



CM/Res.219 (XV)

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RESOLUTIONS AND DECLARATIONS OF THE
FIFTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
HELD IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA FROM
24 TO 31 AUGUST 1970

RESOLUTION
ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND ROLE OF OAU IN THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Referring to the programme of priorities contained in paragraph C of the attached memorandum on the responsibilities and role of OAU in the economic and social fields;

1. DECIDES to constitute a group of eight experts responsible for studying, in co-operation with the General Secretariats of OAU, ECA and ADB, and in consultation with any other international organization concerned with economic and social problems, practical methods for the rapid execution of this programme of priorities;
2. REQUESTS the General Secretariat of OAU to report to the next session on the practical implementation of this Resolution.

MEMORANDUM ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND ROLE
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY IN THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

1. The Organization of African Unity was founded at a time when the United Nations, torn between the still little-known exigencies of the specific development of the African continent and the predominant interests of the industrial powers, but nevertheless accepting for the industrial powers, but nevertheless accepting for the

first time the collective responsibility of its members in the struggle against poverty, had already launched its First Development Decade.

2. Nothing perhaps presented more difficulty than outlining unambiguously and assuming with optimum effectiveness, the particular form and role that the Organization of African Unity should play in this action by the United Nations family to eliminate hunger, disease and ignorance from the world in general and from Africa in particular.
3. At the same time, however, nothing was then as clear, as specific and as firm as the determination of the founders of OAU to use the new Organization immediately, as a working framework to “harness the natural and human resources of our continent for the total advancement of our peoples in spheres of human endeavour”. Hence :
 - the vital importance among the aims of the Addis Ababa Charter of co-ordinating and intensifying the co-operation and efforts of Member States “to achieve a better life for the people of Africa”;
 - the special emphasis placed on machinery to promote the rapid co-ordination and harmonization, within the structures of OAU, of the general policies of Member States in the economic, social, transport and communications fields;
 - the affirmation too, by the Heads of State and Government of OAU, of their determination to make this Organization the policy-making body and the driving and controlling force behind every undertaking aimed at the economic and social development of the continent;
 - and, finally, the establishment of the Economic, Social, Transport and Communications Commission and an Economic and Social Affairs Department within the General Secretariat.

4. At a time when the United Nations having noted the weaknesses and failures of the First Development Decade, is launching its Second Development Decade, the Organization of African Unity has, more than ever, an urgent duty to reaffirm the commitments and determination of its leaders to make OAU the forerunner in the social progress. What is more, OAU has a duty, after seven years of experience and research in the economic field, to consolidate its structures, rationalize its working methods and increase its means of action, in order to influence, more effectively than in the past, the economic and social development of the continent and, more particularly, co-operation between its member States, to achieve economic and social progress.

5. To this end, the OAU Member States have resolved to adopt the present memorandum, for the purpose of spelling out and reaffirming the commitments and responsibilities of OAU in the complex work of research and creation, upon which depends the accelerated development of the African peoples. Through the same instrument, Member States propose to record their agreements on working methods and on the means of action which must be adopted by the Organization of African Unity, if it is to play its full part with distinction in the economic and social fields in Africa and in the success of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

A. Commitments and responsibilities of the Organization of African Unity in the economic and social fields.

1. The OAU Member States reaffirm their determination to co-ordinate and harmonize, within the Organization, their national and regional development policies, so as to promote the rapid and progressive integration of economies and markets, and the pooling of material and human resources on the entire continent.
2. OAU Member States undertake to study developments in all problems relating to economic and social co-operation on the continent, so as to enable the Organization to lay down ways and means of taking joint action and of

intervention which will gradually break down the barriers of all kinds that today curb or impede the progress of general economic development and inter-African co-operation. In this perspective, the policy-making bodies of OAU appreciate their obligation to analyze periodically, all the experiments in co-ordinated development undertaken at all levels between African States, with the aims of using the outcome and lessons of these experiments to common advantage.

3. The OAU Member States undertake to give effect to major joint decisions taken and concerted stands adopted with the Organization of African Unity, not only in the conception and execution of their national or regional economic planning schemes but also in economic diplomacy.
4. The Organization of African Unity recognizes the importance and appreciates the value of foreign contributions in general and of contributions by the various organizations and agencies of the United Nations family in particular, which augment the concerted efforts of the Member Governments and its peoples in their struggle to achieve enhanced economic and social well-being. The Organization of African Unity undertakes to increase its co-operation with all international organizations. Nevertheless, the Organization of African Unity reaffirms its determination and reserves its right to promote, rationalize and control, in accordance with the legitimate interests of its peoples the activities and programmes of all these organizations in Africa.

