



ORGANIZATION OF  
AFRICAN UNITY

Secretariat  
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ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE  
AFRICAINNE

Secretariat  
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Addis Ababa \* ادیس ابابا

CM/653(Part I)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session

Kampala - 18-25 July 1975

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPEECH



CM/0653

1229

MICROFICHE

Mr Chairman  
Your Excellencies  
Distinguished delegates

1. Kampala, this seat with its verdure-carpetted hills has often been the place of our fruitful concertations for the enrichment and the consolidation of the action undertaken twelve years ago to restore Africa's identity, and thus to stir "the attitude of Africans to impressing their own greatness upon this world".
2. May I be allowed, on behalf of the officers and staff members of the General Secretariat, to also express to the people of Uganda and to their distinguished leader His Excellency Field Marshall Alhaji Idi Amin Dada, our deepest gratitude for the warm welcome bestowed upon us, and for the working facilities made available to us.
3. I should also like to address my hearty congratulations to the elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Secretariat through me would like to assure him of its total and permanent availability to assist him in the accomplishment of his noble task. To the outgoing Chairman, I should like to express my gratitude for the appreciation he has kindly made on our collaboration, and to bear testimony to the exemplary and devoted manner with which he has fulfilled his responsibilities.
4. It as well gives me pleasure to extend a most brotherly welcome to this gathering, to the Right Honourable Ministers and the members of their delegations.
5. I can hardly forebear from raising my voice in joy and emotions to most fervently, and with the deepest sympathy extol our brothers the distinguished delegates of Sao Tome and Principe, the Cape Verde and the Comoros that we are receiving for the first time not as observers, but as representatives of sovereign states and

11. We have often been blamed for not more frequently convening the Recruitments Board in order to fill vacancies.

12. But apart from the fact that it would be a waste of time to convene the Board several times for one or two vacant posts or indeed pointless, and at any rate inefficacious to summon the Board when there is only one candidature for a vacancy, it has been noted that even when the right conditions for the meeting of the Board are finally mustered, - as was the case in the month of May - one can propose recruitment to only one or two posts, because of the lack of sufficient candidatures from different linguistic and geographical areas, and necessary qualifications.

13. We are taking it upon ourselves to request Governments to pay more attention to our invitations for candidatures, which we do regularly make; and to be as kind as to agree to put at the disposal of the Secretariat cadres that are qualified confirmed and sufficiently impregnated with the noble ideals that presided over the birth of our Organisation.

14. Indeed we do understand that young countries as are most of our African countries can need all their cadres. Indeed as well it is human and understandable that the most qualified cadres who wish to serve the OAU should not be inclined to go as far as to make material sacrifices. The problem is nonetheless posed as to the truth that in order to function correctly the Secretariat needs cadres, who can only be made available by the Member States themselves.

15. Regarding structure, our discussion shall be based on following two facts: the closure of the OAU Bureau for Technical Assistance to Guinea Bissau, pursuant to Resolution CM/Res.400 (XXIV); and the proposed restructuration of the Liberation Committee, as submitted to your Council.

22. The question is all the more pertinent today, as we find ourselves in a situation analogous to that obtained at the time of the opening of the Malabo Office. Indeed several African States are today acceding to independence in difficult material conditions. It is a matter of duty for the OAU to concern itself with the maintenance or the consolidation of the independence of these new states. Would the best way to do so consist of opening an Assistance Bureau in each new state? and why, and for what? Is it not better to devise the best way to mobilise and channel through the Secretariat all the different assistance, even token assistance, that the Member States would be ready to bring to their brothers in need?

23. It is at any rate on these considerations that the conclusions in document CM/664 concerning the implementation of resolution CM/Res.357 (XXIII) regarding relations between the General Secretariat and the African Civil Aviation Commission are based.

24. The above-mentioned decision recommends that the AFCAC (CAFAC) should become an OAU body or an OAU Commission.

25. Upon analysis, it has appeared to us to be uncertain as to whether a pure and simple integration into the General Secretariat as an internal <sup>as</sup> or a removed Executive Secretariat would add anything to the efficaciousness of the AFCAC (CAFAC).

