ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
Secretariat
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منظمة الوحدة الافريقيـة
السكرتاريـه
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ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE
Secretariat
B. P. 3243

Addis Ababa ادديس ابابا

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session
Kampala, July 1975

C O N F I D E N T I A L

REPORT OF THE 25TH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF AFRICA HELD IN RABAT, MOROCCO, FROM

9 - 14 June, 1975

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF AFRICA
(COMMITTEE OF EIGHTEEN)

REPORT OF THE 25TH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF AFRICA RABAT, MOROCCO: 9 - 14 JUNE 1975

1. This report is a summary of the deliberations of the 25th Ordinary Session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa which was held in Rabat, Morocco, from 9th to 14th June, 1975.

PRESENT:

1. Algeria
2. Cameroon
3. Congo
4. Egypt
5. Ethiopia
6. Ghana
7. Guinea
8. Guinea Bissau
9. Libya
10. Morocco
11. Mauritania
12. Nigeria
13. Senegal
14. Somalia
15. Tanzania
16. Uganda
17. Zaire
18. Zambia

OBSERVERS:

(a) Member States:

Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tunisia.

(b) Liberation Movements:

FRELIMA, MPLA, FNLA, UNITA, PAC, ANC(S.A), ANC (Zimbabwe), SPUP, SDP, SWAPO, FLCS, LMD, MOLINACO, MLSTP and PAIGC (Cape Verde).

IN ATTENDANCE:

General Secretariat:

H.E. Mr. Willaim Eteki Mboumoua	- Administrative Secretary-General
Mr. Peter Onu	- Assistant Secretary General in charge of Political Affairs.

Executive Secretariat:

Lt. Col. Hashim I. Mbita	- Executive Secretary
Mr. A.M. Sidky	- Assistant Executive Secretary in charge of Defence
Mr. L.S. Oyaka	- Assistant Executive Secretary in charge of Policy and Information
Mr. M.L. Mettedn	- Assistant Executive Secretary in charge of Administration and Finance
Mr. M.K. Simumba	- Director of Sub-Office, Lusaka
Major A. Nasibu	- Military Expert.

OPENING SESSION:

2. The Opening Session was performed by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, at the Grand Palace in the afternoon of 9th June, 1975.

3. At 17.30 hours, the Chairman of the 24th Session, His Excellency, Ndugu John Malecela, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, called the meeting to order. Thereafter he invited delegates, Observers and all present to remain seated while he, the OAU Administrative Secretary-General and the Executive Secretary withdrew to escorty His Majesty King Hassan II into the Hall.

4. After expressing pleasure in the name of Morocco, its people and in His own name, for the great privilege of hosting on Moroccan territory the 25th Ordinary Session of the Committee for the Liberation of Africa, His Royal Majesty King Hassan II recalled the advice he had offered the Liberation Movements at the 9th Summit Conference of the OAU held in Rabat in 1972.

5. Addressing himself particularly on the liberation struggle, His Majesty King Hassan II observed that the liberation of Africa does not only mean self-determination leading to independence, but can also mean the re-integration of an occupied part of a territory to the motherland already liberated. To this end His Majesty drew attention to the situation in the so-called Spanish Sahara. He informed the Committee of an incident which had just occurred that same day in which 30 Moroccans were arrested by Spanish Authorities merely because they were Saharans who wished to be re-united to the motherland.

6. As the legitimacy of the Moroccan claims of other territories being occupied by Sapin, His Majesty King Hassan II said that this could be vindicated by a correct interpretation of the thirteen centuries of history and national unity.

7. Regarding other African territories still to be liberated, he wondered how a country like France could still maintain such a negative attitude towards decolonisation of her remaining African colonies. On the deteriorating situation in Angola, His Majesty called upon outsiders not to interfere in the internal affairs of that country. He found it difficult to understand how and why Angolan people, led by their National Liberation Movements, could be fighting one another instead of fighting the enemy and for their common interest.

8. On dialogue, His Majesty King Hassan II said that dialogue cannot be initiated until its need and usefulness have been assured. Otherwise the armed struggle remains the only practical and effective approach to ending colonisation, particularly in Southern Africa.

He wondered whether it should be accepted or not. He felt that whoever wanted to settle the matter categorically could be termed as a person of limited outlook on the political plane. The armed struggle is necessary, but dialogue is useful.

Reply Speeches:

9. On behalf of the delegates from Member States of the Liberation Committee, His Excellency, Dr. O. Arikpo, Commissioner for External Affairs of Nigeria; Citizen Mandungu Bula-Nyati, Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of Zaire; and his Excellency Mohamed Riad, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Egypt; moved a motion of thanks to His Majesty the King. Dr. Arikpo thanked him particularly for the warm welcome accorded to the participants by the King himself; the Government and the People of Morocco. He said that he had noted with interest His Majesty the King's view that the liberation of Africa should not be limited to self-determination, but that it should also encompass the notion of recovery by African Independent States of their portions under foreign domination. He assured His Majesty and the people of Morocco that Africa will continue in its work to reflect the Spirit of Rabat which continues to guide the OAU deliberations.

10. His Excellency Mohamed Riad, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, extended his thanks and gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, for kindly inaugurating the 25th Session, a gesture which conferred a great honour on the Conference and its objectives; and to the Government and People of Morocco for the warm welcome and great hospitality accorded the delegates and for the efforts and preparations made for the success of the Conference. He likewise expressed his wishes that the brotherly people of Morocco fulfil their aspirations to progress and prosperity.

11. The Foreign Minister stated that Morocco had a leading and positive role to play in the success of the struggle for liberation. Everyone remembered the efforts exerted in this respect by His Majesty the late King Mohamed V. He emphasized that the principle objective of the Committee was the liberation of the African Continent from Colonialism, Zionism and foreign occupation. The Committee, moreover, held the primary responsibility of liberating the remaining colonised parts of Africa on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions and in accordance with the principles of justice and the sovereignty of law. He also expressed that part of the Committee's task was the establishment of an African strategy for the liberation of Africa.

12. On his part, the State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of Zaire, Citizen Mandungu Bula-Nyati, thanked, on behalf of Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, founder President of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Zaire; His Majesty King Hassan II and the Moroccan people for their brotherly welcome.

13. He recalled the Spirit of Rabat born at the 9th Session of 1972 and underlined his confidence in African solidarity, stressing also the good relations between Morocco and Zaire.

14. As regards the Liberation Committee, the Commissioner said he was convinced that the latter would be inspired by the Spirit of Rabat and he stated: "the Liberation Committee which was in the past more dominated by different political considerations must become an instrument only devoted to helping the freedom fighters".

15. As for the situation in the former Portuguese colonies, he particularly underlined the case of Angola and stressed that his country had pledged to do everything possible to promote restoration of peace in this territory and appealed to all OAU Member States not to interfere in the affairs of Angola.

16. Citizen Mandungu refuted the malicious allegation being made implicating Zaire regarding Angola and Cabinda. In the case of Cabinda, he reaffirmed that Cabinda was not part of Angola.

17. To conclude, he reaffirmed that his country was determined to assist all the territories which are not yet liberated and to favour the Indpendent African States of the difficult situation inherited from the colonialists, in conformity with different resolutions of the OAU.

Speech of the Out-Going Chairman:

18. The Out-going Chairman, Ndugu John Malecela, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, thanked His Majesty King Hassan II for his address and for the wonderful hospitality accorded to the delegates and took note of the wisdom expressed in his remarks. He also noted the congeniality of the "Spirit of Rabat" that was obtaining.

19. Examining the important political developments regarding the liberation struggle since the 24th Session of the Liberation Committee, the Out-going Chairman noted that, barring any obstacle developments, the Seychelles would attain independence before the end of 1976. On the So-called French Somaliland (Djibouti), he called for the intensification of the liberation struggle. With regard to Namibia, the Minister noted that SWAPO had increased recruitment activity and expanded training programmes. He felt that an intensification of the struggle was necessary in the light of the recent veto in the Security Council by France, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

20. Regarding Zimbabwe, the Minister felt that the door be left open for a negotiated settlement while preparations for a necessary and inevitable armed struggle be stepped up. The unity strategy worked out in Lusaka in December, 1974, was being consolidated. He observed that opposition to apartheid within and without South Africa was growing and that because of this further perpetuation of the Vorster regime, especially by France, deserved condemnation.

21. Regarding the Portuguese decolonisation process, the Out-going Chairman noted with great satisfaction Mozambique's scheduled attainment of independence on the 25th June, 1975, and suggested that a telegram of congratulation be sent to the new Government on the occasion. He further pointed out that when that country implements the UN Resolution on Sanctions against Rhodesia, it should be accorded a special system of international assistance given the extreme limitations of its financial resources, to offset the effect that such action would have on its economy.

22. Referring to internal state of affairs in Angola, which left much to be desired, he appealed to the three Liberation Movements to work for unity and peaceful accession of their country to independence.

23. With regard to Spanish occupied territories, a call was made for the Committee to press for more action, for complete decolonisation and the withdrawal of Spain from the territories. He then pointed out that internal resistance to Spain was mounting.

24. He informed the Committee that the Goodwill Mission to the Caribbean countries and India had been successful. In all countries visited, political and diplomatic support was promised as well as financial and technical assistance received or promised. On the question of arrears, he recommended that special effort be made to secure the payment of arrears to the Special Fund by Member States still unpaid up, and that early and regular payments be effected.

25. Finally, the Out-going Chairman informed the Committee that a token financial contribution had been made by OAU towards the liberation efforts of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as a manifestation of solidarity of African people towards the struggle of the Palestinian people which is linked to their own.