B. Working methods and means of action

- a. Within the framework of the international organization of an economic and social character, and more especially at major meetings of the specialized agencies of the United Nations family African delegates, with the assistance of the OAU General Secretariat will constitute themselves into “African Groups” so as to consult each other and to take common African stands on the form, aims and methods of programmes executed by these institutions for the benefit of Africa.

2. With the aim of ensuring effectively the constant joint defence of African interests within the executive boards or governing bodies of the major international organizations, OAU Member States will endeavour to entrust their representation in these bodies to those Member States which have the human and material resources to make this representation genuine, permanent and effective.
3. The Council of Ministers should provide the OAU General Secretariat with all the necessary means to increase its possibilities for studying economic and social programmes for the continent, as well as the requisite facilities for strengthening its activities in the administrative co-ordination of work performed by the “African Groups” within international organizations of an economic and social character.

C. Economic and social priorities of the Organization of African Unity

To discharge its commitments and responsibilities, in accordance with its working methods and its means of action, OAU shall give priority to putting into effect the following programmes, without this list being considered exhaustive:

1. Intensification of regional co-operation with a view to defining and carrying out projects of concern to the markets of several countries.
2. Mobilizing of domestic financial resources in order to establish African funds in the service of development.
3. Acceleration of the process of industrial development on the continent, with particular emphasis on multi-national projects.
4. Increased inter-African trade through improved knowledge of the economic resources and production of each country.

5. Harmonization and co-ordination of legislation and customs procedures.
6. Intensification of monetary co-operation and institution of payments agreements between African States.
7. Promoting the construction of an all-African road network.
8. Co-operation between African air transport companies with a view to increasing trade and promoting tourism.
9. Provision of an All-African telecommunications system (Addis Ababa Plan).
10. Joint utilization of higher educational systems and systems for the training of supervisory staff in the field of economic and social development.
11. Harmonization of social and labour legislation.
12. Institution of a system of inter-African Technical Assistance (Exchanges of trained staff and manpower).
13. Assistance to African non-governmental organizations to help them achieve unity and to associate them with OAU's work.

RESOLUTION ON AFRICA AND UNCTAD

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Having studied the report submitted by the Secretariat ECOSOC/8 (I) on the General Non-reciprocal and Non-discriminatory System of Preferences and the OECD Offers,

Recalling Resolution 21 (II) in UNCTAD II on the Main Objectives of the Scheme of General Preferences and Res. BM/215 (XIV) passed by the Council of Ministers on the OECD Offers,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Charter of Algiers,

Reaffirming the need for solidarity among the developing countries,

Noting that the developed countries have not yet submitted a harmonized and detailed version of their provisional offers,

1. REAFFIRMS its support to the principle of establishing a General Scheme of Preferences;
2. CALLS on the developed countries to implement Resolution 27 (II) of the Second UNCTAD related to the target of transferring one per cent of their GNP in the form of financial aid to the developing countries as soon as possible and, at any rate, not later than 1972,
3. AFFIRMS its support for a ministerial meeting of the group of 77 to precede the Third UNCTAD which is likely to be held in 1972,

4. RECOMMENDS that an African Ministerial meeting should precede the meeting of the Group of 77 and the Third UNCTAD, to discuss all matters likely to be put on the agenda of both meetings and to harmonize African views on all points and in particular the issue of preferences,
5. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of the ECA to take all the necessary steps towards convening this African meeting and to give the meeting all the necessary help needed to accomplish its aim,
6. REQUESTS the Secretariat during the next session of the Council of Ministers to present a report on the follow-up of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION ON AFRICA AND UNIDO

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Having studied the document presented by the Secretariat ECOSOC/7 (I) on Africa and UNIDO,

Convinced that the UNIDO can and should play a significant role in the accelerated industrialization of Africa,

Having noted that UNIDO's field operations in multinational projects could be significantly expanded,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.188 (XIII) on African representation in Vienna and the Organization of an African Group in UNIDO,

1. REAFFIRMS Resolution CM/Res.188 (XIII),
2. CALLS UPON the Member States to give special attention to projects of regional and sub-regional character,
3. CALLS ON UNIDO to expand its operations in respect of multi-national industrial projects.