26. The underlying purpose of the Council must have been to bring the African institution to take up its African vocation, and that without severing its relations of co-operation with the International Civil Aviation Organisation, whose tight guardianship appears to us to be very untimely, it should be geared and committed to the evolvment and the implementation of programmes in the service exclusively of the needs and the interests of Africa.

27. We have thought that the proposed formula, levelled at linking the General Secretariat and the AFCAC (CAFAC) by virtue of a protocol of agreement which defines the modalities of their intercourse and the co-ordination of their action, and which

34. These powers found the weak link in our chain in the tragic situation of certain land-locked countries. It was thus that the African front was cracked.

35. It is however very encouraging that the African Group in its obstinate quest for a common front that takes into account geo-political and economic particularities once again went down to work here in Kampala on as soon as the 10th of July.

36. The results of the work of the Group are not yet clearly known to us, but we would like to hope that the experts have been able to strike an acceptable compromise on the basis of which the African delegations can stand in array and fight.

37. Finally, regarding cultural policy, we have already started work to implement Resolution CM/Res.371 which requires the General Secretariat to convene an African Conference in Culture before the 1975 regional conference of UNESCO, for the purpose of making an in-depth study of present day cultural problems in Africa, and to draw up an African Cultural Charter, in other words a cultural policy designed to contribute to the fulfilment of the conditions necessary for the full development of the creative activities of the African.

38. UNESCO is sensitive to the philosophy of complementarities for the attainment of common objectives.

39. It has consequently been possible to work out with UNESCO a procedure for the joint preparation of the main documents for the conference "AFRICACULTURE" as it has been called, without as such relinquishing the initiative of submitting specific documents prepared by the OAU, such as the first draft of the "Cultural Charter for Africa" and a basic document on "Cultural Cooperation in Africa."

40. We intend, in September, to convene a meeting of African experts in this field in order to draw up these two important documents to be submitted for adoption to the Conference of African Ministers of Culture. These documents, we hope, shall inspire the activities of UNESCO and all other International Organisations dealing with African Culture.

47. Firstly, towards a most active participation both in international and inter-African forums in which problems of development and international economic co-operation are being dealt with.

48. It is thus that we participated in the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations, in the Sessions of UNCTAD and the ECOSOC, in the Conference held in Dakar on raw materials in the different phases of the Second UNIDO General Conference, in the World Food Conference and of course in the ECA Ministerial Conference. Special reports have been drawn up regarding these meetings.

49. Secondly, towards the effort of Organization, in other words the development of inter-African co-operation for concentration or the mobilization of human resources. This is with the objective of preparing our economic and social structures, not only to be able to satisfy our essential requirements, but as well to be able to cope with the exigencies of modern economy.

50. This is the RAISON D'ETRE of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organisations.

51. This is the purpose of projects such as the Trans-African Highway, of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network, of the project on multimodal transport in Africa, of the Conference of African Ministers, of Transport in West Africa, etc. and other sub-regions, and the establishment of special relations between the General Secretariat and the AFCAC (CAFAC).

52. This is also the objective of the Organisation of the yearly meetings of the Conference of African Labour Ministers and especially of the happy establishment of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity. These two institutions are to work for the guidance, the education and the mobilisation of the human resources necessary for development, and on the international plane to actively work for the radical overhaul of the structures and working methods of the International Labour Organisation - an honourable institution indeed, but an anachronic institution created as it was in a socio-political context that had no place for the regional participation of the developing countries.

purporting to be an integrated or a potentially integrated entity.

59. The other exigency of no lesser importance is the transfer and mastering of science and technology. I should here like to underline that the OAU is well equipped to organise and co-ordinate this indispensable transfer of technology and scientific research. Unfortunately we are for the time being held back by a culpable insufficiency of possibilities for information. We are determined to remedy this shortcoming.

60. The work accomplished each year within the Executive Secretariat for Science and Technology, the studies and recommendations of the Scientific Council for Africa in the fields of science and technology can constitute an absolutely remarkable basis of scientific value for African Science establishments and institutions. May I indicate for the attention of the Council, document CM/675 (XXV) which is the report and recommendations of the African Scientific Council.

61. Once these exigencies are satisfied one can confidently tackle all confrontations and stand to all co-operation especially Afro-Arab co-operation which over and beyond its initial specific and conjunctural form, is now tending to become globalised and institutionalised.