Speech of the Administrative Secretary-General:

26. The Secretary-General paid compliments for the generous hospitality extended to the delegates and took note of the suitability of Morocco as a venue of the Conference. Morocco evoked the spirit of conciliation, dynamism and search for freedom and self-discovery.

27. He emphasized that the holding of the 25th Session of the Liberation Committee could be seen in a number of relevant significant political developments especially on the African Continent, such as:

(a) The imminent attainment of independence by Mozambique, Sao Tome e Principe and the Cape Verde Islands;

(b) The timely adoption by the 24th Session of an uncompromising Strategy which strengthens the unity of Liberation Movements and consolidates the liberation struggle against colonialism and racism in Africa;

(c) The existence of an explosively dangerous ratricidal warfare situation and political confrontation in Angola requiring the OAU to bring its influence to bear and assistance to be accorded to the Liberation Movements;

(d) The favourable political developments on the Indo-Chinese Peninsular and the mounting world antagonism to the vestiges of colonialism and racism on the Continent.

28. The Secretary-General expressed the fervent hope that the OAU assumes its historical responsibilities and fulfils its duties in the decisive stages of the struggle.

Speech of Mr. J.I. Nkomo of ANC (Zimbabwe), on Behalf of the Liberation Movements:

29. - He thanked His Majesty the King, the Government and People of Morocco for their welcome extended to the Liberation Movements and appreciated Morocco's continued support to the struggle;

- While appreciating the successes achieved in the liberation of Angola and Mozambique, he drew the attention of the Committee to the need to focus on the liberation of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe and drew the attention of the Committee to the problems of Palestine and elsewhere in Africa.

ELECTION OF THE BUREAU:

30. After the Opening Ceremony, the Bureau of the 25th Session of the Liberation Committee was elected as follows:

Chairman	H.E. Dr. Ahmed Laraki, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco.
1st Vice-Chairman	Cameroon
2nd Vice-Chairman	Ghana
Rapporteur:	Zambia.

The Drafting Committee was composed as follows:

Algeria	Nigeria
Congo	Senegal
Ethiopia	Somalia
Ghana	Tanzania
Libya	Zaire
Morocco	Zambia.

31. After the election of the Bureau, the new Chairman, His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Laraki, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco, took the chair and immediately declared the session adjourned while the Out-going Chairman, the Secretary-General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of the Liberation Committee escorted His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco out of the Hall.

Statement by the Chairman:

32. The In-coming Chairman, having thanked Ndugu John Malecela, Foreign Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania and Out-going Chairman, for the excellent work done during his term of Office, recommended that the speech delivered at the Inaugural Session by His Majesty King Hassan II should be adopted as official document of the 25th Session. Regarding the So-called Spanish Sahara, the Chairman reaffirmed that West Sahara was an integral part of Morocco. It was, therefore, proper that the process of the recovery of this territory from Spanish domination should, for the time being, be left to the International Court of Justice. Nevertheless, Morocco as a founder member of the OAU, was justified in expecting support and solidarity from other Member States of the OAU on this problem.

33. The Chairman further reminded the Committee that colonialism was not yet completely eliminated. As such, the Liberation Movements were even more in need of assistance from independent African States. It was, therefore, essential that all Member States of the OAU, guided by the Spirit of Rabat, should strive to consolidate their unity and solidarity.

Statement by the President of the UN Council for Namibia, H.E. Mr. Rupia Banda:

31. The President of the UN Council for Namibia, His Excellency, Mr. Rupia Banda, addressed the Committee on behalf of the Council, the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation and the Committee on Apartheid.

35. The Chairman noted with satisfaction that the forces against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid were now fighting side by side. Regarding Namibia, Mr. Banda observed that it was the hope of his Council that the territory under the leadership of SWAPO will attain its independence in the near future. He reiterated, however, that a peaceful solution would be possible only with total independence of Namibia on a unitary basis.

36. He invited the OAU and friendly Member States of the United Nations to intensify pressure on South Africa and her friends at the next UN General Assembly, to grant independence to Namibia. He commended Sweden for the part she played at the recent UN Security Council meeting on Namibia by voting with the African Group.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA:

37. After slight amendments the Agenda presented by the Executive Secretariat was adopted and read as follows:-

1. Official Opening by H.M. King Hassan II of Morocco.
2. Election of Officers.
3. Adoption of the Agenda.
4. Organization of Work.
5. Confirmation of the Minutes of the 24th Regular Session.
6. Executive Secretary's Report.
7. Reports of the Standing Committees:
   (a) Report of the Standing Committee on Policy and Information.
   (b) Report of the Standing Committee on Defence.
   (c) Report of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance.
8. Report on the need of opening a Regional Sub-Office of the Liberation Committee for the So-called French Somaliland (Djibouti).

9. Report of the Sub-Committee for the Review of the Structure of the Executive Secretariat in the light of the New Strategy outlined in the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration adopted at the 24th Session of the Liberation Committee in January, 1975.

10. Special Report on the OAU Goodwill Mission to Caribbean Countries and India.

11. Date and Venue of the next Session.

12. Any Other Business.

38. Regarding the proposal by the delegate of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa, to insert a new item to read: "The International Status of the Racist Regime of South Africa", it was decided that since this matter touched upon the Lusaka Manifesto, which was approved by the Heads of State and Government, it could only be discussed or amended by the Heads of State and Government. It was, therefore, recommended that, if it so wished, the PAC of South Africa could prepare a memorandum on this issue for presentation to the next meeting of the Council of Ministers in Kampala. The Council of Ministers, after studying the problem, might be able to submit a concrete recommendation to the 12th Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK:

39. It was decided that the hours of work be as follows:

Morning:	10.00 hours - 13.00 hours
Afternoon:	16.00 hours - 19.00 hours.

CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES:

40. The Minutes of the 24th Ordinary Session presented by the Executive Secretariat were adopted.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT:

41. After the Executive Secretary had introduced his report highlighting and elaborationg upon some salient points, the Chairman invited the Committee to make comments of a general nature on the report as whole. Comments were made and the following points featured prominently.

Congratulatory Notes:

42. Although a few delegations felt that more emphasis could have been made on certain points in the Executive Secretary's report, it was generally felt that the report was complete and comprehensive. Many delegations, therefore, congratulated the Executive Secretary for his efforts.

43. Regarding the speech of the Out-going Chairman mentioned above, the Committee felt that the speech was a precise summary report of the developments that took place during the term of Chairmanship of His Excellency Ndugu John Malecela. Due to the importance of this report, the Committee decided to adopt it as official document of the 25th Regular Session.

Assistance to Newly-Independent Countries:

44. Mindful of the economic difficulties which will be faced by the newly-independent countries such as Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome e Principe, stress was laid on the need to find urgently ways and means of providing assistance to these countries. Some delegations informed the Committee of their arrangements to assist Mozambique, pleading their total

solidarity with the new State. Many delegations informed the Committee that arrangements being made by their governments were in their final stages for the assistance of Mozambique and in particular, the opening of their respective Embassies in Lourenco Marques.

The Situation in Angola:

45. Strong views were expressed on the deteriorating situation in Angola. It was felt that the situation had reached a stage where Africa could no longer afford to adopt a wait-and-see attitude. Immediate action was called for and a suggestion was, therefore, made that the Current Chairman of the Liberation Committee, in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat, should look into ways and means of assisting the Angolan Liberation Movements which should be concerned with the peace of Angola and work jointly for the attainment of independence. A suggestion was also made that the Defence Commission of the OAU should be invited to study the Angolan problem more deeply with a view to recommending appropriate measures to be taken by the OAU.

Granting of Audience to the Representatives of the Canary Islands and the P.L.O.:

46. The Committee noted that the representatives of the above Organisations who were already in Rabat had expressed the wish to address the 25th Session. After some exchange of views it was agreed that the representatives of both Organisations be granted audience. It was, however, noted that the representative of PLO was in Rabat mainly for consultations with the Executive Secretary of the Committee. As regards the Canary Islands, the Committee expressed its wish that the Sub-Committee (consisting of Algeria, Guinea and Senegal) set up in 1968 to study and investigate the situation in the Canary Islands be convened as soon as possible, and to submit a detailed report.

F.L.E.C.:

47. The Committee was also further informed that an Organisation called Front for the Liberation of Cabinda (FLEC) made a request to address the 25th Session. After consultation between the Chairman of the Bureau, the Committee was reminded of its decision made at the 24th Ordinary Session to the effect that, taking into account the OAU Charter and the Mombasa Agreement which stipulated that Cabinda was an integral part of Angola, the Committee rejected the request of FLEC to appear before it.

48. On this issue, however, the delegation of Zaire expressed strong feelings on the decision not to allow FLEC to address the Committee.

49. The Comments made by several delegations revealed how delicate this issue is. The Committee, however, recalled the position of the three Movements that Cabinda was an integral part of Angola. The delegation of Zaire, however, maintained that Cabinda was separate from Angola.

50. Meanwhile, all the Liberation Movements of Angola (MPLA, FNLA and UNITA) expressed strong feelings on this issue. They reaffirmed that Cabinda was part and parcel of Angola. This being the case they felt that any problem of Cabinda could only be discussed by Angolans. The Delegation of MPLA gave a historical background to illustrate that the territory was an integral part of Angola. The Representative of UNITA stated that he himself was from Cabinda which is a Province of Angola. The three Liberation Movements, therefore, expressed their strong determination to maintain Cabinda at all costs as part of Angola.

51. Finally, the Chairman indicated that the discussion on Cabinda should not be held at the level of the Liberation Committee since, after having heard the Foreign Minister of Congo and the Representative of Zaire at the 24th Session of the Council of Ministers, it was decided that the question of Cabinda would be submitted to the Heads of State who might examine it.

