

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
THIRTIETH ORDINARY SESSION



28 MAY 1978
ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY

Secretariat
P. O. Box 3243

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ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAIN

Secretariat
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Addis Ababa * * اديس ابابا

REPORT OF THE 30TH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU
CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF
AFRICA TO THE 30TH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF
AFRICA TO THE 30TH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE
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1. The Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa held its 30th Ordinary Session in Tripoli, People's Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 13 to 18 February, 1978.

PRESENT: (All the Member States of the Committee)

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Algeria | 12. Mauritania |
| 2. Angola | 13. Morocco |
| 3. Cameroon | 14. Mozambique |
| 4. Congo | 15. Nigeria |
| 5. Egypt | 16. Senegal |
| 6. Ethiopia | 17. Somalia |
| 7. Ghana | 18. Tanzania |
| 8. Guinea | 19. Uganda |
| 9. Guinea-Bissau | 20. Zaire |
| 10. Liberia | 21. Zambia |
| 11. Libya | |

OBSERVERS:

(a) Member States of the OAU:

Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoro, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome e Principe, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tunisia.

(b) Liberation Movements:

Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe), ANC (SA), PAC of Azania (SA) and SWAPO (Namibia)

GUESTS: H.E. Mr. L. Harriman, Chairman of UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

Mrs. Famatta Osode - Representative of the President of the UN Council for Namibia.

IN ATTENDANCE:

(a) General Secretariat:

H.E. Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua - Administrative
Secretary-General

H.E. Dr. Peter Omu - Assistant Administrative
Secretary-General in charge of Political Affairs

Commander Dawit G. Egziabher - Chief of
Decolonisation.

(b) Executive Secretariat:

Col. Hashim I. Mbita - Executive Secretary

Ambassador L. Oyaka - Assistant Executive Secretary
in charge of Policy and Information

Mr. M.L. Mettedon - Assistant Executive Secretary
in charge of Administration and
Finance

Mr. M.K. Simumba - Director, OAU Sub-Office, Lusaka.

(c) Executive Secretariat (New York):

Mr. Mustapha Sam - Assistant Executive Secretary.

INAUGURAL SESSION:

2. The Opening ceremony took place at the People's Hall on the 13th February, 1978. The Chairman of the 29th Session, H.E. Comrade Paulo Jorge, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Angola, called the House to order at 17.30 hours.

PRESIDENT'S OPENING ADDRESS:

3. Below is the Address of the Leader of the Libyan 1st of September Revolution which the Committee decided to adopt as a working document:

"Let me start with the agreeable task of welcoming you in our soil where, for the second time, you will be holding a meeting which is for us an honour and a testimony of the great support of our country to the cause of Liberation struggle specially in Africa.

"It is all the more agreeable to witness your meeting for the second time in Jamahiriya and to note that, between your first meeting held in Benghazi in 1972 and this present meeting convened six years later, several changes have occurred in the African Continent. After long and arduous struggles many peoples have, between 1972 and 1978, acquired their independence. This constitutes a proof that the efforts exerted by your Committee have been positive and fruitful. It is also a proof that the struggle led by Africa is an effective struggle which is gathering more and more momentum. This struggle will undeniably achieve its objectives, that is, the total liberation of Africa from all sorts of colonialist domination.

"Since the 1972 meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in Benghazi, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome e Principe and Comoro Islands have achieved their independence.

"The Countries I have just mentioned have attained their independence after the 1972 meeting. This fact cannot but inspire us with still more confidence in our fight and in the efforts we are co-ordinating to achieve the liberation of the African Continent. We have to concede that the African Continent has not yet achieved full liberty and that several peoples are still grovelling under foreign domination such as the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and the Reunion Island.

"However, the successes achieved by Africa, the liberation of several peoples of our continent stand to confirm that we are heading towards a final victory over colonialism. The African peoples who are still chafing under the yoke of colonialism will undoubtedly achieve their independence thereby complementing our liberty.

"Dear Brothers,

"At the time we are meeting to exert our coordinated efforts for the liberation of parts of Africa still under colonization, fresh attempts are being made by colonialism to resurge in Africa by new means.

"We have to take note of this new attempt and include it in the agenda. It so happens now that the colonialism that we have kicked out through the door is trying to come back by the window. If this attempt ever unfortunately proves successful, it will defeat all the efforts we have deployed for the liberation of Africa.

"The attempt at linking Africa to Europe by a pact is a colonialist manoeuvre which we reject and which we as Africans must reject. Africa belongs to Africans and will enter into agreement with herself. All attempts at protecting certain European interests in African territory, whether with relation to natural resources, commercial links or civilian nationals, are colonialist manoeuvres which must be opposed by Africans. Likewise, the move made by some foreign countries to present themselves as guardians of our continent and arrogate the right to solve the problems of Africa, is a colonialist attempt that should be foiled.

"In fact, we reject, most categorically this so-called guardianship. To accept it would amount to sully the honour of Africa and selling out the blood of her martyrs. Africa has undergone a too long and dramatic fight for her liberty and her dignity, to accept the tutelage of foreign States. This colonialist attempt is clearly indicative of the swindling and racist nature of the ideas that the colonialists entertain vis-a-vis Africa. In posing as guardians of Africa, the colonialists want to imply that Africans are incapable of solving their problems themselves and consequently stand in need of foreign tutelage.

"In the same light do we consider the Group of Five Western States which are dealing with the problem of Namibia as if they were exercising a sort of tutelage over Africa, a tutelage which we should firmly oppose. The only solution to the Namibian problem resides in helping the Namibian people in their struggle towards victory that is, independence. Likewise, the examination currently conducted by a group of five European states of the problem related to the Horn of Africa constitutes a flagrant intervention in the affairs of the African Continent. We reject this intervention because the problem of the Horn of Africa is essentially an African problem that we can solve by our own means and within the framework of our African organization, the OAU. Any attempt at taking the problem outside its African context is an attempt at internationalizing it thereby throwing the doors of Africa open to all sorts of foreign intervention.

"Indeed, there are conflicts in Africa to which we, Members of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa are not indifferent. In fact these conflicts are of prime interest for the parties concerned, for the Organization of African Unity and for all Africans in general. The conflict that is raging in the Horn of Africa is bloody. But, whatever the magnitude of the conflict, the solution rests with Africa only. This conflict can be solved at the level of the fighting parties themselves, or at multilateral or OAU levels. The same is true for the other African conflict in the Western Sahara region and the one that is taking place in the neighbouring sister country - Chad.

"As far as Chad is concerned, it is useful to recall that the problem which faces this country is strictly internal and concerns the people of Chad only. We were surprised that recently some parties had tried to capitalize upon the Chadian issue in an attempt to bring Africa once more under the yoke of colonialism and protect colonialist interests which have no bearing whatsoever upon the interests of the Chadians in particular and Africans in general.

"The internal conflicts of Africa cannot but be solved by Africans themselves who besides are the only people entitled to do so. We strongly reject all foreign interventions in the affairs of the African Continent and in its conflicts.

"Only the presence of colonialist forces in some regions of Africa can make us look upon foreign States as belligerents in an African problem. In such a situation, we must oppose this colonialist racist presence by fighting it with the force of arms until final Victory. This applies to Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and Reunion Island.