62. I shall not dwell on this Chapter, since a comprehensive document has been prepared in this respect under code CM/662 (XXV). May I incidentally point out that the title of this Chapter is inaccurate, since the report does not deal as well with the oil embargo because of insufficient documentation in this question.

63. It is necessary to note that since the 24th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers, your Committee, the Committee of 12, with the modest contribution of the Secretariat, has worked with the greatest earnest, and the greatest sincerity and has been able to lay down a certain working methodology.

70. Moments of hardship indeed were those tragedies that cast a bleak shadow over the process of the decolonisation of Angola, even promised as she is to freedom in a few months time.

71. The hardship of the strain is not only thrust upon the innocent people whose blood was pitilessly spilt - and it was not the blood of the heroes. The hardship of the test is not only for the valliant freedom fighters who, now impotent or blindfolded are attending the smearing of a noble ideal.

72. The fire of the test is also for Africa which yesterday, independent and capable of harnessing all her forces for the conquest of her freedom, today turns out to be incapable of controlling the nefarious consequences of a relentless fratricidal struggle for power.

73. We must here avow that apart from the several appeals to reason, the OAU as an Organisation has not been able to engineer any concrete action to arrest the bloody confrontation.

74. The efforts I have endeavoured to undertake have been rebuffed with determination and dispise, with interference as a pretext adduced.

75. Strange it is an interference, that of the boatman that has helped you cross the stormy part of the river.

76. I thus wanted to know more. The pretext voiced by the leaders themselves, that I was able to meet separately, is that the OAU cannot be an impartial referee to the embattled brothers. Some said they had not forgotten the ostracisation to which they had been committed by the Liberation Committee which was partial because of its sensitivity to ideological differences. Others said that



82. The Extra-Ordinary Session held in Dar-es-Salaam was one of our finest hours, which allowed us to measure the degree of our commitment to assert our personality and to recover our dignity.
83. The strain of the test was as well the violation of the Lusaka agreement and the blocking of its process by the racist Ian Smith.
84. The strain of the test was as well the shameful vetos over Namibia.
85. There is no alternative other than that clearly spelt out in the Dar-es-Salaam Resolutions and Declarations on Southern Africa, designed to free Namibia, and Zimbabwe, and to eliminate Apartheid and halt the process of Bantustanisation in South Africa.
86. There is ground to shiver over the idea that some puppet States, that vorster can terrorise and manipulate at will, will very soon be parading in the international scene, strutting into the United Nations, and why not, asking for membership in the OAU.
87. Apart from the danger that this entails, of unity forever disrupted and the forces of resistance forever destroyed, these Bantustans said to be independent, will undermine all diplomatic action to date, undertaken to isolate and unveil the culprit Smith Africa.
88. The Bantustans will also be the Horses of Troy, of untold danger for our continent.
89. It is time that International Opinion were alivened to this develish stratagem.



95. This new French colonialism that dares not show its face must be denounced. It is the responsibility of the people of the Comoros to organize their institutions, taking into account, regionalist particularities, if necessary.

96. It remains for us to hope that all the political tendencies that had most fervently mobilised themselves for the immediate independence of the Comoro Islands, will have it at heart to rise above their divergencies and work in unity for the building of a Comoran Nation, strong, united, and prosperous.

97. The question of the so-called Spanish Sahara which appeared to be bound to head towards a denouement following the adoption of Resolution 3292 (XXIX) that requested the International Court of Justice to state its advisory opinion, has become complicated as a result of Spanish violations of the pertinent provisions of the United Nations Resolution.

98. Among other things, in a letter dated the 23rd of May 1975 and addressed to the General Secretariat, the permanent representative of Spain to the United Nations Organization stated in a paragraph - quote - "The Spanish Government wishes that its mandate be terminated without any solution for the continuity of power, since the latter would be handed over to whosoever shall assume the responsibility of administering the territory following its decolonisation".

99. The African States must see to it that Spain should not work to create antagonisms between Member States that are concerned about the future of the so-called Spanish Sahara.

100. But there were as well a moment of relief when the sister states of Mali and Upper Volta accepted recourse to the peaceful settlement of a boarder dispute which had developed into a tragic process of armed conflict.