Dialogue, Detente and Armed Struggle:

52. Many delegations expressed strong feelings against any kind of dialogue or detente with the racist regime in South Africa. At this stage some delegations even wondered whether it might not be necessary to review the Lusaka Manifesto. They felt that the situation prevailing in Southern Africa totally did not warrant any kind of peaceful negotiation.

53. After these observations and comments it was agreed that some of the recommendations made in the Executive Secretary's report be discussed under the appropriate items.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES:

(I) STANDING COMMITTEE ON POLICY AND INFORMATION:

54. In his introductory remark, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Policy, His Excellency, Alhaji M. Hamad Dicko, Ambassador of the United Republic of Cameroon in Addis Ababa, reminded the Committee that many points contained in the report had already been discussed or treated in connection with the Out-going Chairman's report as well as the report of the Executive Secretary. This fact, notwithstanding, the Chairman of the Standing Committee made some necessary clarification and highlighted some important areas raised in the report.

55. In the general discussion and comments which followed the Chairman's introductory remarks, the following points were prominent.

(a) Angola:

56. The Committee noted and endorsed the recommendation of the Standing Committee made at paragraph 16 of its report. Once again, the problem of the deteriorating situation in Angola attracted a lengthy and serious discussion. One delegation after another reiterated their concern about the dangerous

developments on this African territory. It was, therefore, felt that no stone should be left unturned in the quest for a solution to the explosive situation.

57. The leader of the Zaire Delegation informed the Committee that as a result of consultations held in Kinshasa at the initiative of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko, the leaders of the three Liberation Movements of Angola had agreed to meet in Nakuru, Kenya, on 15th June, 1975.

58. He reiterated Zaire's disinterested commitment to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa in general and in Angola, in particular. As regards the help granted to the Angolan fighters, he stated that his country provides the FNLA with its material and logistic assistance, including rear training bases. A great number of Angolan refugees are welcomed in Zaire, where they receive all facilities concerning education and health.

59. He recalled the statements on Cabinda made by Zaire and Congo at the 24th Session of the Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa in February 1975 and reaffirmed that all that the two neighbouring countries are asking from all parties concerned - the Portuguese and the Nationalist Liberation Movements - is that no final decision on the status of the enclave should be taken without consulting the inhabitants of the area and their authentic representatives.

60. To conclude, the Head of the Zaire Delegation stated that his country would observe a total neutrality towards the three Movements. He reiterated the pledge of Zaire not to introduce any military equipment in Angola, in order to promote the restoration of peace in their territory. He appealed to all Member States to do the same, in particular not allowing their territories to be used either directly or indirectly for the transit of arms towards Angola.

61. The Chairman thanked the leader of the Zaire Delegation and assured him and his country of the appreciation and gratitude of the OAU to Zaire for their unflinching commitment to the African liberation struggle and to the cause of freedom in Angola in particular.

62. Following the extensive discussions which took place, the following points were taken as a short-term measure:

- that a cable be sent to His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya, to inform him of the great concern of the Committee on the situation in Angola and requesting him to use his good offices to persuade the leaders of the Liberation Movements to cease hostilities and bloodshed in Angola;

- that the President of Kenya be requested to be kind enough to examine with the leaders of the three Liberation Movements the possibility of allowing a representative of the Liberation Committee to attend the Nakuru meeting between the Liberation Movements;

- that the Current Chairman of OAU, H.E. President Siad Barre, be kind enough to examine the possibility of attending the Nakuru meeting;

- that the three leaders of the Liberation Movements be informed of the above-mentioned initiatives;

- that a copy of the above cables be sent to the four leaders of State, members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Angola and to the OAU Current Chairman;

- that the OAU Secretary-General and the Executive Secretariat of the Liberation Committee be closely involved in the above-mentioned consultations and meeting of the Liberation Movements.

(b) <u>Information Services:</u>

63. Regarding the recommendations and proposals made in the Memorandum on financial implications, the Committee recommended to refer the memorandum to the Resident Ambassadors in Dar-es-Salaam for study. The Committee, once more, reaffirmed the necessity for intensification and expansion of Information Services of the Liberation Committee.

(c) The West German "Donation":

64. The Committee noted that the sum of 1 million DM was donated by the Federal Republic of Germany for African Refugees. Many delegates expressed concern over this type of donation, especially in view of the fact that a similar amount was offered by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to FRELIMO who rejected it. Several delegates warned that this kind of offer could pose some danger, especially when they originate from outside the 3rd World.

65. The Assistant Secretary-General of the OAU, in charge of Political Affairs, gave explanation and assured the Committee that before the above-mentioned money was received, a thorough investigation was carried out.

66. After further exchange of views a consensus was reached that the General Secretariat, the Sub-Offices as well as other specialized agencies of the OAU should exercise maximum vigilance regarding donations and offers from Non-African governments or organisations, especially those which are friendly to the illegal regime in Rhodesia and the racist apartheid regime in South Africa.

(d) OAU/UN Mission to Angola:

67. The Standing Committee on Policy and Information had requested the Secretary-General to put at the disposal of the Committee a report of the above Mission which undertook a trip to Angola recently.

68. On a point of clarification, the Administrative Secretary-General explained that there had never been an OAU Mission to Angola. He had intended to send a Mission to Angola but this was rejected by the Liberation Movements of Angola. As for the Mission that went to Angola recently, it was not a fact-Finding Mission. It was merely a Goodwill Mission consisting of UN and OAU officials, and their terms of reference were merely to explore possibilities of co-operation and assistance to Angola from the two Organisations after the proclamation of independence. The report made by these officials was, therefore, an internal document intended for the information of the Secretary-General and the Executive Secretariat of the Liberation Committee.

(II) REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE:

69. The report was introduced by its Chairman, Ato Kessate Berhan Badema, Counsellor, who outlined major points and recommendations. In the general debate that followed the two Liberation Movements of South Africa (ANC and PAC) made valuable contribution and called the attention of the Committee to the fact that Britain and France were still having enormous military involvement in South Africa. They stated categorically that the indigenous people of South Africa regarded the racist regime as invaders who were plundering and exploiting the wealth of this part of Africa. They also reminded the Committee that the racist regime in South Africa were working jointly with the American Secret Service (CIA) which has its own strategy on the methods of "destabilisation" within the 3rd World. This was clearly spelt out in the CIA memorandum 39 code-named "Tar Baby". This should, therefore, serve as a warning to independent African States which might be tempted to pursue or open dialogue with the illegal Smith regime or with the racist apartheid Vorster regime.

70. The Head of the SPUP delegation reiterated the necessity of keeping the Indian Ocean free from foreign military bases. He mentioned particularly the So-called British Indian Ocean Territories (BIOT) which were being designed for British and American military bases. He, therefore, appealed to the OAU to see to it that such manoeuvres were stopped.

(a) Distribution of Arms:

71. It was suggested that in view of the difficulties faced in ascertaining the details of arms received by the Liberation Committee and delivered to Liberation Movements, a Sub-Committee consisting of seven States which are not members of the Executive Secretariat, should be set up to supervise the distribution of arms to Liberation Movements.

72. The reaction of some delegates to this proposal, especially the States neighbouring the non-independent territories in Southern Africa, was that this suggestion, if accepted, would be difficult to apply and unsafe. They felt that the system hitherto applied was working satisfactorily. Moreover, the establishment of such a Committee might be interpreted as displaying lack of confidence in the States hosting Liberation Movements. The delegation of Uganda, which made the proposal, gave assurance that the proposed Committee of Seven, if set up, would be strictly instructed not to interfere or tamper with the security of the host governments.

73. After further exchange of views, and the explanation by the Executive Secretary to the effect that lists of arms received and distributed are always available at the Executive Secretariat, a concensus was reached that the independent States of East and Central Africa should look into this matter in the spirit of brotherhood which has hitherto guided the activities of the OAU, especially the Liberation Committee.

The report of the Standing Committee was adopted.

(b) Statement by the Representative of PLO:

74. In accordance with his own request, which was accepted by the Liberation Committee, the Chairman invited Mr. Said Kamal, Deputy Responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to address the Committee.

75. Before making his moving statement, Mr. Kamal conveyed greetings from the Leader of his Organisation, Mr. Yasser Arafat. He noted right from the outset that the developments in Africa have always affected Palestine. This was clearly shown by history. This being the case it was, therefore, vital that the Palestinian people and the people of Africa who shared the same fate should unite their effort for the common goal and a better future.

76. Mr. Kamal further drew the attention of the Committee to the sad situation prevailing in Palestine where imperialists and zionists were violating human rights and dignity by carrying out bombardments even in the refugee camps. He added that since Africa and the people of Palestine were fighting against a common enemy, it was necessary for them to draw up a common strategy. This made it even more necessary for the Liberation Committee and the PLO to close their ranks and work jointly.

77. Mr. Kamal then gave factual information about the serious situation in South Africa which was similar to that prevailing in Palestine, observing that the struggle of the indigenous people of South Africa against the financial giants like "Openheimer" were similar to the struggle of the people of Palestine against Zionists and their friends. The PLO representative further observed that it was essential for the Afro-Arab people to adopt a common strategy.

78. On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman thanked the representative of the PLO for his address and assured him and the people of Palestine of the continued support of the Liberation Committee for their struggle until they achieve their birthright and return to their land as a nation among the International Community.

79. It was unanimously felt that this statement made by the PLO representative was a valuable contribution to the work of the 25th Ordinary Session of the Liberation Committee. The Committee invited the Executive Secretary to continue with consultations with the Arab League, with a view to early implementation of the decision of the 24th Session of the Council of Ministers on Afro-Arab Strategy for the liberation of Palestine.