"We have never asked the colonialists to lavish their advice upon us or to manufacture solutions to our problems. We scarcely need them. Our only request is that they (the colonialists) evacuate Africa. As for the rest, as for the problems of Africa, the African belligerents who called themselves responsible for the solution of their problems must find solution to them if they want to bring about stability in Africa and eliminate all dangers of conflict and civil war as well as regional and border problems. It behoves Africans to find the solutions to their problems themselves and that too, in a spirit of wisdom and brotherly love. For, we have to spare our strength for the destruction of the last enclaves of colonialism in Africa and for the speedy construction of an Africa economically independent and socially emancipated."

"In fact, in addition to Foreign States banking upon exploiting the intestine conflicts of Africa to insinuate their way by the window, we have to reckon with African States which, under the pretext of helping to solve an African problem, proceed by pouring fuel into the fire. This, coming from our brothers, is disgraceful and scandalous and, we must stop them.

"When an African State decides to give military support to another African State in an internal problem, we are in our right to declare that the former is aiming at setting fire to the whole of Africa. War is a conflagration and we should be prompt in circumscribing and extinguishing it.

"It has been reported that somebody has declared his intention of sending arms and ammunition to Chad. Is this the way to solve the problem of Chad? Is this the way a responsible African should speak? Such declaration is irresponsible. It denotes great stupidity and exposes its author as a colonialist agent, hired to blow up the whole continent.

"Furthermore, some African countries have taken it upon themselves to send arms and ammunition to belligerent countries in the Horn of Africa. In our opinion, this is a subversive manoeuvre aimed at fanning the fires of war with a view to preparing the ground for the intervention of great powers in that region known for its strategic importance.

"Let him, who strives to understand and study the problem pertaining to the Horn of Africa, go about it in a cautious and responsible manner. He has to put the supreme interests of Africa above all other considerations that his peace moves may not serve as a pretext for an intervention of a big power in Africa."

"We call upon the concerned parties to solve the problem of the Horn of Africa by way of dialogue, by peaceful means for, the Horn is in need of peace more than any other region in Africa."

"There can be no peace between us and the racists in Palestine, South Africa, Zimbabwe or Namibia. Furthermore, our conflict with

the racists in Palestine, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia or Reunion Island cannot be considered a peace problem, for we are dealing with enemies who are occupying our lands and should be evicted therefrom.

"This is not the case with the problem of Chad or the one facing the Horn of Africa which are problems pertaining to peace.

"In this connection, we have to exert all possible efforts to solve the problem of the Horn of Africa to establish national reconciliation in Chad and to find a solution of the problem of the Saharan people.

"We have high hopes for the OAU Conference to be held specially for tackling the Saharan problem. We strongly believe that the Saharan people could exercise their right to self determination and that the fire that had been kindled in the Sahara could die out, that colonialism might have no more pretext for interfering in African affairs.

"We are also banking upon the wisdom and the Africans' sense of responsibility that the conflict at the Horn of Africa may be conclusively and properly solved.

"As regards Chad, you are quite aware that my country by virtue of our good neighbourly and fraternal relations, has spared no efforts towards bringing a national reconciliation between the Government of D'djamena and the Chad National Liberation Front. Being an undeveloped country, Chad needs assistance to build its economy, not war or military aid but economic assistance and peace. Our neighbour has suffered from drought and the scourge of colonialism and it is probably because of those two factors that the Chadian people opted for revolution as a means to improve their social conditions.

"I must categorically deny, right here and in front of you all, the allegations as well as their authors accusing the Jamahiriya of entertaining I know not what designs upon Chad. I accuse the authors of these false utterances of stupidity and of being agents of colonialism in so far as they are only trying to sow the seeds of discord and inject the **poison** of subversion in Africa. Are we not playing the game of colonialism by intervening in countries torn by civil wars or internal revolutions by sending arms to intensify the war? I would not dismay myself by citing the names of these sad specimens of humanity.

"As regards Sudan, our brother and neighbour, we can say that a national reconciliation between the Government and the Sudanese National Front is about to be concluded thanks to our efforts. Had we not initiated there, conciliatory moves, the Sudanese problem would have been aggravated into a pretext for foreign intervention in Sudan as well as in Africa.

"It has now become possible for our country, for Sudan and Niger, all of us neighbours of Chad to pool of efforts to help the Chadians to make peace, to throw away their arms and pick up shovels and picks to build up Chad.

"This is a detailed but rapid review of the main problems of the moment. I have still one remark to make concerning your agenda. It is regrettable that a number of African countries have not yet paid their contribution to the budget of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. This delay can in a way be justified and is very harmful to the cause of African liberation. African fighters depend solely on our help because we are their brothers as well as independent.

"In this regard, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is prepared to make up the deficit brought about by African countries who have failed to pay their contributions until they are able to fulfil their financial obligations.

I am referring specially to those poor countries which are nonetheless not forced to pay in their contributions. In this same connection, we would like to hail those non African countries which have contributed to the African Liberation Movements' budget. We extend our gratitude to Liberia for its collection in favour of these movements. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has made supplementary contributions to the budget of Liberation Movements.

"I seize this opportunity to tell our brothers who are in the front fighting the racist regimes of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia that they are the only ones entitled to ask for military aid, publicly as well as officially, from all African States to enable them face the aggression of the racist regimes.

"The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is prepared to fight openly by the side of Angola and Mozambique which although being independent are subjected now and then to aggressions from the South African racist regime. This holds true for all countries attacked by racists.

"As for our brothers of Reunion Island, we appeal to them to react and unite themselves after the example of other liberation movements to liberate Africa from colonialism. We have nothing to reproach our brothers of Reunion Island, victims of a political and social situation imposed by colonialism. But we call upon them to throw off the yoke and form a liberation movement to combat colonialism for which we pledge our assistance.

"Brothers, I salute you once more. You are here at home and your presence constitutes a great honour for us. Africa belongs to Africans and would enter into no agreement with anyone except herself."

REPLY SPEECHES

4. After the opening speech of the Head of State H.E. Colonel Gaddafi, reply speeches were pronounced.
5. Speaking in the name of the Arab Speaking group, H.E.A. Baddou, Head of the Moroccan delegation expressed his gratitude to the Jamahiriya and high-lighted its same sacrifice for the liberty and independence of Africa. He affirmed that it is the duty of the Governments and Peoples of Africa to commit themselves to the struggle for the liberation of those regions grovelling under colonial yoke until final victory is **achieved**.
6. Speaking in the name of the French Speaking Group, Mr. Kimbembe Hippolyte, Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Congo, expressed his thanks to the leader of the 1st of September Revolution as well as to the people of the Jamahiriya for the warm brotherly welcome extended to the delegations and for their commitment to the cause of the total liberation of Africa. He laid emphasis on the vital importance of the actual phase of the liberation struggle, reaffirmed the inevitability of victory and praised the determination and courage of combatants fighting in Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and Western Sahara.
7. Addressing himself to the Committee in the name of the English Speaking Group, H.E. Mr. G.B. Silwizya, hailed moving and inspiring nature of the opening speech delivered by the Leader of the 1st of September Revolution as well as the support and the great and sincere interest that the people and the Government of the Revolutionary Jamahiriya attach to the Liberation of Africa. After having recalled the victories won by the valiant freedom fighters in other countries now independent. We dwelt on the irreversible nature of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. He sounded a warning to the supporters of racial domination in Southern Africa to renounce the desperate manoeuvres they are employing and specially to Ian Smith to informing him that all solutions not reflective of the aspirations and wishes of the Patriotic Front are bound to fail. He solemnly called up the United Kingdom to assure her responsibilities to avoid a greater blood bath which would be in any way detrimental to whit settlers. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the proceedings would be crowned with success.

