very essential work and also submit regular Progress Reports on their activities to the Secretariat.

Sub-item 5Phytosanitary Convention for Africa (Document ESCHC/93 (III)).

This item was discussed in connection with item 8 (I).

Amendments to the Inter-African Phytosanitary Convention were proposed by the IAPSC (Document ESCHC/89/ADD.I (III)).

The Secretariat presented the Convention which was approved by the Council of Ministers at its Ninth Ordinary Session in Kinshasa, Zaire from 4 to 10 September, 1967.

Mr. V.J.B. GONDWE, delegate from Malawi and current chairman of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council presented the amendments proposed in Document ESCHC/89/ADD.I (III). The Committee was informed of the results of the 12th meeting of the Council held from 17 to 20 September 1973 in Blantyre (Malawi).

The Committee adopted the amendments in Document ESCHC/89/ADD.I (III) with the following corrections:

1. ARTICLE I

Sub-item 3 to read in the first line. "In Articles of the Convention" ... instead of "Article VI and XI of the Convention"...

2. ARTICLE V.

To read "THE COMMITTEE AND ITS FUNCTIONS."

There shall be a Committee of the Council which shall be made up of nationals of Member States and chosen by the Council by virtue of their professional merits.

2. Each Member Specialist of this Committee shall hold office for four years, but during each Ordinary Session of the Committee half of the Member Specialists shall resign. Such Members shall be eligible for re-election. The quorum shall be made up of half of the Members of this Committee.

3. The Committee shall be empowered to take immediate decisions on technical questions that need urgent action after having consulted the Panel of Scientific Consultants. All its decisions shall be approved by simple majority of Participating Governments. In the case of emergency, this majority will be obtained later on from participating Governments by telegramme.

The Secretariat was asked to pass the adopted document to the Legal Department of OAU for adequate drafting before being submitted to the forthcoming Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ON COMMUNICATION AND FOLLOW UP ACTION
BETWEEN OAU AND MEMBER STATES

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU in its Third Ordinary Session, meeting in Reunion, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December 1973.

Noting the difficulty in exchange of information between the Member States and OAU in matters referring to Education, Scientific, Cultural and Health Department;

Aware that the rapid exchange of this information and data is essential to both sides;

Recommends to Member States to establish systems of effective communication between the OAU Scientific, Cultural and Health Department and various Ministries concerned through the setting up as a national office or bureau in Member States.

RESOLUTION OF THE OAU SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL
ON BLOOD, LIVER AND SPLEEN DISEASES

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Reduit, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December, 1973.

Having discussed the report and recommendations in Document ESCHC/87(III) of the OAU Scientific Advisory Panel on Blood, Liver and Spleen diseases;

Aware of the increasing incidence of liver diseases in Africa;

Noting that there are several special features and trends in Blood diseases in Africa;

Further noting that some of these diseases can be early detected;

Desirous that these diseases should be detected and controlled;

1. Adopts the recommendations in the amended Document ESCHC/87(III);
2. Urges that these recommendations be implemented by Member States individually or jointly whenever it is feasible;
3. Further urges Member States to encourage research work in these fields and to cooperate with one another.



RESOLUTION ON OAU SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL
ON HEALTH PLANNING

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission meeting in its Third Ordinary Session from 10 to 14 December 1973 in Reduit, Mauritius.

Having discussed the report and recommendations in Document ESCHC/88(III) of the OAU Scientific Advisory Panel on Health Planning;

Aware of the importance of health planning for the Progress and development of health services in Member States;

1. Adopts the report and its recommendations in Document ESCHC/88(III);
2. Urges that these recommendations be implemented by Member States;
3. Urges Member States to seek WHO assistance in this field when necessary.

RESOLUTION ON PROGRAMME AND PILOT PROJECT ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES IN
MEMBER STATES

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU in its Ordinary Session meeting in Reduit, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December, 1973.

Having discussed the Programme and the Project on the establishment of School Health Services in some Member States;

Aware that information should be obtained specially from Member States that do not have such services;

Concerned about the health and welfare of the school-age children as well as school children;

1. Adopts the programme and pilot project in Document ESCHC/95-95A(III);
2. Urges Member States to provide the necessary information to OAU before its implementation of the pilot project;
3. Requests Member States to have an officer at the Central Government Level to co-operate with OAU in the establishment of this Service.