(c) <u>Statement by the Representative of the Canary Islands:</u>

80. The Committee accorded an audience to the Representative of the Liberation Movement of the Canary Islands, Dr. Antonio Cubille, who, after giving an account on the situation in the Islands, suggested that the Sub-Committee of three set up to

(2) In the light of the debate it would appear that some of the delegations, working on the basis of the debate at the 24th Session of the Council of Ministers on this matter, felt that some objective elements regarding the involvement, efficiency and strategy would rather favour the setting up of the Sub-Regional Office in Somalia in a place still to be decided upon.

(3) Some delegates felt, however, that the setting up of such an Office would not necessarily mean giving the desirable impetus to the liberation struggle, the strategy of which is to be defined. To these delegates, the struggle should take the form of an essentially urban guerrilla warfare.

(4) On the other hand, some delegations expressed their apprehension regarding the prospects of creating a situation where division prevails between the Liberation Movements and the neighbouring countries; a division which can only weaken the liberation struggle and hinder its process.

(5) Consequently, if the principle of creating a Sub-Regional Office is to be implemented certain stages are to be followed and conditions fulfilled. These steps, mentioned in the report of the Executive Secretary, can henceforth be taken into consideration but should, however, be completed by some measures:

(a) Consultations between the two Liberation Movements of the So-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) and the neighbouring countries with the Liberation Committee in order to define a clear strategy for the struggle and to contribute to the setting up of a common front.

(b) The setting up of combat units for urban guerrilla warfare. Such units could be trained in all African Countries prepared to do so.

(c) Studying the establishment of Training Centres for the freedom fighters by the Liberation Committee.

(d) The immediate granting of increased means of struggle to the Liberation Movements.

(e) Both the General and the Executive Secretariats should be invited to follow up with appropriate measures in co-ordination with the Liberation Movements and the countries concerned.

REVIEW OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT:

84. On the basis of the report submitted by the Sub-Committee established by the 24th Session, it was agreed to recommend to the Council of Ministers the following structural changes:

- Pyramidal structure for the Executive Secretariat of the Liberation Committee.

Executive Secretariat:

1 Executive Secretary
1 Deputy Executive Secretary
3 Heads of Division, each in charge of:
  (a) Administration and Finance,
  (b) Co-ordination and Military Activities, - preferably a Military Expert.

Reinforcement of the Lusaka Office. From the Administrative point of view there is an urgent need to appoint an Assistant Director.

As regards a Liaison Officer in Mozambique, there should be prior studies by the Executive Secretariat and the Government of Mozambique.

Liberation Committee: - 1 yearly meeting

Standing Committees: - 1 yearly meeting

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE GOODWILL MISSION TO CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES AND INDIA:

85. Upon listening to the report submitted by the Out-going Chairman of the 24th Session, it was decided to adopt the report of the Goodwill Mission. It was also decided that the Chairman of the 25th Session continue the Goodwill Mission in the three countries that had not been visited, namely, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND and BULGARIA.

DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT SESSION:

86. FRELIMO reaffirmed the invitation extended to the Committee during the 24th Session in Dar-es-Salaam to hold the 26th Session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in a free Mozambique on a date to be fixed after consultation between the Executive Secretariat and the Government of Mozambique.

SPANISH SAHARA:

87. The Committee took note of the statements made by the delegations of Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania on the subject. (Texts attached).

CM/654(XXV)
ANNEX I

Opening Address Delivered by

His Royal Majesty Hassan II King of Morocco

On Monday 9 June 1975 at the Inaugural Meeting of the

25th Ordinary Session of the Liberation Committee Held in

Rabat

Rabat
Morocco.

June 1975

Opening Address of His Majesty, King Hassan II At the 25th Ordinary Session of the Liberation Committee Rabat, Morocco, 9 June 1975

It is a great privilege for Morocco, the people of Morocco and their King, to host a Session of the African Liberation Committee on this African soil. It is also a great honour and a singular opportunity because it will enable African countries represented here to deliberate on the problems of liberation and emancipation. And by the Grace of God, whoever says Morocco has in mind liberation and emancipation. I remember that during the last OAU Summit, I addressed the liberation movements and, in a friendly manner, in all humility, I offered them the views and advice of someone who had trekked the difficulty path of the struggle and had emerged to taste the delights of victory.

I find myself obliged once again, on this occasion, to share my thoughts with them, because the problems have developed and the situation changed since then. First of all, any experienced observer should like to know why some of the countries which have liberalized their foreign policies remain inflexible when confronted with certain situations. For example it is unimaginable that a number of big powers who vote for decolonisation should refuse to adopt sanctions against a colonizing country for the benefit of Rhodesia. It is inexplicable that France, one of the colonizing big powers to have initiated the decolonization process should still stick to Djibouti. I have been putting the question to Myself. I do not pressume to have found the answer to it, but perhaps some elements of it. First of all, I feel that the problem arises out of the fact that the liberation movements outside their countries and with freedom of movement, have unfortunately too much freedom of speech. Even before liberation has been achieved, they announce the nature of the system they will set up in the future.

In so doing, they commit two errors: the first arises out of the fact that the world is unfortunately divided into two blocs, namely Warsaw and NATO blocs, which we hope will one

I say, then, that I do not suppose to have any solutions in my pocket to suggest for the settlement of the various problems which will confront you. I would simply like to seize the opportunity to exchange ideas with you. We shall be faced with the problem of Namibia. You know as well as I do that it is a problem that places us before Powers which, despite having decolonized their former colonies, refuse to apply sanctions against a colonizing and segregationist country. Why is this so? Perhaps it is because tendencies were prematurely announced and that alliances had already been made. We shall return to this first point later.

You shall be discussing the Angolan problem and the various differences between the liberation movements. There, too, you will find outside elements involved.

Indeed, it is inadmissible that two brothers, living on the same soil and defending the same cause should oppose one another because the possibility exist for the foreigners to divide the brothers by a thousand twisted methods. I do not want to place my African brothers in a delicate situation by talking to them about a problem which they will certainly raise, namely, that of the Sahara. The Moroccan stand on this issue is well-known - we want decolonisation and on this point I should simply like to say one thing and that is that the African lexicon should not be found wanting in political terminology.

So far, our African friends give the impression that they regard decolonization as synonymous to auto-determination.

However, there exists a different form of decolonisation which is the reintegration of an occupied part with the mother-land which is already liberated. I will not add anything more and I do not want to add anything more because, although you are at home here, you are still my guests and I shall have the delicacy of leaving you to discuss the problems freely. However, press agencies and our information sources have informed us this morning that about thirty Moroccans presumably belonging to the Front for

Unity and Liberation were arrested this morning by the Spanish army for the simple reason of being Saharians appealing to Morocco and demanding reattachment to the motherland.

To Spain I say, therefore, that we accept your willingness to ensure order and security in the Sahara territory in fulfilment of the obligation given to you by the United Nations.

But this should not go in one direction only. You do not have the right to imprison and detain Saharians claiming their Moroccan identity while at the same time allowing free action to another movement, whose name I do not want to mention and even allowing it, while you inactively stand by, to imprison Spanish officers and soldiers to the detriment of the Spanish army. Moreover, you offer them facilities to appear before the Mission which recently visited Sahara and inform it that they want independence. I say to Spain, then, that I wish it would treat the different sectors of Sahara opinion on an equal footing.

I would like therefore, in the name of my people, of history and of 13 centuries of national unity, dating as far back as the time when Youssef Ben Tachfme proceeded from the Sahara to conquer Spain, to thank my African friends for adopting a stance at the United Nations which stopped the referendum called for by Spain and brought the matter before the International Court of Justice which will give a ruling on the two issues submitted to it.

Finally, the fourth question I would like to tackle is that of Rhodesia.

Should there be or not be a dialogue? I think that whoever continues to settle this question definitely would be termed a person of limited outlook on the political plane. Indeed, armed struggle is necessary but dialogue is also useful. I think the best solution is to adopt the view point of the liberation movements that dialogue is beneficial provided it involves their

participation and arrives at a settlement in line with the demands of those with true rights to the territory.

Mr. Chairman;
The Secretary-General;
Your Excellencies;
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is too long for a welcome speech but too short for a conversation with African brothers. However, aware of the tasks and work entrusted you, I beg to conclude my address here. I fervently and deeply hope that the spirit of Rabat which for years has been inspiring the work of the Organisation of African Unity and which was characterized by its militant, reasonable, and mature aspects will guide the work of your honourable assembly since what you are required to decided upon is not just the liberation of a number of countries and peoples but the foreshedowing and projection of the future and history of many peoples on our African continent. Let us then prove ourselves worthy of this responsibility and pray to God to help us accomplish it.

THANK YOU.

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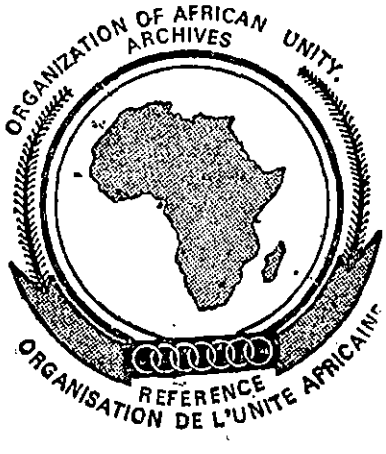
ANNEX II

SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE OUT-GOING CHAIRMAN, HON. JOHN MALECELA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, TO THE 25TH SESSION OF THE OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE, HELD IN RABAT, MOROCCO - 9TH JUNE 1975



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ANNEX II

SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE OUT-GOING CHAIRMAN, HO. JOHN HON. JOHN MALECELA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, TO THE 25TH SESSION OF THE OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE, HELD IN RABAT, MOROCCO - 9TH JUNE 1975

Your Majesty,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen.