8. Lastly, Comrade Robert Mugabe, Co-leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, declared in the name of all liberation movements, his gratifitude ~~to and~~ his respect for the Jamahiriya and the leader of the 1st of September Revolution for their effective support to the Liberation stuggles in Africa and for their spirit of sacrifice. He finally accentuated the historic character of the speech of the Head of State and expressed the work that it would serve as a source of inspiration.

Address of the Administrative-Secretary-General:

9. In his reply speech and vote of thanks, H.E. Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua, Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, reviewed the latest development relating to African liberation struggle. The following is a brief summary of the Secretary-General's address:

10. For the second time the Liberation Committee of Africa is holding its meeting in the land of the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya, that is, the land of intransigent and militant loyalty to the principles and objectives of the total liberation of the Continent. We must summon all our faith and all our determination to control the internal and external dangers of explosions of the time-bombs placed by colonialism and foreign domination. Our struggle to liberate Africa has shown that in default of tackling liberation problems from the vantage point, one can only arrive at sluggish solutions that divide Africa and place her rights in the hands of the enemy. For the OAU, ~~the~~ objective is clear, the issue is immediate and unconditional establishment of majority rule. History shall record the failure of the Geneva Conference of 1976.

11. Our duty in the face of the colonialist manoeuvre of Smith is to reaffirm our support through the Patriotic Front which is the hope of those who stand against the betrayal of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe. As for Namibia, the OAU has always maintained that if South Africa is sincere about real independence, then she must accept to negotiate directly with SWAPO. Free elections must be organized under the supervision of the U.N. South Africa must free all political prisoners and detainees of Namibia and withdraw all her occupation forces from the territory.

12. The crimes of apartheid in South Africa are too well known to be dwelt upon. Instead of heeding the beckoning of history, the apartheid South Africa goes berserk and assassinates people, carried out circus elections, seeks to create a host of parliaments and foolishly goes out on with bantustanisations.

(Full text of the Speech of the Secretary-General is at Annex II).

Address of the Out-going Chairman:

13. In his capacity as Out-going Chairman, the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Angola, made a moving address. Below is the full text of the Speech of the Out-going Chairman, H.E. Mr. Paulo Jorge:

"Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary General of the OAU,
Mr. Executive Secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee
for the Liberation of Africa,
Distinguished Delegates,
Distinguished Representatives of Liberation Movements,
Dear Brothers and Comrades,

"The thirtieth Ordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa is holding its session in the beautiful capital of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

There is no one here who is unaware of the very high attachment or devotion of the people and leaders of this country to the cause of liberation of peoples subjected to imperialist domination in all its varied forms. It is therefore proper that we should feel joy and take pride in finding ourselves in this African revolutionary soil to consecrate the efforts exerted by all of us, for the total liberation of our continent.

Allow us, Mr. Chairman, to express our gratitude to the people and leaders of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for all the facilities extended to us to enable us hold this meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and for the warm brotherly reception accorded to the Angolan delegation since its arrival in Tripoli.

"Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates

Having assumed till to-day, although by tradition the honourable responsibility of Current Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa since the 29th Ordinary Session held in Luanda, it would probably be incumbent upon us to present a report. However, we have not deemed it necessary to do so since we shall soon be presented with detailed reports from the Executive Secretary of our Committee.

We believe that all of us here present are convinced that all the peoples have the inalienable right to determine their own destiny and we are aware of the fact that liberty, dignity and social justice are essential for the realization of the legitimate aspirations of African peoples especially of their most exploited sections.

Indeed, as it is stipulated in the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity, it is imperative that we harmonize and co-ordinate our liberating commitments to bring about the elimination of all forms of oppression and exploitation of our continent and to increase material and financial assistance to genuine national liberation movements to enable them to accelerate the advent of independence.

During these last years, some African peoples who were resolutely committed to the armed struggle have achieved independence. While it is true that these peoples have managed to win brilliant victories thanks to their determination, courage and willingness to accept sacrifices, it is equally an undeniable fact that international solidarity played a key role.

Against this background of solidarity and in the context of the African continent it is undeniable that the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and especially its Executive Secretariat has played and continues to play a significant role in alerting African public as well as international opinion, in securing and distributing varied aid to Liberation Movements and in obtaining logistics and training facilities for the combatants.

It is clear that the accomplishment of such challenging responsibilities never be considered an easy task. Our Committee has had to surmount innumerable obstacles of different types in order to cater to the needs and respond to the exigencies of several liberation movements. However, the mere fact that there is a significant reduction in the number of liberation movements operating in Africa makes it possible for us to say that the balance sheet of the activities of the Committee is positive.

Despite all the efforts already consecrated and the funds presently available, it is to be admitted that the African national liberation movements continue to face grave difficulties such as :- lack of transit facilities for material and personnel in border countries; lack of adequate means of transport for a gradual and continuous supply of all types of equipment towards combat zones; lack of estimated financial assistance to enable the liberation movements to meet the enormous expenses of movement of troops, food supplies, training camps, clothes etc; lack of more sophisticated weapons and a very large supply of ammunition for the respective weapons; lack of diplomatic support from some African countries etc.

A brief survey of the prevailing situation in Southern Africa will enable us to establish the **deterioration** of the situation on the one hand brought about by **manoeuvres and direct interventions of imperialist forces** and on the other hand a positive development in the struggle led by the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa under the leadership of their respective vanguards namely the SWAPO, the PATRIOTIC FRONT and the ANC.

It is possible for us, in the light of the recent victories won by these peoples and their representatives to contemplate their future with confidence in so far as they are able to defend with resolution and wisdom either on the battle field or at the negotiating table, the achievements of their revolutionary process and achieve their goals.

While taking the total and not merely the regional liberation of our continent as our major objective we cannot ignore the just armed struggle which the Saharan people under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the POLISARIO FRONT, are conducting against the occupation and the annexation of their territory for their right to self-determination and independence, nor can we ignore the present gravity of the situation brought about by the inadmissible French military intervention in Western Sahara and the dangerous implications it represents for Africa. If, on the one hand, the Saharan people are entitled to our militant solidarity; the French intervention, on the other hand, needs to be firmly condemned. As we venture to hope that the next extra-ordinary summit on the Western Sahara will be placed under the sign of the liberation of the Saharan people.

Similar sentiments of concrete solidarity should be seriously considered in connection with the struggle which the people of the Canary Islands are conducting under the leadership of the MPALAC.

In so far as "Liberation" to which we should all be committed, "is a factor of Revolution," let us cite an elucidating extract from the masterly Speech given by H.E. Dr. Agostino Neto, Chairman of the MPLA - Labour Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of his HONORIS CAUSA Doctorate Ceremony at the University of Lagos.