RESOLUTION ON PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF NUTRITIONAL
STATUS IN MEMBER STATES

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU in its Third Ordinary Session meeting in Reduit, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December 1973.

Having discussed Document ESCHC/98(III) on Assessment of Nutritional Status of Member States;

Aware of the impact of malnutrition on the socio-economic conditions and of the progress achieved by Member States in tackling this problem;

Desirous that malnutrition should no longer exist in Africa;

1. Adopts Documents ESCHC/98(III);
2. Urges Member States to establish a system of National Food Balance Sheets and communicate their results to OAU Secretariat;
3. Further urges Member States to carry out dietary surveys and also communicate the results to OAU Secretariat.

RESOLUTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOLLOW UP
MEASURES IN RINDERPEST CONTROL IN WEST
AND CENTRAL AFRICA

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU in its Third Ordinary Session meeting in Reduit, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December, 1973.

Noting the Report of the meeting of Directors of Veterinary Services of Africa and National Organisers of Joint Campaign against Rinderpest (Document ESCHC/117 (III));

Concerned about the fact that after the mass vaccination campaign against Rinderpest, some countries have not effectively executed the essential activities of follow up measures as outlined by the Directors of Veterinary Services and approved by the OAU Heads of States;

Aware of the dangers to the livestock industries of Africa, if this disease reappears;

Recommends that Member States concerned must make definite efforts to fulfil these requirements

ITEM 2 - NATURAL RESOURCES

Sub-item (I)

Implementation of Previous Resolutions:

Document ESCHC/99 (III)

The Secretariat explained the difficulties it faced in getting information from Member States regarding their implementation of previous resolutions. It also gave details of its activities in the implementation of Res. ESCHC/Res. 22 (II) on Mineral Resources and the position regarding Resolution ESCHC/Res.23 (II) on Territorial Waters. The view was expressed by some delegates that all Member States should co-operate with the Secretariat in giving it the information it requests for. It was also mentioned that in some countries, such information is regarded as classified even to the nationals of those countries. The need for all African States to participate effectively in the UN Conference on the law of the Sea was stressed. Concern was expressed by some delegations about the political implications of the extent of territorial waters. It was decided to leave this issue to be tackled through the usual political channels and in cooperation with the Asian and Latin American Groups at the UN Committee on the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor.

Sub-item 2

Forestry Development in Africa - ESCHC/100 (III)

There was agreement on the contents of the document. Some delegates however stressed the need for research on tree breeding, logging in difficult areas, preservation of forest produce, utilisation of wood waste and utilisation of new tree species existing in Africa. It was suggested that there should be close collaboration among Member States in carrying out inventories of forest resources and to ensure that forest management practices take into account the need for strict conservation measures to prevent exploitation by

concessionaires leading to a degradation of forest areas. It was also stressed that the ESCH Department should act quickly on the guidelines laid down in this paper. Member States, exporters of forest produce, were urged to take into account the special needs of other African States, importers of forest produce, in deciding their export policy for these commodities. It was also stressed that more forestry schools should be established on a regional basis. The problem of encroachment of forest lands by land-use practices other than forestry was raised and the Secretariat was requested to liaise with FAO to advise Member States on the areas of their lands which they should keep under forest. It was also decided that a joint OAU/FAO symposium on Forestry be held to discuss at an international level the question of Forestry developments in Africa. The need for concerted action among African States exporters of forest resources and an adequate countries to act collectively to increase their bargaining power and thus ensure them higher revenues from their raw materials which so far have been the subject of shameless exploitation. The Secretariat was urged to take up this matter with all OAU Member States. Addenda from Nigeria and Sudan appear as appendix to this document.

Sub-item 3

Conservation of African Ecosystems - Document ESCHC/101 (III)

The importance of the conservation of ecosystems in Africa was stressed by several delegations. However, it was mentioned by one delegation that that problem has already been dealt with by the OAU Symposium on Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Africa in Khartoum in May, 1972 and that to accept the project in its present form would be superfluous. The Secretariat pointed out that the Khartoum Symposium did not deal with all types of ecosystems existing on the African Continent and which are being threatened to-day. After a long discussion on the subject, it was decided that instead of a symposium as proposed by the Secretariat a panel of experts be convened to study

the Report of the Khartoum Conference on arid and semi-arid lands of Africa and to assess the stage of implementation of the resolutions and recommendations. Additional reports on the current state of conservation of these ecosystems should be collected by the Secretariat and passed on the above-mentioned panel.