101. We should like to pay a most defferent tribute to President EYADAMA of Togo for the efforts he deployed, together with the members of the OAU Mediation Commission: President SENGHOR of Senegal, President SEYNI KOUNTCHE of Niger, President BOUMEDIENNE of Algeria and President of SEKOU TOURE of Guinea.



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CM/653 (XXV)  
Add. 1

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY IN EUROPE (PERMANENT  
DELEGATION IN GENEVA) COVERING THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1,  
1974 TO MAY 31, 1975

I N T R O D U C T I O N

On May 31, the Executive Secretariat completed about one year and ten months since it began to operate, with full diplomatic status, as a Unit of the OAU Secretariat in Europe. Most of the teething problems which plagued the Executive Secretariat during the first twelve months of its existence have been surmounted although some problems concerning administration and finance still remain to be resolved.

In its report for the period June, 1973 to May 31, 1974 (Doc. CM/574 (XXIII)), the Executive Secretariat stated the following as its functions as enunciated in the Rabat decision of the Ninth Ordinary Session of the Summit of the African Heads of State and Government on the basis of which the Executive Secretariat was established:

- (i) to undertake OAU activities as directed, within the overall OAU struggle against colonialism and against apartheid and racial discrimination;
- (ii) to maintain contacts and undertake activities with the International Organizations located in Europe and with European countries.

In carrying out these functions the Executive Secretariat has been guided by the resolutions and declarations adopted by the Assembly of the African Heads of State and Government. Furthermore, the Executive Secretariat has continued to work closely with the African Ambassadors in Europe with whose co-operation it has endeavoured to implement conscientiously and efficiently the said resolutions and declarations.



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Add. 1

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## CHAPTER I

### Administration & Finance

With the departure of Ambassador Saleh Bassiouny, the former Executive Secretary, the Executive Secretariat has been run by an Acting Executive Secretary assisted by one officer and two bilingual secretaries.

Given the wide scope of the activities which the Executive Secretariat is expected to undertake in the political, information, economic and social fields, it will be appreciated that the need for additional - technically competent - staff is an urgent one.

#### (a) Material situation of staff

The Executive Secretariat wishes to record its appreciation for the decision taken by the Council of Ministers at its Twenty-Third Ordinary Session held at Mogadiscio (Doc. CM/Res.343 (XXIII)), which decision, among other things, provides that the "Statutory Permanent Staff (of the Executive Secretariat in Geneva) shall contribute 20 per cent of the basic salary for reasonable housing rent and the rest will be borne by the OAU".

Undoubtedly, the above-mentioned decision of the Council of Ministers has helped ease the heavy financial burden suffered by the staff of the Executive Secretariat. Nevertheless, in the light of the phenomenon of world-wide inflation with the consequential erosion of salaries and allowances payable to the staff, the Executive Secretariat is constrained to state that an upward review of salary-scales seems highly desirable.

CHAPTER IIActivities in the political and decolonization field

In conformity with the Rabat decision referred to elsewhere in this report, the Executive Secretariat has activities in the political and decolonization field as its major preoccupations.

Therefore during the period under review, the Executive Secretariat actively participated in all major meetings organized either by or under the auspices of the United Nations or by the various Non-Governmental Organizations in Europe at which the questions of apartheid and decolonization were discussed. At all times the Executive Secretariat used the opportunity of its participation in such meetings to explain OAU's viewpoints.

(a) South Africa

Among the viewpoints the Executive Secretariat has consistently sought to explain is that South Africa is a big threat to international peace. That the military budget of South Africa has been doubled in the last two years. At the figure of 500 million pounds sterling it is now the largest single item in the South African budget.

The Executive Secretariat has maintained that the only plausible explanation for the purpose of such a huge military budget is that the Government of South Africa, notwithstanding Mr. Vorster's recent overtures, is bent on backing up its repressive policies with ever increasing force, aimed primarily at the control of the disenfranchised black African majority that makes up 82 per cent of the population of South Africa.

In the light of these facts, the Executive Secretariat has therefore continued to work for the isolation of the Government of South Africa in line with the decisions of the OAU Member States. The latest action in this direction culminated in the suspension of the Government of South Africa from the membership of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

With the assistance of the Executive Secretariat, the African delegations to the 7th Congress of WMO which was held in Geneva from April 28 - May 23, submitted a draft resolution operative paragraph 3 of which calls upon WMO to "immediately suspend the Government of South Africa from exercising its rights and enjoying privileges as a Member of WMO until it renounces its policy of racial discrimination, and abides by the United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia".