"In our Africa, man is still a victim of innumerable vicissitudes. One part of the continent is dominated by colonialists, imperialists or by racial minorities. That is a truth which is being proved from day to day for those who follow the realities of life South of the Mediterranean. And this reality hides the real fundamental bases of exploitation.

Thus, in placing the problem of Africa under the sign of liberation, we ought to probe it to its deepest depths and include liberation in the chapter of Revolution.

To liberate, is to transform by violence the social order established by minorities. To liberate is to free one section of humanity from the domination of a certain determined social class. To liberate, is to save those who are exploited from being exploited. And for these very reasons, to liberate a society is to make a revolution.

If one accepts this manner of thinking, one must concede that liberation from colonialism, for example is not total liberation.

To revert to the example of African countries, we note that the struggle against colonialism has not solved certain basic problems such as those pertaining to the economy of each country scientific, technical and cultural development - nor has it even brought an immediate solution to the crucial problem of defence of sovereignty or territorial integrity.

We should, evidently discover the causes behind this dramatic situation which has led certain African countries towards neo-colonialism or complete domination by imperialism. And when, considering the totality of African problems, we think of liberating the last colonial bastions, or racist minorities, we Africans should think of true liberation complemented by a social revolution and not merely to try to save appearance in order to avoid unhappy consequences."

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,

We can now avail ourselves of the occasion to express our most sincere wishes that the deliberations of this 30th Ordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa be crowned with success and that, the new Chairman will, during his term of Office, witness other African countries attaining their independence.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES,
VICTORY IS CERTAIN

TRIFOLI, 13 February 1978

ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

14. On resumption of the Session, the Committee proceeded to elect the Bureau for the 30th Ordinary Session. On the proposal of the Tanzanian Delegation, which was supported by Senegal, the new Bureau was elected and constituted as follows:

Chairman:	- H.E. Dr. Ali Abdussalam Tredki, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
1st Vice-Chairman:	- Liberia
2nd Vice-Chairman:	- Mozambique
Rapporteur:	- Cameroon.

ORGANISATION OF WORK

15. On the proposal of the new Chairman, the Committee agreed on the following hours of work:

Mornings:	- 10.00 - 13.00 hrs.
Afternoons:	- 16.00 - 19.00 hrs.

DRAFTING COMMITTEE

Libya	Zambia
Cameroon	Zaire
Ethiopia	Senegal
Guinea	Uganda.

16. The Chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid in his Address to the Liberation Committee, delivered a message of solidarity from the UN Anti-apartheid Committee as well as from and on behalf of the UN Committee of 24 on Decolonisation and the UN Council for Namibia.

CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS SESSION:

17. The Minutes of the 29th Ordinary Session were received and confirmed as presented by the Executive Secretariat.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: (LC.30/DOC.2)

18. In his introductory remarks, the Executive Secretary made a summary of the contents of his Report which covered the period between June 1977 and February 1978, highlighting on the latest major developments in Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Canary Islands and La Reunion.

19. In accordance with the usual practice, the report of the Executive Secretary covered matters pertaining to Policy and Information, Defence as well as Finance and Administration. After reviewing the general situation, the Executive Secretary put forward specific recommendations for the consideration of the Committee.

20. The Committee then took note of the Executive Secretary's Report on the understanding that the problems raised therein would be discussed under the respective territories during the consideration of the reports of the Standing Committees on Policy and Information and Defence. But before the Chairman invited the Chairmen of the two Standing Committees to introduce their respective reports, the Leader of the Delegation of Egypt, H.E. Ambassador Hatata, took the floor to announce his country's donation to the Special Fund and presented a Cheque for US.\$1 million, being the sum pledged at the First Afro-Arab Summit in Cairo by President Sadat on behalf of the Government and People of Egypt in aid of the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. On behalf of the Committee the Chairman expressed gratitude to the Government of Egypt.

INTRODUCTION OF REPORTS:

21. In his introduction, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Policy and Information, Mr. Jerome Mondouga of the Cameroun Delegation, highlighted on matters pertaining to information, political developments and general policy.

22. The Chairman of the Standing Committee on Defence, Mr. Temmam Abdelkadir of the Ethiopian Delegation, highlighted, meanwhile, on matters relating to defence and activities in the combat zones.

GENERAL DELIBERATIONS:

23. After taking note of the Executive Secretary's Report, and the introduction of the Reports of the two Standing Committees, it was agreed that representatives of National Liberation Movements be invited to contribute or make observations if they so wished. Representatives of all National Liberation Movements then intervened in the following order:

P.A.C. of Azania (SA):

24. Reviewing the developments inside South Africa, the Leader of the PAC Delegation, Mr. David Sibeko, observed that many PAC members are on trial by the apartheid regime for political activities and that many members of his Organisation have been in prison on Robben Island for over 10 years. Among those tried, there are former political detainees who have been arrested again and charged with pursuing PAC activities on Robben Island, the best guarded prison since 1963. PAC also gave attention to the fact that mass mobilisation has increased as demonstrated by the banning on January 26th of five pamphlets distributed by clandestine activists. The efficiency of PAC

clandestine network was also demonstrated when one detainee evaded from the well-guarded Pietermaritzburg Prison and succeeded to escape important Police hunt to reach Lesotho where he sought asylum. He further recalled the attention of the Committee to the danger of dismembering the country and its population by the policy and practice of bantustanisation as exemplified by the sham independence of the Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

PATRIOTIC FRONT

25. The Co-leader of the Patriotic Front, Comrade Robert Mugabe, spoke on behalf of the Front. He assured the Committee that the Patriotic Front was ready to continue the struggle in two ways: combat as well as negotiation.

26. With regard to the current situation in Zimbabwe, Comrade Mugabe noted that the enemy had been stretched to the full as a result of the Front's expansion of the operational zone. This development, he said, had made it possible for the cadres of the Patriotic Front to hit the enemy even where he is strongest.

27. Regarding the Malta talks, Comrade Mugabe observed that the confrontation with the British had been frank and serious. He pointed out that on the question of the Governing Council the Patriotic Front was in accord with the British proposal, except that the sharing of power between the Council and the Patriotic Front still had to be defined. Other points which were still to be defined were:

- (a) The Security arrangements during the transitional period to independence;
- (b) the power to be shared between the British Resident Commissioner; the UN Representative and the Patriotic Front;
- (c) the process of handing-over full power to the Patriotic Front, the sole representative of the fighting and toiling people of Zimbabwe.

28. On the question of election, Comrade Mugabe reiterated that the Patriotic Front was not opposed to any democratic and fairly supervised election. He emphasized, however, that such election should be in the interest of the entire population of Zimbabwe and not just a few handful of self-seekers.

29. Comrade Mugabe conclude his remarks by appealing for more material and financial support to advance the liberation struggle a step further seeing that 1978 was a crucial year. He also pledged solidarity with the people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO and the people of the Canary Islands and La Reunion who were still struggling for their independence.