Sub-item 4

Water Resources Survey - ESCHC Document/102 (III)

This project was adopted. The Secretariat was requested to obtain all relevant information from Member Countries on the subject before the implementation of this project.

Sub-item 5

Project to raise the productivity of peasant farmers in Africa -
Document ESCHC/103 (III)

This project gave rise to lengthy discussions. The importance of raising the productivity of peasant farmers was recognised by all delegations but there were reservations about the procedure mentioned in this document to tackle this problem. The problems of peasant farmers are different in different countries and it was felt that, being given the work already undertaken by Member States in this respect, the project as presented here would not serve any useful purpose.

The Secretariat was requested to collect from Member States, all the necessary data to analyse them and to disseminate them to all OAU Member States. It was decided that that information would be submitted to a panel of experts to recommend future action in this field to Member States. It was also suggested that the Secretariat could cooperate with the FAO in promoting farmer's training institutions and agricultural education in Member States.

Sub-item 6An African Regional Plan for the Human Environment -
Document ESCHC/104 (III)

The UNEP observer explained the work of his Organization in the field of human environment and suggested that the OAU and UNEP hold a joint meeting in Addis Ababa before March, 1974, to discuss the areas of co-operation between the two organizations in this field. WHO also offered to participate in these discussions. The Commission noted the interest of UNEP in collaborating with OAU. It requested the Secretariat to convene a panel of experts to review African environmental problems and suggest areas of priority requiring the attention of the United Nations Environment Programme, and urged the Secretariat to hold consultations with UNEP and WHO and any other interested UN Agencies so as to orientate these in tackling African environmental problems.

RESOLUTION ON CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN ECOSYSTEMS

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU, meeting at its Third Session in Reduit, Mauritius from 10 to 14 December, 1973.

Noting the scientific, cultural and economic importance of African Ecosystems;

Realising the need to protect those ecosystems from further deterioration through bad landuse practices;

Calls on the OAU-General Secretariat to convene a panel of experts to study the report of the Khartoum Conference on Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Africa and to assess the stage of implementation of resolutions and recommendations;

Requests the OAU General Secretariat to collect, from Member States, further information on the current state of conservation of the ecosystems and to pass it on to the above-mentioned panel.

RESOLUTIONS ON NOMADISM IN AFRICA

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU, meeting at its Third Ordinary Session in Reduit, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December, 1973.

Noting the socio-economic importance of nomads;

Recalling Resolution ESCHC/Res.25(II) on the basis for ensuring increasing agricultural production and productivity of peasant farmers and nomads in Africa;

Requests the OAU Secretariat, in collaboration with relevant UN Specialised Agencies, to collect all available information from Member States about their experiences in dealing with the problem of nomadism and to submit this information to a panel of experts which will draw up projects or groups of projects on the settlement of nomads on the African Continent.

RESOLUTION ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF PEASANT
FARMERS IN AFRICA

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU, meeting at its Third Ordinary Session in Reduit, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December, 1973.

Recalling Resolution ESCHC/Res.25(II) on the basis for ensuring increasing agricultural production and productivity of peasant farmers and nomads in Africa;

Requests the OAU Secretariat, in collaboration with FAO, to collect all available information from Member States, on their experiences and method in raising the agricultural productivity of peasant farmers and to submit this information to a panel of experts who will study them and submit recommendations to guide Member States on future action in this field.

RESOLUTION ON WATER RESOURCES SURVEY IN AFRICA

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU, meeting at its Third Ordinary Session in Reduit, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December, 1973;

Realising the importance of safe and adequate water supplies to ensure a decent standard of living to both rural and urban populations;

Aware of the fact that a co-ordinated water policy is one of the pillars of a harmonious socio-economic development policy in Africa today;

Invites the OAU General Secretariat to work, in close collaboration with the relevant United Nations Specialised Agencies to help Member States, which have not yet done so, to undertake a water resources survey which will form the basis for the rational development of their water resources.

RESOLUTION ON FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU, meeting at its Third Ordinary Session in Reduit, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December, 1973.

Noting the importance of forests for economic, scientific and aesthetic purposes;

Convinced of the need for greater cooperation among OAU Member States in tackling the problems involved in the development of the forestry resources of Africa;

Calls on the OAU, in collaboration with FAO, to convene a Symposium on Forestry in Africa;

Recommends the setting up of an organization of African exporters of forest produce to enable African countries to act collectively to increase their bargaining power, thus ensuring them higher revenues for their raw materials which so far have been the subject of reckless and shameless exploitation.