I shouldlike, first of all, to thank you, Your Majesty, for your very clear and serious address which you have just made to the Committee. Your Majesty's statement has given us clear guidelines for our work and has set the tone for this meeting. I have no doubt the Committee will take full advantage of the wisdom of Your Majesty's address in its deliberations. We are particularly grateful to you because we know that inspite of your many other equally heavy responsibilities you honoured our meeting with your presence and very important address.

I should also like to thank you most sincerely, and through Your Majesty, would like to convey to the People and Government of Morocco the Committee's heartfelt thanks and appreciations for the wonderful hospitality which is being extended to all the participants of this meeting. We are equally grateful for the facilities which Your Majesty's Government has put at our disposal. There is no reason whatsoever why this meeting should not be a complete success.

Once again we are assembled here at this great and historical City of Rabat to examine, study and try to find the best and the quickest way of implementing our conviction - the total and unconditional liberation of Africa.

In 1972, the Heads of State and Government of the OAU assembled in Rabat for their 9th Ordinary Session. At that meeting, many important decisions and resolutions were concluded.

At that meeting, the Spirit of Rabat was born. Since then the OAU has been operating, more or less in accordance with the Spirit of Rabat.

Rabat is, therefore, historical not only because it is the Capital of a country with along history of succesful and heroic struggle against colonialism and foreign domination, but also because of the important decisions recently taken at this very City at the level of the highest organ of the OAU - The Assembly of Heads of State and Government as well as other specialised agencies.

Not very long ago, a very important conference of Heads of State and Government of the Arab League was convened here not only to deliberate on the new Strategy of the fight against zionism and Israeli policy of aggression and expansionism; but also to map out the best way of intensifying Afro-Arab solidarity and co-operation.

Your Majesty,
Dear Colleagues,

As we start the 25th Session of the Liberation Committee, I feel it would be advantageous to refresh our minds with the status and the progress of the liberation struggle on our Continent, more in particular on the recent political developments in relation to the territories under colonial domination.

Since the Committee last met in its 24th Session in Dar es Salaam in January this year, and adopted the Dar es Salaam Declaration on the New Strategy for the Liberation of Africa, a number of significant political developments have occurred.

In relation to the Seychelles, a Constitutional Conference which was held in London in March 1975, led to an agreement on an independence date. Barring any contra-developments, the Seychelles will become independent before the end of 1976, with

internal self-government coming into effect as early as 1st September 1975. Both the SDP and the SPUP have agreed to work in a Coalition Government with effect from June, this year. Furthermore, the two Parties have agreed to regard the so-called British Indian Ocean Territory as an integral part of the Islands of the Seychelles. This is a happy development and I am sure the Committee will wish to help the people of the Seychelles achieve their independence with all the Islands as an integral part of their country; for the Seychelles cannot be truly independent when part of its territory is under joint British-American military occupation. On behalf of the Committee I wish to congratulate our brothers of Seychelles for their achievements and united stand.

With regard to the Comoro Archipelago, up to this time the results of the December, 1974, referendum have not been ratified by the French Government and, consequently, no date for the independence of the Comoro has been fixed. The entire blame lies squarely on the shoulders of the French Government. We do expect that the French Government will speed up matters so that Comoro becomes independent before the end of the year.

The Liberation Committee must call upon the French Government to ratify the results of the December referendum and grant independence to Comoro without any further delay. At the same time the Committee should urge MOLINACO and the Government of the Comoro Islands to join hands in demanding their immediate independence from France. Divisions can only help their colonial masters.

With regard to So-called French Somaliland (Djibouti), I am disappointed to report that the administering power, France, has taken no steps towards the transfer of power to the people of that territory. On the contrary, the French Colonialists have continued to strengthen their forces contrary to the demands of the OAU. This is perhaps one of the areas in Africa where the French Government has adamantly refused to listen to the demands

of the OAU and the African People. This Committee will have to make its voice even stronger if the consciousness of the French Government and People must be aroused.

As regards Namibia, SWAPO has greatly increased its recruitment and training programme. The problem is no longer whether SWAPO has or can find enough militants to wage the armed struggle; rather it is whether the OAU will give SWAPO sufficient material support to wage that struggle.

SWAPO needs massive and urgent material support, especially now that we know the exact position of the apartheid regime of South Africa with regard to that territory and also because we know the position of the Western countries which support the policies of that regime towards Namibia. In this connexion, I should like to tell the Liberation Committee that I have just returned from New York where I attended the Security Council debate on Namibia. I attended the debate in my dual capacity as the Foreign Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania and as Chairman of the Committee.

As the Committee is now aware, the draft resolutions presented collectively by the group of African and Non-aligned Countries in the Security Council, has received the triple veto of France, the UK and the USA. By their veto the three Western Permanent Members of the Security Council have, once again, demonstrated their practical support,in words and, indeed, for the apartheid regime in its policy of suppression, oppression and domination of the Namibian people. What did the three countries, in effect do by their veto? They rejected Africa's demand that the Security Council:

(a) impose a total arms embargo against South Africa;

(b) re-affirm the authority of the United Nations over Namibia;

(c) reject the policy of Bantustans and the so-called homelands;

(d) re-affirm the territorial integrity of Namibia;

(e) call for the dismantling of all South African military bases in Namibia, established contrary to the Charter of the United Nations;

(f) call for the suspension by all States, Members of the United Nations of any investment in South Africa.

In short, Africa's most reasonable demands have been totally rejected by the very countries which possess the power to force South Africa out of Namibia. Africa and the Non-aligned Countries did not ask the Security Council to use force to get South Africa out of Namibia. They simply asked that certain measures be taken which would force South Africa to get out of Namibia. To refuse to take those measures, as France, the UK and the USA have done, is to tell Africa to go it alone. This Committee, therefore, will have to make it absolutely clear, to friends and enemies alike, that veto or no veto, Namibia will be liberated. The armed struggle will be intensified. We cannot continue to bear these insults from the West. We must increase our assistance to the armed struggle in Namibia if we mean to be taken seriously.

With regard to Zimbabwe, the Committee will recall that when it last met in Dar es Salaam in January, this year, there were grounds for hoping that rebel Ian Smith might be getting to a point where he would realise that it was in his own interest as well as that of his white community to negotiate a peaceful solution to the problem of Zimbabwe with the African National Council of Zimbabwe.

Since that time, we have watched Smith's attitude as well as his actions, and we have concluded that he is a dangerously treacherous rebel. Not only has he not implemented the Lusaka Accords, but also has continued to imprison and detain nationalist leaders of the ANC on framed-up charges. He has hanged Africans contrary to those accords. Above all, he has engineered assassinations of African nationalist leaders. By his actions, rebel Ian Smith has demonstrated clearly that he is not interested in a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the problem he himself and his cohorts created in 1965. His only interest is the perpetuation of white racist domination in Zimbabwe.

While Africa, and this Committee in particular, must always leave the door open for a negotiated settlement, Africa must prepare and remain fully prepared for intensified armed struggle. If the developments and events in Zimbabwe which have taken place in the recent past as well as those which are taking place now are an indication of what is to come in the future, then I say with all the certainty at my command that intensified armed struggle in Zimbabwe is not only imminent but inevitable. Once that war starts it will not stop until every inch of Zimbabwe is liberated.

The ANC, on its part, has continued to consolidate the unity worked out in Lusaka in December in 1974. ANC External Offices have been opened in Dar es Salaam and in Lusaka and former ZAPU and ZANU offices have been closed down. Other ANC Offices opened elsewhere shortly. Cadres which come out for training in OAU camps have a clear ANC orientation and receive training under the banner of the ANC. All these are encouraging developments. Yet we would be deceiving ourselves if we did not recognise the immense problem facing the ANC. Total and durable unity has never been achieved anywhere overnight. Time is needed. So is patience and tolerance.

The Liberation Committee should continue to help the ANC consolidate further its position. Above all the Liberation Committee should do everything possible to assist the ANC in its

military training programme. There is no other way for the liberation of Zimbabwe except by armed struggle or at least, the threat of it. The threat will be more meaningful if behind it, there is a fully-equipped and mobilised force.

With regard to the territories under Portuguese domination, I should like to report to the Committee that satisfactory progress has been made in all of them. In Mozambique, the march towards independence is on schedule and is progressing smoothly. The President of FRELIMO, Ndugu Samora Machel, together with his Vice-President, Ndugu Marcelino dos Santos, and other militants of FRELIMO left Tanzania last month for Mozambique. The President is currently touring the Provinces of Mozambique before he makes a triumphant and heroic entry into Lourenco Marques later this month and lead his people to the final triumphant goal of independence.

We are certain that Mozambique will be free and independent on June 25, 1975 as scheduled. I know the OAU will be represented by its Current Chairman, H.E. Major-General Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic, at the Independence Celebrations of Mozambique. Nevertheless, I suggest that the Liberation Committee should send to President Samora Machel a telegram of congratulations on that historic occasion. The Chairman of the 25th Session could send the telegram on our behalf.

While we shall be celebrating the historic occasion of the independence of Mozambique on 25 June 1975, Africa should realise the gravity of the serious and appaling economic situation into which the new independent Mozambiq will be born. The country will be inheriting a deficit of nearly US $800,000,000. Worse still, Mozambique will be born at a time when the entire world economy is shaky. Africa cannot afford to sit and wait until Mozambique collapses before massive aid is given to that country. Mozambique will continue to need Africa's aid for many years to come, but more urgently during the immediate post-independence period.

In this connexion, I would like to inform the Committee that FRELIMO has already pledged to play its full part in the liberation struggle of the remaining territories in Africa. To that end, and as a first step, FRELIMO intends to impose total sanctions against Rhodesia. By this policy Mozambique will suffer great financial loss.