ANC (South Africa)

30. The Representative of the ANC (South Africa) Mr. Makatini opened his remarks by expressing appreciation for messages of condolence for the death of the late ANC Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Duma NOKWE. He then informed the Committee that during the period under review the ANC had further intensified its armed activities, including the field of propaganda campaign. This, he added, was being done by the heroic cadres of the ANC despite the ever increasing tortures and killings in prison cells and torture chambers.

31. The ANC Representative noted further that the increasing activities of Liberation Movements had resulted into further deterioration of the economic situation in the apartheid regime.

32. On the question of unity between the ANC and PAC, the ANC Representative reiterated the position of his Organization, adding that the matter had become a perennial issue. This being the case, his Organisation wanted to be more forthright to say that the matter needed to be settled once and for all. This is because, experience has shown that if unity is indeed achieved, the struggle will greatly benefit from it; but if the quest for unity ultimately fails, any irreparable damage so caused, would place insurmountable obstacles in the pursuit of the struggle.

SWAPO

33. The spokesman of SWAPO, Mr Peter Mueshihange, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Organisation, gave a brief but precise analysis of the situation prevailing in Namibia. He told the Committee that SWAPO had further intensified mass political mobilisation as well as armed resistance. He regretted, however, that within the last 10 months world attention had been focussed on the "efforts" of the five Western countries - USA, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany - adding that since they were begun in April 1977 those "efforts" have not achieved any positive results.

34. The SWAPO Foreign Secretary then warned against the bluff of the apartheid Vorster regime which did not at all believe any fair negotiation with SWAPO on the basis of equality. Regarding elections, Comrade Mueshihange gave assurance that SWAPO would go in for elections but only on the condition that South African troops

are removed from Namibia before hand and elections supervised by the UN. The SWAPO Representative condemned the attempt of the racist South Africa to dismember Namibia by occupying Walvis Bay which was now being occupied by the apartheid regime's combat troops.

35. He appealed to the OAU to re-affirm its support for genuine independence which could only be achieved through armed struggle. To this end the OAU should redouble its political, material, moral and financial support to enable SWAPO to carry the struggle to its right conclusion.

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UN SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

36. In his brief remarks, the Chairman of the UN Special Committee against apartheid, Ambassador Harriman, noted that the whole problem of Southern Africa rests with the apartheid Vorster's regime. He added that all the talks and campaign from western quarters about Human Rights in other countries outside the western hemisphere had no bearing to or comparison with the violation of Human Rights by the apartheid regime and other western countries.

37. On mandatory sanctions and trade embargo against the racist South Africa, Ambassador Harriman observed that some African States were breaking the UN sanctions. He wondered how Africa will expect other countries to observe and adhere to these embargoes when some members of the OAU were carrying out trade with the illegal Smith regime and the apartheid Vorster regime.

38. He appealed to all OAU Member States to implement the UN Resolution 418 and other UN decisions against apartheid. The Chairman of the Special Committee against apartheid then invited every OAU

Member State to observe the 31st of March, 1978 as occasion for the celebration of the year 1978 as an international year of action against apartheid, appealing to them to mark the day by issuing relevant statements and sending messages of support. To this end, all the population including youths, should be involved.

39. After the statement of Ambassador Harriman, it was generally felt that Africa had no right to expect non-African countries to adhere to sanctions when some Member States of the O.U itself were continuously breaking the sanctions.

MPAIIAC (Canary Islands)

40. At the invitation of the Chairman, the Leader of the Movement for the Liberation of the Canary Islands (MPAIIAC), Dr Antonio Cubillo, addressed the Committee on behalf of his Movement. It will be recalled that the 29th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers directed that a Fact-Finding Mission be sent to the Canary Islands to study the political situation there, with a view to drawing up recommendation concerning recognition of MPAIIAC as a National Liberation Movement.

41. In his intervention, Dr Cubillo reminded the Committee that in its 13th Session held in Algiers, Algeria, in 1968, the Committee pronounced itself clearly that the Canary Islands were an integral part of the African Continent. At the same Session a Committee consisting of Algeria, Guinea, and Senegal was appointed to study the problem of the independence of the Canary Islands. Dr Cubillo regretted that despite the urgency of the matter, the Committee met for the first time in March, 1977 in Dar es Salaam, that is, 9 years after its creation.

42. Regarding the reaction of the Spanish Government on the request by the OAU to send a Fact-Finding Mission to the Archipelago, Dr Cubillo stressed that this kind of reaction should not surprise anybody. Portugal did not allow Fact-Finding Missions to go to Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome e Principe and Angola. Likewise South Africa would not allow the OAU, or the UN for that matter, to send a Fact-finding Mission to Namibia which is being occupied by the apartheid regime.

43. The MPALAC leader then went into details of the anthropological background to show that the Gwanche (indigenous people of the Canary Islands) are not Spaniards, maintaining that there were $1\frac{1}{2}$ million Gwanche people in the Canary Islands as compared to 250,000 persons of Spanish origin. The Secretary General of MPALAC then enumerated a number of activities involving bombing and other sabotage activities carried out by his organisation. The MPALAC Leader then appealed to the Committee:

- (a) to recognise his movement as a National Liberation Movement, and
- (b) to initiate appropriate action for the UN Committee on Decolonization to take up the case of its territory.

44. A note from the Spanish Government to the Administrative Secretary-General was later circulated to the Conference. (See Annex IV). The Committee invited the Ad Hoc Committee on the Canary Islands (Algeria, Guinea, Senegal, Nigeria and Libya) to study the implication of the Spanish communication with a view to drawing up a report and recommendation for the consideration of the Committee at this current Session.

Request by the two wings of ANC (Zimbabwe):

45. During the discussion of the report of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance, the Chairman announced that a request for a hearing was received from the representatives of the two wings of ANC (Zimbabwe). He further explained that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had allowed the Representatives of the two wings of ANC (Zimbabwe) into the country simply because it was not the policy of the Government of Libya to deny any African entry into the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

46. The question as to whether or not the request should be granted developed into a subject of lengthy discussion. In view of the fact that there was no unanimity on the issue, the request by the two wings of ANC (Zimbabwe) to address the Committee was turned down.

REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, STANDING COMMITTEE ON POLICY AND INFORMATION, AND STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE:

47. At this point the Chairman invited delegates to make observations on the three reports. Without further discussion and deliberation, the Committee approved the three reports, as well as the recommendations and resolutions herewith attached.

MILITARY COMMISSION

48. The attention of the Committee was drawn for the Standing Committee's consideration, requesting the Executive Secretariat to explore the possibility, after due consultation with the Frontline States and the National Liberation Movements concerned, to set up a Special Commission of Military Experts for the purpose of giving technical assistance to the National Liberation Movements recognized by the OAU in the field of training, especially in the use of sophisticated weapons.

The Executive Secretary reported that only two Frontline States had replied to his communication on the subject.

49. After a lengthy exchange of views it was decided that the Military Commission should be composed as proposed by the delegation of Uganda, of, the Frontline States, Libya, Nigeria and Guinea. Meanwhile, more consultation should be carried out on this issue, especially with the Frontline States, Representatives of National Liberation Movements and the Executive Secretariat, to enable the Commission embark early on its functions with the agreement of all concerned. Meanwhile, the delegation of Nigeria was invited to submit in writing for the guidance of the Committee their proposal, which will be discussed as a separate document. This proposal was subsequently approved by the Committee as provided in the full text of the proposal as amended in annex II.