R E P O R T O F C O M M I T T E E I I

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND AFRICAN LANGUAGES

I. Introduction

Committee II of the Third Ordinary Session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of OAU met on 11 December, 1973. It was presided over by H.E. Mr. Elias Elleazar S. Dahla, Minister of State for Education and Health of Swaziland, and the delegate from Kenya was elected as Rapporteur.

II. Implementations of Resolutions (Document ESCHC/107 (III))

The Secretariat reported that the document contained three important items namely the lack of information from Member States concerning the implementation of resolutions adopted by the "Conference of Education and Scientific and Technical Training in relation to development in Africa" (Nairobi, 1968) and the resolutions of the First Ordinary Session of Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission (ESCHC) (Addis Ababa, 1969); the stages reached in the revision of the Addis Ababa Targets, a task assigned to OAU, ECA and UNESCO; and lastly the meeting of experts on the Equivalence of Degrees and Diplomas.

The Committee discussed the problem of communication between the OAU Secretariat and Member States at great length. Several procedures were proposed to facilitate easy communication. Some of them were that:

- a) The OAU Secretariat use the National Committees for UNESCO or National Committees on education of Member States in gathering information;
- b) the OAU Secretariat communicate direct with Ministries concerned for information, with copies to the Ministries of Foreign/External Affairs;

- c) The Member States establish Committees to deal with the OAU Secretariat;
- d) The office concerned with the OAU in the Ministries of Foreign/External Affairs be strengthened so as to enable the OAU Secretariat to get the necessary information on time.

These and several other similar proposals were put forward but finally it was decided that for the moment the OAU Secretariat continue to use the existing channel of communication viz. information and documents be sent to the Ministries of Foreign/External Affairs with copies to the appropriate Ministries. However, the Committee urged the Secretariat to study possible ways of improving the situation. Finally the Committee requested Member States that have not yet replied to the questionnaires of the OAU to do so as soon as possible. Replies on matters related to the revision of Addis Ababa Targets should be forwarded to the OAU Secretariat to enable it to contribute positively and effectively to the meeting of Education Ministers scheduled to take place in 1976.

III. Report of the Administrative Secretary General on the
Survey made on Pre-Primary Education
in Member States

Document ESCHC III (III)

The Secretariat reported that the document contained the findings collected and compiled from five additional Member States which replied to the OAU Survey on pre-primary education. It was pointed out that the resolution of the ESCHC on the matter was directed towards the collection and dissemination of information on the involvement by Member States in pre-primary education.

Many delegates^{spoke} of the various activities their countries were undertaking concerning pre-primary education.

Some pointed out that they were working on the preparation of guidelines and training of teachers for pre-primary education and were at present conducting research on the subject in their countries.

Others indicated the importance of the participation of individuals and non-government organizations in the running of pre-primary schools. Some expressed the view that they could not at present provide from their scanty financial resources for pre-primary education as they were mainly involved with school-age children and illiterate adults. In short, it was generally agreed that pre-primary education was not yet a priority for many countries. The committee felt that Member States who had not submitted their reports should do so to enable the Secretariat to circulate the information to Member States.

IV. The Formation of the Panel of Experts to Propose Possible Innovations in Curricula Reform and Methods of Teaching Primary and Secondary Schools (Document Ref. No. ESCHC/108 (III))

The Secretariat, in presenting the proposal, drew the attention of the distinguished delegates to the various resolutions adopted by the various Conferences that dealt with Education in Africa since 1961 (the year the Addis Ababa Targets were outlined) particularly the recommendations relating to curriculum development. The Committee was also informed of the various activities that Member States were engaged on regarding the reform of curricula, teaching methods and the use of sophisticated and improvised teaching materials. It was pointed out that the qualitative improvement of education was highly dependent upon the design of curricula and execution of curricula. It was reported that Member States, being aware of this, had established various units, like/ planning units, panels, committees, etc. to improve the content and structure of education. A proposal was made to the effect that the OAU participate in this task by establishing a panel of experts which would look into curriculum design, teaching methods and the application of the teaching resources in Africa. This proposal was in harmony with provisions of the OAU Charter.