Mozambique will, therefore, urgently need financial assistance to offset part of the financial loss thus incurred. The Commonwealth Countries in their meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, have agreed to give immediate financial assistance to that country to compensate her for part of that loss. The OAU and the International Community should also assist Mozambique with financial assistance.

The situation prevailing in Angola leaves a lot to be desired and I regret that I cannot report anything pleasant. A lot of fighting among the three Liberation Movements (MPLA, FNLA and UNITA), but more so between the first two, has been going on. It is not my intention nor is it the duty of this Committee to apportion blame for the fighting. The Committee's task and mine is to appeal to the three Liberation Movements to work together so that Angola achieves her independence peacefully in November this year. Africa's interest must continue to be in the unity of the Liberation Movements of Angola and in the peaceful transition of Angola to independence with its territorial integrity respected. We are interested parties. We must do whatever is in our power to stop that fighting. Above all, all African States must refrain from action which might aggravate the situation.

Let me now turn to South Africa. It is encouraging to note that the opposition against apartheid continues to grow both in South Africa itself and in the International Community. It is even particularly encouraging to note the growing discontent among the whites themselves with the policies of apartheid. In the elections held last year the whites opposed to apartheid

increased their seats. While one cannot pin too much hope on this, we must however admit that it is an encouraging development. It is also heartening to note that, except for one Bantustan leader (Matanzima), the rest of the leaders have completely rejected the idea of sham independence for the Bantustans. Although one would admit that these leaders are in fact co-operating with the racist regime, we appeal to them to continue to reject this sham independence. Otherwise it is bound to lead to the fragmentation of the country and increased hostilities among the African people, which will only serve the interest of ther racist.

In Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Northern America there has been a growing increase of people and organisations opposed to South Africa's policy of apartheid. These are useful pressure groups which Africa could usefully utilise.

I wish at this juncture to express my greatest disappointment with the attitude of the French Government. In spite of all the appeals from Africa, France has continued to sell arms to South Africa. As if to pour cold water on our faces, France is now planning to sell $1 billion dollars worth of arms to South Africa. Already France has sold 48 mirage F-I (the latest) to South Africa and, as I am speaking to you now, the racist pilots are training in France and the delivery of these planes started in February. France is building 4 powerful submarines for South Africa which should all be delivered this year. France has sold Transall helicopters to South Africa, some of which are now in use in Namibia. France is going to build a nuclear power plant near Cape Town for South Africa, and I am sure you all know what all this means. I can verify everything I have said from South African sources,

Can we really in Africa keep our arms folded when France continues to arm our enemy in this way? I want to state my own deep and sincere conviction, that the world will laugh at us if we in Africa will continue to give only token condemnation to France. France needs our action beyond condemnation.

I have refrained purposely from talking on the question of trade because the Western countries are in fact increasing their trade with South Africa. I would like, however, to single out and praise Sweden which in the recent debate on Namibia, voted with Africa (much to the shock of the West) on the resolution containing arms embargo to South Africa. It is a very encouraging development.

Let me now turn to territories under Spanish domination. This Committee must continue to press for action of what we adopted in Dar es Salaam, for the complete decolonisation and withdrawal by Spain from these territories. The dignity of Africa will still continue to suffer as slong as some inch of African territory is still under foreign occupation. Recent developments have shown that the people of Spanish Sahara do not want to continue to be under Spanish domination. We must not let them down.

Much of the work of the Liberation Committee, during the 24th Session will be reported to the Committee by the Executive Secretary later on during the deliberations of the Committee. Let me therefore very briefly highlight a few points which might help the Committee in its deliberations.

My Goodwill Mission to the Caribbean Countries and India was an unqualified success. In Cuba we received that country's re-affirmation of its total support for the ideals and aspirations of the OAU. Further, Cuba has promised to continue her financial and material assistance to the Liberation Movements in Africa. This is not an empty promise. Cuba has always been one of our most faithful supporters in our struggle against colonialism.

Trinidad and Tobago, not only did she re-affirm her support for the OAU, but also offered scholarships for students from colonial territories in Africa to study in Trinidad and Tobago. The value of these scholarships amounts to nearly $50,000 dollars. In Jamaica, we were even presented with a list

of volunteers who want to come and fight side by side with the African freedom fighters.

We have also been promised increased financial assistance by the Government of Jamaica.

Our Mission to Guyana was equally successful and I would like to inform the Committee that while I was in New York the Foreign Minister of Guyana presented me with a Cheque of Guyanese dollars 100,000 for the liberation struggle. It is a clear and practical support of that country to our struggle. This is in addition to other types of assistance Guyana gives to the liberation struggle.

In India, the same prevailed. The Indian Government has promised to increase its material, financial and diplomatic support for the liberation struggle of Africa.

In short, the Goodwill Mission to all the countries visited was very successful.

The report which we have prepared on the Mission makes several recommendations which the Committee may wish to study.

With regard to Africa's desire to co-ordinate the struggle for the liberation of Africa with that of the liberation of Palestine, I am pleased to report that the Standing Committees of the Liberation Committee examined the matter very thoroughly last month in Dar es Salaam.

A token sum of money has been set aside which, if approved by this Committee, the Palestine Liberation Organisation will be given this token sum as a sign of solidarity by Africa with their Palestinian brothers.

It is my sincere hope that this token assistance which the OAU Liberation Committee will give to the P.L.O. will show the Palestinian people Africa's appreciation of and support for their struggle.

Above all, we hope it will prove to the Palestinian people that Africa is not only with them in their struggle against zionism, but also Africa considers their struggle as totally linked to its own.

During the period I have reviewed, the Liberation Committee has endeavoured to implement the recommendations of the 24th Session as well as those of the Council of Ministers. Much, however, remains to be done. I should like, in particular, to draw the attention of the Committee to the two Resolutions and the Dar es Salaam Declaration adopted in April by the 9th Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers spelt out very clearly the priorities in regard to the Southern African problem. It will be the task of the 25th Session of the Liberation Committee to implement the provisions of those two Resolutions as well as the Declaration. I must, however, state that as Chairman of the 24th Session, I have been concerned and worried about the status of contributions of Member States to the Special Fund of the Liberation Committee. It is totally unsatisfactory. Arrears alone as at 31st May 1974, stood at US $4,681,929.75. This figure, by all standards, is very big. If Member States do not pay up their assessed contributions, it cannot have much meaning when we talk of a New Strategy or an intensified armed struggle in Southern Africa. The armed struggle as envisaged in the Dar es Salaam Declaration, cannot be undertaken by deficit financing. It is for this reason that I find myself, by conscience as well as by duty, compelled to appeal once again to all those States which have not done so, to pay up their arrears.

The Dar es Salaam Declaration was adopted with a view to accelerating the struggle in Southern Africa. It is absolutely essential that no time should be lost; for to lose time is to give advantage to the enemy. It is essential that money and material should be made abundantly available to the ANC (Zimbabwe) SWAPO and other Liberation Movements in South Africa and elsewhere, for the purpose of carrying out an intensified struggle. Above all it is imperative that Africa should back her words with actions.

Because of our success in the territories under Portuguese colonialism, the enemies of our freedom are now starting to take our words seriously. But if we now fail to back our words with actions, in the form of material support to the Liberation Movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and elsewhere in Africa, we will be going back to the time when every word that came out of our Committee and Councils was contemptuously ignored by the supporters of the racist regimes in Southern Africa. We must not allow this situation to arise again. In this connexion, I venture to put the following suggestion before this Committee to be part of its work programme during the 25th Session:

(1) Make a special effort to secure the payment of arrears to the Special Fund by Member States of the OAU which have not done so.

(2) Make special efforts to obtain early regular payments by Member States to the Special Fund.

(3) Devise a system of assisting Mozambique once it imposes sanctions against Rhodesia.

Your Majesty,
Dear Colleagues,

In my opinion there is no other institution of the OAU whose task is bigger than or comparable to that of the Liberation Committee. For the Liberation Committee's first task is to secure the freedom and independence of the African people. But history shows that the struggle for freedom has been the toughest in the whole history of human existence. It calls for the supreme sacrifice. It is that sacrifice which Africa must now make in order to liberate all the territories still under colonialism.

Once again, Your Majesty, I wish to thank you personally and through Your Majesty, the Government and People of Morocco for the hospitality extended to us and the wonderful facilities put at the disposal of our meeting. We wish the People of Morocco every success in the building of their Nation.

I can only conclude with what I started before - May the wonderful Spirit of Rabat of 1972 prevail again in the deliberations of our Conference.

THANK YOU.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO DR. AHMED LARAKI, ON HIS ELECTION TO THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE 25TH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE

God be Praised,

Your Excellencies,
Dear Colleagues and Heads of Delegation,
Ladies and Genetlemen,

At this Twenty-fifth Session of the Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity, which you kindly elected me to chair, I should like to say how deeply touched and immensely proud I am of the confidence you have placed in me, a trust that is, in fact, directed towards the King of Morocco, His Majesty Hassan II, and the Moroccan people. To you all, I extend my profoundest gratitude and sincerest thanks.

Allow me on this occasion also to extend, on your behalf as well as mine, my warmest gratitude to our brother, His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. John Malecela, for the diligence, wisdom and energy with which he performed the task entrusted to him by the previous Session. As an expression, therefore, of the Liberation Committee's appreciastion, I thank His Excellency, most sincerely, for the efforts he exerted throughout that period.

As for me, I am fully aware of the gravity and difficulty of the task you have entrusted to me. I, therefore, stress my implacable determination to render this session a decisive step along our steadfast march towards the fulfillment of our common sacred goal: the entire liberation of the African continent of the sequels of colonialsm and racial discrimination.

Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Members of Delegation,
Brother Representatives of Liberation Movements,

The realization of this noble and exalted goal calls, as you all know, for the concerted efforts of your distinguished assembly. I sincerely wish, therefore, to receive your valuable assistance at this meeting for it is only through such pooling of efforts that we can ensure the success of the 25th Session of our Committee.

In his speech, His Royal Majesty King Hassan II submitted to your assembly a true reflection of the conditions under which our meeting is being held, drawing attention to a number of valuable and realistic proposals which are worthy of deep examination and should inspire our work in a manner that would serve the African liberation struggle, and accelerate the liquidation of racial discrimination and enslavement of the African. This is in keeping with the Moroccan Kingdom's unlimited and unconditional support, demonstrated since the founding of OAU, for the Liberation Committee and other movements representing the African peoples' struggle for freedom and unity.

I add my voice, therefore, to that of the speakers who proceeded me yesterday in requesting that His Majesty King Hassan's address be considered as an official document of this Conference to assist us in drafting the necessary resolutions.

Morocco, which waged its own struggle for independence and sovereignty, still suffers colonialist imperialism of some portion of this territory, both in the north and south. It is, therefore, struggling with a steady determination to free those areas and to complete its territorial integrity. In waging this legitimate struggle, my country is aware that it does not stand alone but is backed by the support of brotherly African countries, all bearing the same emblem of our African Organisation whose name has become associated with anti-colonialism in all its forms. This support was embodied in the recommendation adopted by the African Council of Ministers in Session held from 13-21 February 1975.

I wish to draw the attention of this august assembly, on the other hand, to another part of Moroccan territory which still suffers under the yoke of Spanish colonialism, namely, the West Sahara. The conspiracies being hatched, both openly and secretly, to separate Morocco from its Sahara and set up a false entity there in addition to the endeavours seeking achieve that end, only lighten Morocco's determination to reject the fait accompli which denies its legitimate right to complete its territorial integrity, an attitude which is inconsistent with the United Nations General Assembly recommendation 3292 adopted at the request of Morocco and Mauritania. This recommendation provides that the problem of the Sahara be referred to the International Court of Justice for a ruling on certain legal points related to the problem so that the next session of the United Nations General Assembly can resume its discussion. The government of His Majesty the King of Morocco hopes that the Spanish side would refrain from taking any action which might have gave consequences for peace and security in this part of our continent until the Court at the Hague gives a ruling on the matter and it is once more placed before the United Nations. It is Morocco's right - as its leader His Majesty King Hassan II declared yesterday - to expect greater support for its position which is based on right, logic and Justice, particularly in view of the fact that the policy of self-determination does not signify secession and disruption of the unity of people, but could actually mean also- as in the case of the occupied Moroccan Sahara - revertion to the fatherland.

The Strategy of Rabat which will emerge from the current session of the Liberation Committee should take into consideration the explosive situation in the Sahara. We should not overlook the plots hatched against the territorial integrity of an active member state of the Organisation of African Unity which never wavered in its commitments to the Organisation and which has always supported its liberation movements. Today, Morocco faces a grave threat to its territorial integrity, and to peace and security in the region. Drawing a new the attention of its African brothers to the current situation in the Sahara, and certain about their understanding and support, Morocco reiterates its firm determination to assert on its rights and to defend them with all the power at its Command until they are fully restored, under the inspired leadership of its Monarch, His Majesty King Hassan II.

Colonialism is in its last threes in our continent. It is our duty as Africans to firmly close our ranks and enhance our solidarity in order to leave no loophole through which colonialism can infiltrate and prolong its existence in a new shape to subjugate part of our continent and continue its masked exploitation of its resources.

During our deliberations, we should always bear in mind that the whole of Africa and particularly our brothers who are suffering from colonialist domination and the evils of racist minority regimes in oppressed African countries attach great importance to our work which they hope would be imbued with a new spirit that would help them attain their freedom.

It is our earnest duty to mobilise our potentialities in order to provide our session with all the elements of success and realize the legitimate aspirations and hopes that our oppressed brothers expect us to fulfill.

Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

To conclude, I wish to affirm that the Moroccan people, under the leadership of their Monarch, His Majesty King Hassan II take pride in the fact that their capital has been chosen to host the Twenty-fifth Session of the Liberation Committee during the next five days. Your meeting in Rabat, a town with which many of you are familiar, and whose name truely reflects the camp of victory, bears good omen and augurs well for the success of our deliberation. Needless to recall the important role played by the Ninth Session of the Organisation of African Unity which convened in June 1974 in Rabat. Since then, the "spirt of Rabat" has prevailed over the activities of our organisation and strengthened its unity and solidarity and also enhanced the prestige of the African Liberation Movements.

It is our cherished hope that our Session would have a decisive effect on our steady progress towards the liquidation of colonialism and racial discrimination.

Thank you for your attention.

THE POSITION OF MOROCCO ON SAHARA UNDER SPANISH DOMINATION

The Head of the Moroccan Delegation first of all recalled the permanent position of Morocco that is to say that of 1964 which proclaims on the basis of legal, historical and dimplomatic titles which go back to 13 centuries of national unity and proves that the Western Sahara is and has always been a part and parcel of the country. He also recalled that the United Nations General Assembly since 1966 has adopted resolution requesting Spain to start process with Morocco and Mauritania as being the countries directly concerned and with the assistance of all other parties closely or remotely concerned with the decolonisation of the territory.

In December 1974, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 3292 with 87 votes in favour (Africa, Asia and Socialist Countries), two major Wester countries (France and U.S.) voted in favour and with no votes against.

This resolution asks clearly the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion regarding the links either between the Sahara and Morocco or the Sahara and Mauritania. We must point out that the decision to take the case of the I.C.J. was taken jointly by Morocco and Mauritania.

On the other hand this resolution requested the Special Committee to send a Fact-Finding Mission to the zone occupied by Spain. The mentioned Mission paid a visit to the neighbouring countries at the invitation of these countries.

While awaiting the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice the resolution requests vigorously that Spain refrain from undertaking any action which is likely to hinder the procedure mentioned above.

THE POSITION OF MOROCCO IN SAHARA UNDER SPANISH DOMINATION

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The Secretary-General of United Nations who has just visited Morocco and Mauritania, being the countries directly concerned; Algeria, and Spain on the administering power; reiterated his appeal to Spain.

In the same spirit, the Head of the Morocco delegation has launched an appeal to the Liberation Committee to take the same stand and to denounce the Spanish manoeuvres.

Morocco adds his voice to that of Mauritania in congratuating for the joint accord reached, some days ago between His Excellency President M. Ould Dada and His Majesty King Hassan II regarding the future of the Sahara.

The Moroccan delegation invites the Liberation Committee to include in the Report of the 25th Session the whole text of the Joint Communique published after the agreement.

The Moroccan delegation, confident in the wisdom of the Members of the Liberation Committee and their constant concern in order to recover territorial integrity of African States, remains convinced that the Committee will succeed in avoiding any action which is likely to impede the achievement of the ideal, more particularly when two African countries aware of the danger which threatens them, have agreed in a common platform in order to recover their rights.

STATEMENT BY THE MOROCCAN DELEGATION ON THE SO-CALLED SPANISH SAHARA

A unilateral and partial interpretation of Resolution 3292 of the UN General Assembly adopted by 87 votes to nil, has been given by the distinguished leader of the Algerian Delegation in his statement made on 13 June 1975.

Such an interpretation limits the scope of that Resolution and retains only its reference to one of the paragraphs of Resolution 1514.

However, all those who voted for the Resolution did so for the entire text, namely:

1. Decides to request the International Court of Justice, without prejudice to the application of the principles contained in Resolution 1514(XV) of the General Assembly, to give at a near future date, an advisory opinion of the following questions:-

   (i) Was Western Sahara (Rio de Oro and Sakiat El Hamra), at the time of colonization by Spain, a territory without a master (terre Nullis)? If the anser to the first question is no,

   (ii) What were the juridical relations of that territory with the Kingdom of Morocco and the "ensemble Marutitanien"?

2. Requests Spain, as the administering power in particular, and Morocco and Mauritania as the interested parties, to submit to the International Court of justice any information or documents that could help elucidate those questions.

3. Urges the administering power to suspend the projected referendum in Western Sahara until the United Nations General Assembly has decided on the policy to be followed to accelerate the decolonisation process of the territory in compliance with Resolution 1514 (XV), under the best conditions, in the light of the advisory opinion to be given by the International Court of Justice.

This is the interpretation that the Moroccan delegation gave to the Resolution and met with the total approval of the Member States of the United Nations which took part in the vote.

The Moroccan delegation, objected to give these clarifications, should like to point out the danger that would threaten the territorial integrity of African States and germs of territorial disintegration which such a limited interpretation implies.

Moreover, that would set a precedent at the United Nations Organisation and would make Member States lose confidence in the Resolutions of the International Organisation.

Sahara Under Spanish Domination

Statement by the Algerian Delegation

The Liberation Committee has been informed about developments in Sahara under Spanish domination. It has taken note of the points raised in the report of the Executive Secretary of the Liberation Committee concerning the submission to the International Court of Justice and the sending of the Commission of Enquiry of the United Nations Declonisation Committee to the so-called Spanish Sahara, Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania.

The Committee denounces the manoeuvres, of Spain, the administering power, which run counter to the relevant decisions of the United Nations Organisation, particularly resolution 3292 by which the Organisation, acceding to the request submitted to it jointly by Morocco and Mauritania, has decided to submit, without prejudice to the application of the principles contained in resolution 1514(XV) of the General Assembly, the problem of the so-called Spanish Sahara to the International Court of Justice at the Hague and to urge the administering power to suspend the holding of the projected referendum until the United Nations General Assembly has decided on the policy to be followed to accelerate in compliance with resolution 1514(XV) the process of decolonisation of the territory under the best of conditions, in the light of the advisory opinion to be given by the International Court of Justice.