Despite the opposition of most of the delegations from the Western industrialized countries who cast negative votes, the resolution was adopted by the Congress after 66 roll-call votes had been cast in its favour - thanks to the solidarity of the African, Arab and Socialist countries' delegations.

(b) Liberation Movements

The General Assembly of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity have regularly adopted resolutions on moral and material assistance to Liberation Movements, on recognition of these Movements by the international community as the sole authentic representatives of their peoples, and on economic sanctions against the South African and illegal Smith regimes.

During the past twelve months the Executive Secretariat has spared no effort to ensure that the said resolutions of the General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity are implemented by the international community and particularly by the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations

### Material Assistance to Liberation Movements

In regard to material assistance to Liberation Movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, the Executive Secretariat wishes to report that there has been a discernible improvement in the attitudes of many of the Specialized Agencies who, not long ago, often resorted to all kinds of legalistic excuses or so-called constitutional constraints in order to delay the effective implementation of the General Assembly resolutions.

It is reassuring to note that some of the Specialized Agencies have already begun, with the approval of their Governing Bodies, to work out concrete programmes of assistance not only to Liberation Movements - but also to the newly independent African States.

### Recognition of Liberation Movements by the Specialized Agencies

At the time of writing this report, Liberation Movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity have been accorded observer status by practically all the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Having thus been recognized Liberation Movements do now get regularly invited to all important meetings organized by the Specialized Agencies.

### Economic Sanctions

In regard to the economic sanctions promulgated by the United Nations General Assembly against the South African and illegal Smith regimes, the Executive Secretariat wishes to report that it has continued to appeal particularly to the Western industrialized nations to implement without reservations the General Assembly resolutions and in this way to contribute to the freedom struggle in Africa.

At the same time the Executive Secretariat has kept a close watch on sanctions violations, and has accordingly informed the Administrative Secretary-General.

CHAPTER III

Activities in the economic and social field

Concomitantly with activities in the political and decolonization field, the Executive Secretariat has continued to play its role of co-ordinator of the activities of the African delegations to all major meetings of economic and social character.

During the period under review the Executive Secretariat serviced the African Group at the following major meetings, and fully reported to the Administrative Secretary-General in the usual manner:

- (a) ECOSCO: 57th (Summer) Session, Geneva, 3 July - 2 August 1974;
- (b) WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE: Bucharest, Rumania, August, 19 - 30, 1974;
- (c) WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE: Rome, November 5 - 10, 1974;
- (d) UNCTAD:

Trade and Development Board, 14th Session (Part I), Geneva, August 20 - September 14, 1974;

Joint Advisory Group of UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, Geneva, January 21 - 24, 1975;

8th Session of UNCTAD Committee on Commodities, Geneva, February 10 - 21, 1975;

Special Session and 14th Session (Part 2) of the Trade and Development Board, Geneva, April 21 - May 2, 1975.



The question of the prices and terms on which countries exchange raw materials has clearly emerged as the dominant theme of the world economics. UNCTAD's contribution to the search for a solution has centred on its proposal for an "over-all integrated programme for commodities", which has attracted considerable interest from the Group of 77.

The main elements of this integrated programme are, first, an attempt to move urgently from the field of consultation to that of negotiation; second, the setting of wider objectives for international commodity arrangements, in addition to the traditional objectives of stable and remunerative prices; third, the incorporation in commodity arrangements of new principles and techniques, such as the indexation of prices, co-operative action among producers, wider use of buffer stocks and compensatory payments.

It is now generally accepted that in the past ten years since UNCTAD was founded there has not been a break-through of any kind in the problems of commodities of direct export interest to the majority of developing countries. With this "New Approaches" to international commodity problems and policies, it is hoped that the much desired break-through may finally be achieved.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which is due to hold its summer session in Geneva in July, will review the UNCTAD proposal. It will do so again in December, so that hopefully the UNCTAD Conference (Fourth Session) which is scheduled to take place for the first time on the African soil (in Nairobi, Kenya), during May 1976, can launch the negotiations.