ISRAEL/SOUTH AFRICAN AGREEMENT:

50. The Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to the recently concluded treaty or agreement between Israel and the racist regime of South Africa and invited the Chairman to contact the African members of the UN Security Council, with a view to bringing up the matter before the Security Council.

51. The Committee deplored this aggressive move and all co-operation between imperialist powers (including Zionists) and racist South Africa - especially cooperation in the field of nuclear research.

UNITY OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA (PAC and ANC):

52. The Committee discussed the question of Unity between the two Liberation Movements of South Africa and regretted the fact that despite all past efforts no tangible results have been achieved. It, therefore, called for an enlarged sub-Committee consisting of: Tanzania, Egypt,

Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Libya, and Kenya in order to restore the functioning of the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee was urged to continue with its efforts in the quest for unity and report to the next Session.

LA REUNION

Mauritania reserves
53. The Committee took note of the political developments on the Island of La Reunion as contained in the Report under discussion and decided to set up a Sub-Committee composed of Tanzania, Comoro, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles and Libya, with a view to following closely further political developments in the territory. and submit a report to the next Session.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION
AND FINANCE (LC.30/DOC.5)

54. The Report of the Standing Committee on Administration, was introduced by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, H.E. Mr. Ahmed Hatata, Ambassador of Egypt to Tanzania. The report covered administrative, and financial activities for the period under review. The Chairman stressed upon the need for Member States to pay up their contributions, especially those with accumulated arrears.

55. He then called on the Assistant Executive Secretary in Charge of Administration and Finance to introduce the Draft Budget of the Special Fund for the Financial Year 1978/79, which gives the details of the proposed : allocations to National Liberation Movements. He also made further introduction of the Memorandum on Principles of Acceptance of Assistance in aid of the Liberation Struggle.

56. On the question of arrears, the Committee again appealed to those countries who were not yet up to date with their contribution to exert more effort to meet their obligations. Several delegations made representations that their countries had paid all their contributions but because their remittances had not yet been received in Dar es Salaam, they were still listed amongst countries with arrears. The Executive Secretariat was directed to check on their bankers with a view to bringing the list up to date. Uganda and Egypt presented cheques to the Executive Secretary and the Secretary-General being contributions and pledged donations respectively.

57. The Chairman expressed gratitude to the delegations for this gesture which reaffirmed their countries' positive stand vis-a-vis the cause for the total liberation of Africa.

58. The delegation of Zaire explained their country's arrears in contributions to the Special Fund on the grounds of principle which is deeply rooted in commitments to assisting National Liberation Movements individually on bilateral basis and assisting the numerous refugees from neighbouring African countries. This he said should always be borne in mind with regards to Zaire's arrears.

59. The Executive Secretariat for its part explained that the question of assessment in contribution to the Special Fund of the Liberation Committee is entirely within the competence of the OAU Council of Ministers which fixes the scale to be applied by all organs of the OAU of which the Liberation Committee is one. Any explanation of arrears on the grounds of principle should therefore be addressed to the Council of Ministers.

Assistance to National Liberation Movements:

60. It was felt that in view of the fact that the enemy had resorted to the use of sophisticated weapons against freedom fighters, it was high time that National Liberation Movements were supplied with more sophisticated weapons. High on the priority were anti-aircraft guns, rocket-launchers, etc. It was agreed that those Member States who could spare such weapons should make them available to these National Liberation Movements who required them for the intensification of their armed struggle.

Budgetary Allocations to Liberation Movements:

61. After the conclusion of discussion, the Committee adopted the Report of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance, approved the Draft Budget of the Special Fund of US.\$ 3,359,662-94 for the Financial Year 1978/79 with the proviso that the Secretariat, with the consultation of the Sub-Committee on Disbursement of Funds from voluntary donations, should review the material assistance allocations to National Liberation Movements in the light of newly-expected receipts into the Donations' Account.

62. The figures approved in the regular budget in allocations to National Liberation Movements are as follows:-

Patriotic Front	-	US.\$ 500,000
		Material Assistance.
		US.\$ 200,000
		Administration and Publicity.

SWAPO		US.\$350,000
		Material Assistance
	-	US.\$100,000
		Administration and Publicity
ANC (SA)	-	US.\$120,000
		Material Assistance
	-	US.\$65,000
		Administration and Publicity
PAC of Azania (SA)		US.\$ 100,000
		Material Assistance
		US.\$ 65,000
		Administration and Publicity.

63. The Committee also approved the proposal to purchase out of revenue derived from extra-budgetary sources i.e. donations, a fleet of vehicles for the use of Nationalist Liberation Movements as provided in Part II of the Budget.

64. The review in allocations for material assistance to National Liberation Movements in the light of new donations expected was agreed, after the consultations with the Sub-Committee on Donations for immediate disbursement as follows:-

Patriotic Front	US.\$ 500,000
SWAPO	350,000
ANC (SA)	120,000
PAC of Azania (SA)	100,000

MEMORANDUM ON THE PRINCIPLES OF ACCEPTANCE OF DONATIONS TO
THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE (LC.30/DOC.6):

65. The criterion for the acceptance of donations and aid from various sources was discussed at length. It was the general feeling that the acceptance of voluntary donations to National Liberation Movements should be guided by principles.

66. It became apparently clear that the Committee did not welcome aids or donation from countries which collaborate with the enemies of Africa, especially the apartheid Vorster regime and the illegal minority Smith regime in Salisbury. The question of the offer of US\$5,000 from Iran featured prominently in the discussion. The Committee felt that this kind of tip could not have been meant for anything other than an insult to Africa, seeing that Iran maintains close relations with racist South Africa, worse still, Iran continues to supply oil to the fascist Vorster regime. To this end any future donations from Iran should be considered out of place and unacceptable in view of that country's continuous collaboration with racist South Africa.

67. The Committee also decided that no aid or donation should be accepted from any source or country which collaborates with apartheid South Africa.

DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT SESSION

68. The Executive Secretary informed the Committee that hitherto no invitation had been received regarding the venue of the 31st Session. This being the case, the next Session will be held at the Headquarters, unless a Member State invites the Committee between now and June.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS:

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATION OF ALGERIA

69. The Representative of Algeria made in the name of his government an official declaration in which he referred to the opening speech of the leader of the Libyan 1st September Revolution, especially the part concerning the obstacles besetting the processes leading to the total decolonisation of Africa; and the threats that interventions by the imperialists powers constitute for the continent of Africa. He pointed out that interferences and threats prevent

the peoples still under colonial domination from exercising their rights to self-determination; and while hailing the praise-worthy efforts the Current Chairman of the OAU geared towards the holding^{of} an Extraordinary Summit on the question of Western Sahara scheduled to be held from 24th - 30th March, 1978 in Libreville, the Speaker condemned, in this connection, the interferences by some western powers in African problems.

70. The Representative of Mauritania indicates that the problem of foreign interference in Africa poses a great threat for all the countries of the continent and that these interventions had been condemned by the OAU at the Libreville Summit. He denounced the permanent and various forms of aggression perpetrated by a neighbouring State against Mauritania and he added that as a sovereign State, Mauritania had the right and indeed the duty to defend herself against all forms of aggressions by all the means she may sovereignly deem necessary.