The Committee discussed the proposal in detail. Many delegations gave brief summaries of actions they had taken concerning curriculum development. Some indicated that they were working on various projects in various subject areas and others indicated that they were completely restructuring their educational systems taking demographic, economic and social factors into consideration.

Few expressed the view that it would be more feasible to look at the matter on a global basis i.e. not to restrict the study to the two levels of education only.

On the creation of the panel, there were opinions that could be summarized as follows:-

- a) The mandate outlined for the panel by the Secretariat was very vast and it was suggested that the functions of the panel should be limited.
- b) As the financial resources of the OAU were limited it was suggested that the Secretariat should collect information on the matter for circulation to Member States.
- c) If the panel were created, it should be able to go Member States for field studies and should not be mainly concerned with paper work.
- d) The panel if created should be a liaison organization and should serve as a research unit on the collection and diffusion of information on Member States.

These and other proposals were made concerning the creation and functions of the panel.

Finally there was a general consensus on the creation of this panel with more than five experts. Its functions were to be limited. At its first meeting, the panel would determine its programme. Member States were urged to furnish the necessary information required by the panel.

V. Proposal to Establish in Dakar an OAU Executive Secretariat for Education, Culture and Arts. Proposed by Senegal.
Document Ref. No. ESCHO 89 ADD. 3 (III).

The delegate from Senegal introduced the document by pointing out that during the 10th Anniversary celebration the Assembly of Heads of State and Government formulated policies on economic matters. He said that Member States had complained that Education and Culture had been overlooked during the past decade. He asked the Committee to look into the matter very seriously and find other ways and means of tackling cultural and educational problems that confront the Continent of Africa. He proposed the establishment of an Executive Secretariat in Dakar to harmonize cultural and educational policies in Africa. The Secretariat, he indicated, could be established, initially on smaller structures as was done in the establishment of the OAU Executive Secretariat in Lagos and its structures could then be gradually developed.

VII. The Committee listened to the brilliant presentations made by three delegates of Mauritius with regard to the introduction of educational technology in teacher education programmes, curriculum reform and the production of simple teaching aids in Mauritius.

The Committee expressed appreciation with the progress made by Mauritius.

VIII. In all the deliberations of the Committee, the UNESCO representatives made positive interventions in assuring UNESCO's co-operation with the OAU and elaborated on the programme that UNESCO was carrying out in Africa relating them to the various reports and recommendations discussed by the Committee.

COMMITTEE II

Draft Resolution on the Formation of a Panel
of Experts to propose possible innovations in Curricula Reform and methods of teaching in Primary and Secondary Schools

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU meeting in its 3rd Ordinary Session in Mauritius, from December 10 - 14, 1973;

Having discussed the contents and proposal contained in document ESCHC/108/III.

Believing that qualitative improvement of education is highly dependent on the nature of curricula design and execution;

Convinced that the functions proposed by the OAU General Secretariat to the panel of five experts are beyond the possibilities of this panel;

Noting with satisfaction that Member States of the OAU are carrying out in different ways various experiments to improve the content and structure of their methods of teaching.

Conscious of the need the Member States should exchange notes on the important experiments that they are applying.

Invites the Administrative Secretary General to establish a Panel of experts to collect, study, analyze and disseminate information relating to the preparation and implementation of school curricula in Africa.

Urges all OAU Member States to supply the necessary information to the Panel as and when it is created.

Draft Resolution on the Project to create and establish
in Dakar an Executive Secretariat of OAU for matters of
Education, Culture and Human Sciences

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Mauritius from December 10 - 14, 1973;

Having considered the proposal submitted by Senegal on the need for the creation of an Executive Secretariat for matters dealing with education, culture and the arts at length;

Aware of the existence of a cultural and education section which deals with the harmonization of the activities of culture and education in OAU Member States; and of the existence of the African Cultural Council charged with the staging and management of Pan-African Cultural Festivals;

Concerned about the financial and the administrative implications of creating an Executive Secretariat which was not presented with this proposal;

Invites the Administrative Secretary General to prepare a report on the financial implications connected in the creation of the Executive Secretariat and present a report to the Council of Ministers, which will finally decide on the principle of creating the institution and decide on the Seat of the Organization.