The Committee calls on the administering power to respect scrupulously the terms of resolution 3292 and refrain from any action likely to run counter to that resolution.

My delegation has already had the opportunity to state clearly the stand of its country on the problem of decolonisation which directly affects it. Its constant stand is based on the principle of decolonisation that is the basic principle of the United Nations, OAU and the Non-Aligned countries.

My delegation wishes to refer in this regard to the relevant resolutions adopted on the problem by the three bodies, namely: the United Nations General Assembly, the OAU and the Conference of Non-Aligned countries.

My country has constantly been referring to the principle of decolonisation contained particularly in Resolution 1514 of the United Nations General Assembly.

As regards Spanish occupied Sahara, Algeria reaffirms its adhesion to the provisions of Resolution 3292 of the United Nations General Assembly which, among other things, stipulates that Spanish occupied Sahara must be decolonised; that Morocco and the "Ensemble Mauritanien" should seek the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice; that it shall devolve on the United Nations General Assembly to decide on the policy to be pursuded, with due account to the advisory opinion of the I.C.J. without prejudice to the application of Resolution 1514 on the right of the Spanish occupied Sahara to self-determination.

Resolution 3292 referred to by my brother, leader of the Moroccan delegation, states that the United Nations Special Committee on decolonization should report to the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the decolonization problem. These are the facts underlying resolution 3292, voted quasi-unanimously by OAU Member States which my country and Morocco and other African countries co-sponsored.

On the latest development of the situation, the Executive Secretary's report indicated that Resolution 3292 was being implemented since:

a) the question has been submitted to the International Court of Justice for its advisory opinion;

b) the Commission of the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations General Assembly is preparing the report requested by Resolution 3292 for submission to the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Mission of the General Assembly visited Algeria from Morocco and from there proceeded to Spanish occupied Sahara, Mauritania and Spain.

These are the information contained in the Executive Secretary's report submitted to the 25th Session of the Liberation Committee.

I have had the opportunity to point out the objectivity of the report in question.

I must say further that every one knows that the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Mr. Kurt Waldheim has just visited Algiers, Nouakchott, Rabat and Madrid and has returned bearly 48 hours ago.

It is quite clear that the application of the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly has in fact been initiated.

Faithful to thefundamental principles relating to the decolonisation and liberation of peoples from political and economic domination, Algeria, a direct interested part as evidenced by the various relevant resolutions referred to, is following and shall continue to follow with the keenest interest the developments of the question and strict application of the Resolutions adopted by the World Community and other international bodies, particularly the OAU, the Conference of Non-Aligned countries and the United Nations General Assembly.

I hope that the statement I have just made will be appended to the report of the 25th Session of the Liberation Committee.

I seize this opportunity to comment on Resolution 3292 from which I quote some 4 clauses:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 embodying the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial peoples and countries.

Reaffirming the reject of the people of the Spanish occupied Sahara to self-determination in conformity with Resolution 1514(XV),

Paragraph 3 of resolution 3292 stipulates:

Urgently invites the administering power to suspend the holding of the proposed referendum until the General Assembly has decided on the policy to be followed to speedup, in compliance with Res.1514(XV), the decolonization process of the territory under the best of conditions in the light of the advisory opinion to be given by the International Court of Justice.

Paragraph 5 is also worded as follows:

Calls on the Special Committee on the application of the Declonisation on the granting of Independence to colonial people and countries to continue studying the situation in the territory, including the sending of a mission to the territory and report to the 30th Session of the General Assembly.

Needless to quote a large number of resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned countries, OAU, particularly the one adopted at Mogadiscio by our Heads of State at the last Summit.

I have only complemented the invaluable information given by the Moroccan delegation on the problem of decolonising part of the African territory.

Africa can only be gratified that the process initiated by the UNO is being pursued, and my delegation is absolutely free to condemn Spain for perpetuating the colonisation of that territory and denounce any manoeuvres likely to impede the strict application of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations particularly resolution 3292 and those adopted by the OAU Heads of State and Heads of State of the Non-Aligned countries.

POSITION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MURITANIA
ON SAHARA UNDER SPANISH DOMINATION

As regards Western Sahara under Spanish domination, I wish to refer to the relevant resolutions adopted by the OAU, our Continental Organization, the United Nations Organization, which are being implemented. In fact, as you are aware, the matter has been submitted to the International Court of Justice and a Mission of the Committee of 24 is preparing its report following its visit to Sahara and the countries you know, too. The Secretary-General of the UNO has just visited Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco and Spain.

Furthermore, I should like to clarify the stand of my country remains unchanged, namely, the decolonisation of Sahara, which we regard as an integral part of our country, should be conducted in compliance with the resolution alreay referred to and in conformity also with the policy of consultations re-affirmed today by H.E. Maitre Moktar Oul Daddah and His Majesty King Hassan II and I quote:

> "The two Heads of State have reaffirmed that determination to do everything to frustrate the machinations of Spain aimed at impeding the procedure initiated by the UN General Assembly before the International Court of Justice at the joint request of Morocco and Mauritania, asserting their common frigats to the territory".

Unquote.

At any rate the decolonisation of Sahara must not cause strife in our region.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF AFRICA
(COMMITTEE OF EIGHTEEN)

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	S.E. Abdelaziz Benhassine	Ambassadeur a Khartoum
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	Mr. Bienvenu Oubelabout	First Secretary, Embassy of Cameroon-Ethiopia
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	M. Ahmadou Kouyate	Ministere de la Defense
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	Josefina Almeida	Chef Cabinet Commissariat Affaires Etrangeres
LIBYA	Doctor Ali Treiki	Under Secretary for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs- eader of Delegation
	S.E.A. Shesbani Sweissi	Ambassadeur de la R.A.L. a Rabat

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	H.E. V.A. Adegoroye	Nigerian Ambassador to Ethiopia

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	H.E. Abderahman Ahmed Ali	Ambassador of Somalia in Addis Ababa
	H.E. Abdel Hamid Ali Yusuf	Ambassador of Somalia in Algeria
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	H.E. Matiya Lubega	Ambassador to Ethiopia
	H.E. Lt. Col Jack Bunyenyezi	Ambassador to Morocco
	Mr. Mugoya Mainza	Principal Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs
	Mr. Ibrahim Mukibi	Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Mr. Ibrahim A.A. Nyakozo	" " "
	Mr. Haruna Salim	" " "
	Miss Harriet Kyasimire	" " "
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	Mr. J.M. Kabinga	Director of Africa and Middle East Affairs, Lusaka
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	Mr. Erik Mtshali	Head of African Bureau C.R.E.A.
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	Mr. S. Parirewa	Member of Zimbabwe Liberation Council - Lusaka
	Mr. Z. Gamanya	Member of Zimbabwe Liberation Council - Lusaka
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	Mr. D.M. Sibeko	Representative-Europe- America
	Mr. B. Sondlo	Assistant Representative Dar-es-Salaam
FLCS	Mr. Aden Roble Awale	Secretary General
	Mr. Mohamed Abdi Farah	Representative of FLCS Algers
	Mr. Ibrahim Dahir Egueh	Member of Central Committee
	Mr. Farah Yaid Elmi	Member of Central Committee
LMD	Mr. Ahmed Bourhan	Secretaire General
	Mr. Sayed Abdallah	1er Assistant Secretaire-Generale
	Mr. Houmed-Gaba Hadji Ali	2e Assistant Secretaire-Generale
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	Mr. M.P. Tuba	Directeur de Cabinet au Premier Ministre de L'Angola
	M.K. Miramba	Chef du Department de l'Information du FNLA
	M.D. Pakou Zola	Chef du Departement des Relations Exterieures du FNLA

MPLA	Mr. Pascal Luvualu	Member du Comite Central
	Mr. Joas-Filipe Martins	Member du Department des Relations Exterieures
	Luis Filipe Pizarro	Member du department d'orientation Politique du MPLA
	Carlos Antonio Fernandes	Member du Departement d'Information du MPLA
UNITA	Miguel Nzau Puna	Secretaire General
	Eugenio Antoninho Golo	Responsable de la Jeunesse
MLSTP	Miguel Trovoada	Membre de Bureau Politique et du Secretaire Executif Responsable de Relations Exterieures
	Alberto Chong	Member du Department des Relations Exterieures
MOLINACO	Mr. Ali Mohamed Hassan	Assistant Secretaire-General
SEYCHELLES (SDP)	Hon. David Joubert	Minister of Tourism and Aviation Secretary-General of the Seychelles Democratic Party
SPUP	Hon. M.A. Servina M.L.A.	Assistant Secretary-General
	Mr. O.Y. Berlouis	External Representative
SWAPO(NAMIBIA)	Mr. Lucas Pohamba	Chief Representative in East Africa
	Mr. Hiuanua Shihepo	Chief Representative in North Africa
	Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya	Head of Education and Culture Department
FERLIMO	Mr. Sharfudine Khan	Frelimo Permanent Representative at the United Nations

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

H.E. William M. Eteki	Administrative Secretary-General of OAU
H.E. Peter Onu	Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Lt. Col. Hashim I. Mbita	Executive Secretary
Mr. L. Oyaka	Assistant Executive Secretary (Political and Information)
Mr. A.M. Sidky	Assistant Executive Secretary (Defence)
Mr. M.L. Metteden	Assistant Executive Secretary (Administration and Finance)
Mr. M.K. Simumba	Director, Sub-Regional Office Lusaka
Major A.R. Nasibu	Military Expert

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