71. Several delegations in their contribution to the debate denounced the disturbing manoeuvres which may endanger peace and security and retard the pace of the peoples' liberation struggle - especially in Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and the Comoro Island of Mayotte.

72. Some delegations expressed their fears concerning the gravity of the situation prevailing in Western Sahara and express the hope that the proposed extraordinary OAU summit on the question would find a just solution to the problem.

73. They further condemned the manoeuvres of the imperialist powers aimed at usurping the right of Africans to settle their own problems; just as they had denounced the attempts by certain European powers to present themselves as the guardians of the continent as well as their constant interference in the internal affairs of African countries, under the pretext of defending their interests.

74. Several speakers especially condemned the imperialists manoeuvres and made an appeal for African^s to rally among themselves.

PROPOSAL OF THE GAMBIA

75. The leader of the Gambian delegation drew the attention of the Committee to the proposal made by the President of the Gambia to the UN Secretary-General, that 12th September be henceforth celebrated by the international community as "Steve Biko Day" in support of and solidarity with the people struggling against the oppressive system of apartheid. The Committee duly took note of the information.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT OF SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

76. The Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a message from the President of the Republic of Sao Tome e Principe, stating that foreign warships had been sighted around the territory and it was feared that an invasion by foreign mercenaries was imminent.

77. The Committee expressed shock and indignation and invited the Chairman to send immediately, a message of solidarity to the President of Sao Tome Principe. It was also decided that this development be kept under constant review and that the Africa Group at the UN be informed of the situation.

DONATION FROM AN AFRO-AMERICAN

78. The Executive Secretary informed the Committee that during the OAU Liberation Committee Goodwill Mission which visited the Caribbean countries in March 1975, the sum of US\$10,000.00 was received from an Afro-American as donation to the Special Fund. Later on, the Secretariat was officially

informed by the US Justice Authorities that the donor, to whom the Executive Secretary had issued a temporary receipt in Jamaica, had been arrested and charged with kidnapping and receiving ransom money. The authorities in the US have even requested the Executive Secretary to consent to appear before the Court of Law in the United States as a prosecution witness. The invitation has been, turned down by the Executive Secretary. The Secretariat has, however, made available to the US Authorities all documents in its possession relating to the donation.

79. The Committee viewed this development with concern and advised that due care should be taken, in future, before receiving donations from individuals so casually met as was the chance-meeting of Mr Richard Williams with the OAU Goodwill Mission members.

80. Meanwhile, it was decided that the amount of US.\$ 10,000.00 be returned immediately after it is established that the money was illegally obtained.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

81. The Committee adopted the Report, together with its Annexes and Resolutions. The delegation of Zaire expressed reservation on resolution LC.30/Res.4 on Zimbabwe on the grounds that they are not yet in possession of the full text of the agreement recently reached in Salisbury.

CLOSING CEREMONY

82. A motion of thanks to the Head of State, people and government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was proposed by the delegation of Uganda, seconded by Algeria and Guinea-Bissau after which a final resolution¹ LC/30/Res.5 on the motion was adopted.

83. The 30th Ordinary Session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa was brought to a close at 22.00 hours on Saturday, 18th February, 1978.

REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE
CANARY ARCHIPELAGO

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Canary Islands composed of Algeria, Guinea, Senegal, Libya and Nigeria, met in Tripoli, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on February 16, 1978 to consider what steps the OAU should take following the refusal by the Spanish Government to allow an OAU Fact-finding Mission to the Archipelago.

The Committee regretted the lack of co-operation on the part of the Spanish Authorities and after due consideration decided to recommend, on the basis of the decision of the Thirteenth Session of the Liberation Committee taken in Algiers in 1968 which formally declared that "the Canary Islands are not the overseas territories of metropolitan Spain but that they in fact constitute an **integral** part of the Continent of Africa whose right to self-determination is fully recognised by the Committee," as follows:

- (a) To request the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to ask the African Group at the United Nations to bring the matter before the UN Committee of 24 with a view to enlisting the problem of the Canary Islands on the agenda of "non-autonomous" territories and to taking such appropriate measures as are necessary within the UN system.
- (b) To grant special assistance to MPALAC pending its formal recognition by the Organisation of African Unity.

- (c) To invite neighbouring OAU Member-States the Canary Islands to consider requests for MPALAC for transit facilities for its combatants to and from the Islands and any other possible assistance.
- (d) That the enlarged Ad Hoc Committee and individual Member States of the OAU should endeavour to obtain more information on the Canary Islands, and those OAU Member States who have cordial relations with Spain should continue to exert efforts to obtain the co-operation of the Spanish Government on this issue.
- (e) The Current Chairman of OAU Liberation Committee with the Secretary-General should approach the Spanish Authorities once again with a view to persuading them to reconsider their positive decision on the envisaged OAU Fact-finding Mission, and to explore the possibility of examining the problem with heads of African diplomatic Missions in Madrid.

The Secretariat should report to the next Session of the Liberation Committee on the implementation of the above decisions.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH AN AD HOC COMMITTEE OF
MILITARY EXPERTS

INTRODUCTION

As contained in LC.30/Doc.4, the Standing Committee of Defence at its meeting in Dar es Salaam on 29th November, 1977, "requested the Executive Secretariat in consultation with Frontline States and Liberation Movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia to explore the possibility of sending a Special Military Mission to look into means of alleviating problems facing the Liberation Movements emanating from new sophisticated weapons and tactics deployed by the enemy."

2. The recent and frequent air calvary adventure of the rebel Smith regime and their dangerous consequences are clear indications that something must be done to further strengthen not only the state of alertness of the Liberation Forces, but also their fighting capability, particularly in the use of sophisticated weapons.

3. The proposal is being made in full recognition of the unique and tremendous contribution of the Frontline States to the liberation struggle. In that light, it should be seen as re-inforcing their efforts in support of the Liberation Forces in the fields of training, weaponry, strategy, planning, tactics, communications, etc.

COMPOSITION

4. In view of the urgency and the precarious situation prevailing in Zimbabwe and Namibia, it is proposed that an Ad Hoc Committee of Military Experts be established; and is to be composed of:-

- (i) Five Military Experts, one from each of the five Frontline States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.)

- (ii) Two Military Experts from the Patriotic Front and SWAPO; and
- (iii) One Military Expert each from three other countries. To this end, it has been proposed that Libya, Guinea and Nigeria should provide the required military experts.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

5. The functions of the proposed Ad Hoc Committee of Military Experts will be to assist in the following:
- (a) Training in organisation, planning and co-ordination of Military activities of the Liberation Forces;
 - (b) Identification from time to time, as the armed struggle progress, of the need for military hardware, and other essential requirements of the Liberation Forces;
 - (c) Organisation of the training of the fighting cadres in the use of new sophisticated weapons which will be required for defence and attack on enemy bases and installations within Namibia, and Zimbabwe, and
 - (d) Organising technical training including communications.
6. The Executive Secretary should make all necessary arrangements to enable the Ad Hoc Committee to discharge its responsibilities as soon as possible.
7. This mission will start only after due consultations with Frontline States and with the agreement of interested Liberation Movements.

DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION

The Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organisation of African Unity, meeting in its Thirtieth, Ordinary Session in Tripoli, Libya from 13 to 18 February 1978,

Reaffirming the commitment of the Organisation of African Unity to the total elimination of racism and racial discrimination in all its manifestations all over the world,

Recalling that the United Nations has proclaimed the decade 1974-1983 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and called for continuing effort by all peoples, Governments and institutions to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Noting that the United Nations is convening a World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,

Considering that every effort should be made for the immediate and total eradication of racism and racial discrimination which have caused untold suffering to the continent of Africa and people of African origin,

1. REQUESTS all Member States of the Organisation of African Unity to participate at his level in and contribute effectively to ensure that the forthcoming World Conference adopts effective measures for combatting racist forces and for the immediate and total eradication of racism and racial discrimination;
2. APPEALS to all friendly Governments and Organisations to intensify their efforts towards that end;
3. ESTABLISHES a committee of - Members to consider and report to the next session on action by African States and organisations to promote the success of the World Conference and the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AFRICAN LIBERATION

COMMITTEE

The OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tripoli, Libya, from 13 to 18 February, 1978,

Considering that the establishment of the African Liberation Committee and the Liberation Fund in 1963 was an important step by the independent African States in the fulfilment of their sacred responsibility for the emancipation of Africa,

Recalling the progress in decolonisation since 1963,

Convinced of the need for maximum efforts to secure the liberation of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe,

1. INVITES all African Governments, organisations and people to make special contribution on Africa Liberation Day on 25 May 1978 for the liberation of Southern Africa,
2. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General to make appeals to friendly governments and organisations all over the world for contributions in financial and material support to the struggle for the total liberation in Southern Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tripoli, Libya, from 13 to 18 February, 1978,

Recalling its resolutions on South Africa and apartheid adopted at the Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 23 June to 3 July 1977,

Noting with satisfaction the results of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid held in Lagos, Nigeria, from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Denouncing once again the so-called independence of Transkei and Bophuthatswana, and recalling the OAU, the Non-Aligned and the United Nations resolutions which condemn and reject the so-called independence of these tribal creations as null and void and calling on all member states to refrain from establishing any contact whatsoever with them,

Considering that the South African Apartheid regime is enabled to pursue its policy of apartheid, the military occupation of Namibia, the propping up of the Smith regime to the extent of helping the latter to engage in repeated military aggression against Mozambique and other neighbouring states, because of the supply of oil it continues to receive from some oil exporting countries, such as Iran,

Noting the decision of the United Nations Security Council, in resolution 418 of 4 November 1977, concerning an arms embargo against South Africa, and considering that this decision should be the beginning of a programme of effective sanctions until South Africa is liberated,

Further noting that the United Nations has proclaimed the year beginning 21 March 1978 as the International Anti-Apartheid Year,

Noting with grave anxiety the continuing atrocities perpetrated by the apartheid regime in South Africa, such as the killings of peaceful demonstrators, the torture and murders of patriots in detention, the trials of freedom fighters under obnoxious racist laws, and the establishment of new bantustans,

Noting with indignation that some transnational corporations and financial institutions are increasing their investments in South Africa,

Considering that African and international action for the eradication of apartheid must be greatly intensified during the International Anti-Apartheid Year,

1. EXPRESSES its total solidarity with the national liberation movements of South Africa and congratulates the oppressed people of South Africa on their courageous struggle for liberation;
2. DECIDES to grant increased financial, material and political support to the National Liberation Movements of South Africa;
3. ENDORSES the Lagos Declaration for Action against apartheid;

4. REQUESTS all governments, organisations, universities and other institutions to observe the International Anti-Apartheid Year as a year of action;
5. REQUESTS African States which have not yet done so to terminate any services or facilities to airlines and ships proceeding to or coming from South Africa;
6. REQUESTS the African Group at the UN to take urgent steps for further mandatory action by the Security Council against the apartheid regime, including in particular:
 - (a) Cessation of all investments in, or loans to, South Africa;
 - (b) Imposition of an oil embargo against South Africa;
 - (c) Prohibition of all nuclear cooperation with South Africa;
 - (d) Termination of all airline and shipping services to South Africa;
7. FURTHER mandates the African Group at the United Nations in general and the African members of the Security Council in particular to immediately work toward the creation by the Security Council of the appropriate machinery to ensure the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo;
8. CALLS on all justice and freedom-loving nations to lend active solidarity to the countries neighbouring South Africa in order to help them consolidate their economic independence and military defence in the face of the permanent threat the apartheid regime poses to them;

9. APPEALS to the International Community to intensify the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and political detainees and calls on the African and friendly states to campaign for the granting of the status for Prisoners of War to all freedom fighters captured by the enemy;
10. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the United Nations Special Committee against apartheid and the Centre against apartheid, to keep African States informed of all corporations and financial institutions collaborating with the apartheid regime so that the African States can take appropriate retaliatory action.

RESOLUTION ON ZIMBABWE

The OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, meeting in its 30th Ordinary Session in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 13th to 18th February, 1978,

Reaffirming Resolution AHG/Res.84(XIV) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government which invites all Movements in Zimbabwe to prosecute the liberation struggle under the banner of the Patriotic Front,

Convinced that the recently held internal talks between the racist regime and certain African elements will end up with detrimental results to the people in the territory *and the people of Africa in general.*

Recognising that only the armed struggle as the principal instrument of liberation can ensure a political solution which will guarantee the real interests of the people of Zimbabwe,

Recognising further with appreciation the efforts being deployed by the Frontline States on behalf of the OAU to ensure that a just solution is attained to the problems in the territories in Southern Africa,

1. **TOTALLY CONDEMNS** the present internal talks being held in Salisbury which are aimed at retaining and legitimising white minority power;
2. **FURTHER REJECTS** any outcome of the fraudulent talks taking place between the racist minority regime of Ian Smith and certain unrepresentative elements;

3. CALLS UPON all the OAU Member States and the international community to refrain from giving recognition to the outcome of such talks;
4. URGES all Zimbabweans to support the efforts of the Patriotic Front in their negotiations with the United Kingdom, the legal administering power of the territory;
5. CALLS UPON all OAU Member States to increase their material and financial aid to the armed struggle being waged by the Patriotic Front;
6. APPRECIATES the role played by the Heads of States, People's and Governments of the Frontline States who for the high ideals and principles of the OAU have committed themselves to the total liquidation of the racist minority regimes of Southern Africa.

MOTION OF THANKS

The OAU Liberation Committee meeting in its 30th Ordinary Session in Tripoli, Libya from 13th to 18th February 1978,

- (1) EXPRESSES its appreciation for the excellent arrangements and hospitality of the Government and people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the meeting.
- (2) EXPRESSES profound gratitude to the Leader of the 1st September revolution, Brother Col. Muammar Gaddafi for his inspiring speech at the opening of the Conference which served as the guide light of the Conference.
- (3) WARMLY EXPRESSES its thanks to the Chairman, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the able way in which he conducted the deliberations.

1978-02

Report of the 30th Ordinary Session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa to the 30th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers

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