Draft Resolution on the Formation of a Panel
of Experts to study and report on the
progress of Adult/Continuing Education
in Member States

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Mauritius, from December 10 to 14, 1973;

Having considered the proposal submitted by Nigeria on the need of exchanging information on adult education which affects the masses of Africa;

Aware of the financial restraints of the OAU; Agrees in principle to establish the panel of Experts on Adult/Continuing Education;

Invited the Administrative Secretary General to work out the financial expenses and present it to the appropriate bodies of the OAU for approval.

Draft Resolutions on Culture and the Development
of African Languages

Committee II, meeting on the morning of 13 December, 1973, examined the reports of the Administrative Secretary General on the Progress of the Second Pan-African Cultural Festival, on the Cultural Activities of OAU for the next two years and on the Work Programme of the Inter-African Bureau of Languages in Kampala;

After in-depth discussions, the Committee adopted the following recommendations:

IX. Draft Resolution of the Pan-African Cultural Festival

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission, meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December, 1973.

Having considered the Report of the Administrative Secretary General (document ESCHC/113(III)) on the progress of the Second Pan-African Cultural Festival;

Convinced of the urgent need to organize the Second Pan-African Cultural Festival before the end of 1976;

1. Endorses the recommendations of the African Cultural Council on:
the payment of a subscription fee of US \$3,000 by each Member State participating in the Festival;
- 2 the organization of annual African Cultural week by Member States with a view to raising funds which will be sent to the OAU General Secretariat for the Festival;

the voluntary organizing of lotteries by Member States which will send the proceeds to the OAU General Secretariat for the holding of the Festival;
2. Requests the Administrative Secretary-General to appeal to Member States once again in order to find a candidate to host the Second Pan-African Cultural Festival;
3. Calls on all Member States to co-operate fully with the OAU General Secretariat in organizing the Second Pan-African Cultural Festival;
4. Requests the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to communicate to the next session of the Council of Ministers for its consideration, the overall draft budget prepared by the African Cultural Council, during its meeting held in Addis Ababa in February, 1973, on the basis of the report of the First Pan-African Cultural Festival held in Algiers in July/August, 1973.

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Draft Resolution on the Future Cultural
Activities of the OAU

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission, meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December, 1973;

Having considered the Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Cultural Activities of OAU for the next two years (Document ESCHC/109(III)).

Requests the OAU Administrative Secretary General to convene an African Conference on Culture before the UNESCO regional Conference scheduled for 1975 with a view to studying in depth the current problems of culture and cultural co-operation in Africa and harmonizing the stands of Member States and preparing a Charter on African Culture.

Requests the Administrative Secretary-General to organize symposia and meetings on current problems of African Art.

Approves the publication by the OAU General Secretariat of a review devoted to cultural problems in which African intellectuals could express their views and make known the African way of thinking.

Requests the OAU Administrative Secretary General to undertake a study on the conditions for the development of an African cinema which will be submitted for approval by the Twenty-third Session of the OAU Council of Ministers in June 1974.

XI. Draft Resolution on the Programme and Priorities
of the Inter-African Bureau of Languages

RECOMMENDATION

The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission,
meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Mauritius, from 10 to 14 December,
1973;

Having considered the report of the Administrative Secretary-
General (document ESCHC/106(III)) on the Programmes and Priorities of
the Inter-African Bureau of Languages;

Aware of the importance of preserving and developing the African
languages and of the linguistic unity of the Continent;

Welcomes the commissioning of the Inter-African Bureau of Languages
whose principal objective is to promote the usage and development of
African languages.

Invites the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to convene a
meeting of the Ministers of Education and Culture of the Member States
with a view to examining the problems raised by the maintenance, use,
development and unity of African languages.

Approves the programme and priorities set out in the report of the
Administrative Secretary-General regarding:

- a) research and publication of information on African languages;
- b) the translation in these languages of scientific works published
in foreign languages;
- c) the establishment in Africa of publishing houses endowed with
adequate equipment because of the peculiar printing characters
of these languages;
- d) the training of teachers and the setting up of specialized
courses in African languages in African Universities;
- e) the production of linguaphone records, ^{for} the study of African
languages by adults at home and the teaching of such languages by rad.
- f) the establishment of specialized schools to train interpreters
as well as secretaries and stenographers in African languages.

Requests the Administrative Secretary-General to make a prior estimate of the financial implications for the implementation of such a programme and submit it for approval by the Advisory Committee on Financial and Budgetary Matters and the Council of Ministers.



1974-06

Report on the Proceedings of the Third Ordinary Session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission Held in Mauritius

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