- (e) UNIDO: Second General Conference, Lima, Peru, March 12 - 26, 1975;

By its resolution 363 of the Twenty-third session the Council of Ministers "invites the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of the ECA to service

the African Group during all preparatory meetings as well as during the Second General Conference of UNIDO".

Consequent upon this resolution of the Council of Ministers, the Administrative Secretary-General directed the Executive Secretariat to represent the OAU at all the scheduled meetings preparatory to the Second General Conference of UNIDO. The meetings were held in Vienna, Austria during December 1974 and January 1975 and at Algiers during February 1975. The Executive Secretariat fully participated in all these preparatory meetings, and serviced the African Group. Furthermore, an officer from the Executive Secretariat was part of a two-man OAU delegation to the Second General Conference of UNIDO which was held in Lima from March 12 - 26, at the ind invitation of the Government of Peru.

The major achievement of the Group of 77 at Lima was undoubtedly the adoption, by a substantial majority, of the Lima Declaration and plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation in which is recommended, among other things, that by the year 2000 the share of developing countries of world industrial production should be 25 per cent.

Given their present share of only 7 per cent, this means that in order to close the gap, developing countries would have to ensure that during the next two decades their economies grow faster than those of the developed countries. With this end in mind, the Lima Declaration sets out "the main principles of industrialization" and defines "means by which the international community as a whole might take broad action" to establish a new international economic order. It envisages a process of "continuous consultations" in redepoying world industry and bringing about a new international division of labour. And it recommends that UNIDO be made a United Nations Specialized Agency with a new "industrial development fund" and undertake the central co-ordinating role in this.

The other recommendations in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action range from a call for the full implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to the integration of women in the process of development and the preservation of the environment.

Since a detailed report on the conference will be submitted to the Council by the ECOSOC Department of the OAU Secretariat, the Executive Secretariat has found it appropriate, in the context of this report, to give only a brief summary.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### African Candidatures

The OAU Member States unanimously endorsed Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'BOW of Senegal and Dr. Abdelrahmane KHANE of Algeria as the sole African candidatures for the posts of Director General of UNESCO and Executive Director of UNIDO respectively.

As part of a united action by the African Group, the Executive Secretariat circulated texts of the relevant OAU resolutions to all European Governments, through their Permanent Representatives in Geneva, and solicited their support.

While the successful elections of the two candidates is a cause of legitimate pride to the Member States of the OAU, the election of Mr. M'BOW is also a matter of symbolic and historical importance. Because his election to the top post of Director General of UNESCO has marked the first time in history that an African has been elected as head of a United Nations Specialized Agency.

In addition to UNESCO and UNIDO, Africans now head the following organizations:

International Telecommunications Union (ITU) -  
Mr. Mohamed Mili from Tunisia;

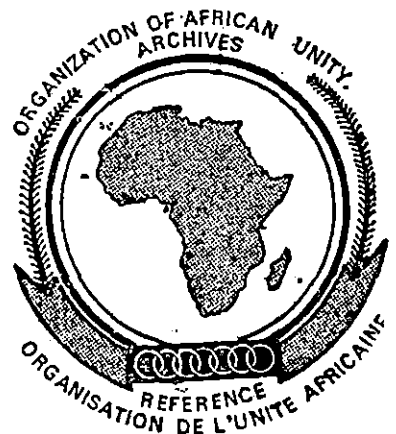
Universal Postal Union (UPU) - Mr. Mohammed Sobhi  
from Egypt.

African has also shown interest in the post of Director General of FAO which is due to fall vacant. Nigeria and Ghana are fielding one candidate each.

The Executive Secretariat has had the opportunity of exchanging views on this subject with the African Group within FAO. The majority feeling is that if the OAU Member States are sincerely interested in the post of Director General of FAO, it is urgently necessary that they choose one strong candidate behind whom they should throw the full weight of their diplomatic support.

### C O N C L U S I O N

In spite of almost chronic financial difficulties which have continued to greatly hamper its normal operation, the Executive Secretariat has during the period under review endeavoured to discharge conscientiously and efficiently the duties assigned to it.



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1975-07

# Administrative Secretary-Generals Speech

Organization of African Unity

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