RESOLUTION ON THE SPECIAL TRUST FUND FOR AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Having studied the document presented by the Secretariat ECOSOC/9 (I) on the special Trust Fund for African Development;

Convinced that the Conference of African labour Ministers constitutes an instrument through which the harmonization and co-ordination of African efforts to make rapid progress in the field of labour can be studied and applied;

Desirous of ensuring continuity in the work embarked upon by the Conference in this important field that lies within its competence;

1. INVITES the OAU Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to study practical ways and means of financing the ordinary sessions of the Conference of African Labour Ministers, in case no Member State should offer, during any particular year, to act as host to the Conference, and accordingly to meet the costs of its organization, contrary to current practice and to the provisions of Rule 16 of the Rules of Procedure of the said Conference,
2. REQUESTS the OAU Advisory Committee on Budgetary and financial Matters to submit its report to the Sixteenth Session of the Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Gratified at the pre-investment study carried out under the auspices of the ITU;

Considering that telecommunications constitute an essential infrastructure for the economic integration of the African continent;

Considering that the approval of all Member States is necessary for continuance of the study in its decisive phase;

Considering the present high levels of rates;

Taking cognizance of the existence of inter-African telecommunications links that are insufficiently used;

1. REQUESTS the Secretary General of ITU, the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU to make the necessary contacts with financing bodies in order to further execution of this project,
2. RECOMMENDS to all Member States of the OAU to give high priority to the All-African telecommunications network,
3. RECOMMENDS OAU Member States to give priority to the use of African telecommunications circuits whose quality is adequately guaranteed,

4. REQUESTS Member States to make every effort to bring about a general reduction in the levels of charges obtaining in Africa,
5. REQUESTS Member States to expedite action in establishing regional telecommunication links,
6. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present Resolution and submit a report on the subject to the next Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ON INTER-AFRICAN TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Having studied the document presented by the Administrative Secretary General of OAU on inter-African technical assistance;

Recalling its Resolutions CM/Res.163 (XI) and CM/Res.195 (XIII) of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Sessions respectively on inter-African technical assistance;

Noting the difficulties encountered by the General Secretariat in its endeavours to ensure the successful survival of OAU's programme of inter-African technical assistance;

1. REVIEWS its appeal to all Member States to intensify their co-operation with the General Secretariat of OAU and the Executive Secretariat of ECA, by furnishing them, inter alia with information regarding the trained staff available to them or whom they might need,
2. APPEALS to Member States offering employment to ensure that these offers be accompanied by particulars regarding the general conditions of employment and to inform the Administrative Secretary General of follow-up action in this matter.

RESOLUTION ON OIL SEEDS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Considering that the solidarity of African oil seed producers is a factor of unity;

Conscious of the interchangeability of most of these oil seed products;

Recognizing the existence of an African Groundnuts Council open solely to OAU Member States;

Taking note of this Council's decision to expand its field of activities to cover other African oil seed products;

1. APPROVES this decision,
2. EMPOWERS the OAU Secretariat, in conjunction with ECA, to convene a meeting of African countries which produce oil seeds with a view to studying the advisability of expanding the activities of the African Ground-nuts Council to cover other oil seeds,
3. REQUESTS this working part to draw up a report to be submitted to the next sessions of the OAU Council of Ministers, the General Assembly of the African Groundnuts Council and ECA, with a view to implementing the recommendations.

INTER-AFRICAN LEGAL CO-OPERATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Reaffirming the importance of and need for legal co-operation between African States;

Referring to its previous Resolutions and decisions on this matter, and especially Decision CM/Dec. 108 (XIV);

1. DECIDES to defer consideration of the question of concluding a treaty or treaties on inter-African legal co-operation between Member States of OAU until its Seventeenth Ordinary Session,
2. EARNESTLY REQUESTS Member States that have not yet done so, to forward to the Secretariat, as far as possible before the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the Council, their answers to the questionnaire prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with Decision CM/Dec. 108 (XIV),
3. RECOMMENDS the constitution of a Committee of experts composed of nine members to study the synoptic report of the Secretariat and to submit to the Council a draft convention or conventions on co-operation in legal matters,
4. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General to prepare a report on the financial implications of setting up the aforementioned Committee of experts for the Sixteenth Session of the Council.

OBSERVER STATUS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

1. DECIDES to grant observer status with OAU to the following organizations:
 1. Category B: The Lake Chad Basin Commission,
 2. Category C: The Association of Medical Schools in Africa, the Pan-African Youth Movement,
2. DECIDES to refer to the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the Council consideration of applications for observer status with OAU submitted by the following organizations:
 - (a) The Regional Secretariat of Catholic Education for Africa and Madagascar,
 - (b) The Development Consultants Association,
 - (c) The Society of African Culture,

On the understanding that, prior to that Session, the Organizations concerned will be called upon to provide all pertinent information to enable the Council to reach a decision on their applications.

PUBLICATION OF AN AFRICAN YEARBOOK OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Recalling that the idea of publishing an African Yearbook of International Law was unanimously welcomed by all Member States;

Recalling its Decision CM/Dec.109 (XIV);

1. TAKES NOTE of the progress report of the Administrative Secretary General on this matter,
2. DECIDES to refer consideration of the matter to the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the Council,
3. REQUESTS all Member States to forward to the General Secretariat their comments on the various implications of publishing an African Yearbook of International Law.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ALL-AFRICAN
CINEMA UNION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Recalling its Resolution CM/Res.199 (XIII) relating to the establishment of an All-African Cinema Union;

TAKES NOTE of the fact that this union has not so far been established, and

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to help in organizing the constituent meeting of the said Union.

PUBLICATION OF A BOOK ENTITLED SENEGALESE TRADITIONAL
PARMACOPOEIA: MEDICAL AND TOXIC PLANTS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Having heard a communication by the Delegation of Senegal on the publication of a book on the Senegalese traditional pharmacopoeia, after a prolonged debate;

DECIDES to refer the matter to the Scientific Council for Africa for its consideration and opinion.

RESOLUTION ON THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA CASE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Having examined the question of joint action by OAU Member States in respect of the recent decision of the United Nations concerning the request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice in the Namibia case;

Conscious of the primary responsibility incumbent on the United Nations concerning the right of the people of Namibia to achieve independence;

Taking into account the fact that this request should not prevent the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations from continuing to discuss the problem of Namibia and from taking effective measures to allow the Namibian people to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

Noting with satisfaction Security Council Resolution 283 (1970) which calls upon all States to take concrete action with regard to the illegal administration of South Africa in Namibia;

Having regard to South Africa's president refusal to comply with the United Nations Resolutions which deny it the right to continue to administer the territory of Namibia;

Nothing that Security Council Resolution 284 (1970) requests an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970);

Noting that this is a matter of concern to the entire international community, and in particular to the Member States of the United Nations, including the African States;

Considering the special concern of the Organization of African Unity and its responsibility in the defence of the Namibian people's cause;

1. DECLARES that the United Nations is fully responsible for the accession of Namibia to independence,
2. RECOGNIZES, however, that the Organization of African Unity has a special concern for, and great responsibility in, the defence of the Namibian people's cause,
3. TAKES NOTE with satisfaction of the initiative which the African Group at the United Nations has taken in drawing the attention of the Council of Ministers to this important question,
4. INVITES the United Nations Security Council to assume its responsibilities for implementation, without delay, of the provisions of General Assembly Resolution 2145 (XXI), and of Security Council Resolution 276, putting an end to South Africa's mandate in Namibia and, to that end, to have immediate recourse to the provisions of Article 6 and Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,
5. INSTRUCTS the African Group at the United Nations, as well as all African delegates to the Twenty-fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, to exert all the necessary efforts for rapid implementation of the present resolution,
6. PROCLAIMS that whatever the outcome may be of the proceedings instituted with the International Court of Justice by the Security Council, the United Nations are fully responsible for Namibia's immediate and unconditional accession to independence, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 2145 (XXI) of October 1966 and Security Council Resolution 269, of 12 August 1969,

7. INSTRUCTS the African Members of the Security Council in conjunction with the African Members of the International Law Commission to prepare, before 19 November 1970, a joint OAU memorandum and to forward it within the prescribed time-limit to the International Court of Justice.

RECOMMENDATION BY OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO OAU
HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT REGARDING SUPPLY OF
ARMS TO THE RACIST REGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Having considered the question of the sales of arms to South Africa;

Gravely concerned by the continued and intended supply of arms of destruction to the oppressive and racist regime of South Africa by France, United Kingdom, West Germany and any other government, in defiance of Security Council Resolutions 182 (1963), 183 (1963), 191 (1964), 282 (1970),

Convinced that this practice constitutes a serious threat to international Peace and Security,

Recognizing that the extensive arms build-up of the Military Forces of South Africa poses a real threat to the Security and Sovereignty of Independent African States:

1. UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNS the actions of these States whether actual or intended,
2. DEPLORES the declared intention of the United Kingdom Government to resume the sale of arms to the oppressive and racist regime of South Africa and calls upon its note to proceed with its declared intention,
3. RECOMMENDS to the Seventh Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU to write jointly, through its current Chairman, to the Heads of the Governments concerned, strongly deploring their action of selling arms to

South Africa and requesting them to cease forthwith all actions contravening the Resolutions of the Security Council relative to Southern Africa in the interest of International Peace and Security, the freedom and stability of area,

4. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that all Governments exert maximum pressure on those governments supplying or intending to supply arms to South Africa in order to stop such sales of arms and to abide by all the Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on this subject,
5. RECOMMENDS also to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government to mandate a delegation of Foreign Ministers to prevail upon the governments concerned to stop selling arms to South Africa and also to stop assisting in the manufacture of arms in South Africa.
6. RECOMMENDS that these States, some of which are permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, be reminded of their responsibility under the United Nations Charter for the maintenance of International Peace and Security so manifestly threatened by their action,
7. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the OAU continue to follow up this issue in order to explore every possible effective counter measures, and that this item be maintained on the agenda of the Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
AFRICAN GROUP AT THE UNITED NATIONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Aware of the importance of the work performed by the African Group and the Executive Secretariat in seeking solutions to African and international problems.

Having regard to the effectiveness of the African Group and the role of the Executive Secretariat in co-ordinating African diplomacy at the United Nations,

Desirous of ensuring the inviolability of the promises of the Executive Secretariat and of guaranteeing the security of OAU Officers in New York,

Recalling its Resolutions CM/Res.8 (I) of August 1963, CM/Res.54 (IV) of March 1965, CM/Res.121 (IX) of September 1967 and CM/Res.204 (XIII) of September 1969,

1. NOTES with satisfaction the report on the activities of the African Group at the United Nations,
2. AGAIN RECOMMENDS to Member States to give their representatives adequate instructions to ensure implementation of Resolutions adopted by the OAU and as far as possible further instructions allowing some latitude, to enable the African Group to adopt a common stand on matter submitted to it,
3. REQUESTS the African Group to take the necessary steps

- (a) to strengthen African representation in decision-making posts in the United Nations Secretariat,
 - (b) to ensure that the African radio section at the United Nations improves its broadcasts on the African problems debates in the United Nations,
- 4. EXPRESSES SATISFACTION at the ever closer co-operation between the United Nations Secretariat and the Executive Secretariat of the African Group at the United Nations, in accordance with Resolution 2011 (XX) of the United Nations General Assembly,
- 5. DIRECTS the Administrative Secretary General to contact the Secretary General of the United Nations to find a means of ensuring the Executive Secretariat of the African Group at the United Nations the protection and the immunities and privileges necessary for the execution of its task.

RESOLUTION ON DECOLONIZATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Taking note of the Report of the Administrative Secretary General regarding the development of the situation in territories under colonial domination, contained in Document CM/335;

Recalling its various resolutions on the situation in the territories under Portuguese, Spanish and French dominations;

Recalling further the UN Declaration on Decolonization and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions on the right of all peoples to independence;

Noting with indignation that the Portuguese regime is employing chemical weapons such as napalm, toxic gas and defoliant, against the freedom fighters and the African population in the territories under its domination in flagrant violation of international conventions;

Realizing that the Portuguese regime is able to continue and intensify its Colonial war of genocide because of continued massive assistance from NATO Member States, especially the United States, West Germany, France and the United Kingdom;

Deeply concerned with the increased economic and military involvement of the South African regime in Zimbabwe as well as in Angola and Mozambique;

Gravely concerned over the aggravation of the situation in Zimbabwe and the proclamation of a so-called Republic, based on and racial discrimination, by the minority racist regime of Salisbury;

Noting that economic sanctions, instituted by the United Nations, have not been effective because of the support of South Africa and Portugal to the Smith regime and the violations of sanctions by imperialist powers;

Again gravely concerned over the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African racist regime and the intensified oppression of the African people in that territory;

Taking note of the Security Council Resolutions 283 and 284, adopted on 29 July 1970;

Noting with satisfaction the progress of the liberation struggle in the territories under colonial domination;

1. CONGRATULATES the liberation movements in the territories under foreign domination for the success achieved in their valiant liberation struggle for liberation, and reaffirms its full support,
2. CONDEMNS the Member States of the Atlantic Alliance, especially the United States, West Germany, France and the United Kingdom, which continue to assist the Portuguese regime,
3. STRONGLY URGES Spain to comply without delay with the relevant UN Resolutions.. Concerning the legitimate rights of the population of the so-called Spanish Sahara to self-determination,
4. NOTES with satisfaction the withdrawal of Swedish and Italian firms from the Cabora-Bassa Dam Project,
5. DEPLORES the decision of West Germany and France to allow their monopolies to participate in this project with South African Companies,

6. DECLARES its firm opposition to any form of government in Zimbabwe which is not based on the principle of African majority rule,
7. CONDEMNS the South African and Portuguese authorities for failing to comply with the UN Security Council decisions regarding economic sanctions against Rhodesia,
8. INVITES the Security Council to ensure strict implementation of economic sanctions against Rhodesia by all countries;
9. REQUESTS the United Nations organs and specialized agencies to give utmost attention to all effective measures to secure compliance by the South African regime with their decision on Namibia,
10. CONDEMNS the international economic and financial interests which collaborate with the Portuguese colonialists and instructs the Administrative Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity to follow their activities so that the OAU may take appropriate measures,
11. CONDEMNS Governments, Movements and Organizations all over the world which support the legitimate struggle of the African people against foreign domination.

RESOLUTION ON APARTHEID AND RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Taking note of the report of the Administrative Secretary General on apartheid and racial discrimination, contained in Document CM/335,

Gravely concerned over the continued oppression of the people of South Africa and the intensification of the policies of apartheid,

Noting with indignation the brutal persecutions and inhuman tortures of which African patriots are victims under the vicious “Terrorism ACT”,

Noting further the intensification of the military, economic and other activities of the South African racist regime with a view to extending its aggressive policies to neighbouring territories,

Noting further with grave concern the continued support given to the South African racist regime by NATO Member States, certain Western countries and Japan, as well as by international economic and financial interests, which enables it to pursue its policy of repression against African peoples,

Considering that more effective African and international action is required in order to support the oppressed people of Southern Africa in their legitimate liberation struggle:

1. CALLS UPON all freedom-loving peoples, States and Organizations throughout the world to take more effective measures against the South African regime and those who support it, and to extend assistance to the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa.
2. CONDEMNS the governments and international economic and financial interests which collaborate with the South African regime and requests the Secretary General of OAU to continue to follow their activities and inform Member States thereof so that concrete measures can be taken to safeguard the legitimate interests of the African peoples,
3. AGAIN CONDEMNS the anti-apartheid movements and other organizations all over the world which support the African peoples in their liberation struggle and denounce all forms of collaboration with the Pretoria regime,
4. EXPRESSES ITS EARNEST HOPE that the observance of the international Year of Action Against Racism and Racial Discrimination in 1971, proclaimed by the United Nations will promote effective worldwide activities against apartheid and racial discrimination,
5. INSTRUCTS the Administrative Secretary General of OAU, in consultation with Member States, to take appropriate measures to ensure maximum success in the observance of the event.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE
FOR THE LIBERATION OF AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Having examined the report of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa on the activities of the various liberation movements and having also studied the development of the armed struggle on all fronts,

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved in the liberation struggle, particularly in Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Angola,

Mindful of the fact that the total liberation of the African Continent remains the principal objective of the Organization of African Unity,

Convinced that unity and solidarity within the ranks of each and every liberation movement is a pre-requisite for the Success of the liberation struggle;

Stressing the significance and importance of the International Congress in Support of the Peoples in Portuguese Colonies held in Rome in July 1970;

Reaffirming the legitimate rights of the people of Comoro Islands and the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) to independence,

Noting with indignation that Portugal has intensified its military activities by resorting to large-scale air-raids and to the use of napalm, toxic chemicals and defoliants with the aim of exterminating the civilian African Population as well as destroying crops in the territories under its domination,

Recalling the decision of the Sixth Assembly of Heads of State and Government, based on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Seventeen Military Experts, concerning the grant of transit facilities to liberation movements, priority of distribution of the means of struggle as well as the training of cadres of Liberation Movements;

1. CONGRATULATES the movements effectively engaged in the liberation struggle, especially the PAIGC, FRELIMO, and MPLA on the progress achieved in the armed struggle,
2. CALLS UPON all liberation movements to convene regular congresses to resolve their problems and to strengthen their organization and to present a united action front against the enemy, and when necessary, to summon extra-ordinary Congresses, which should be attended by their respective leaders, to deal specifically with matters of an urgent and pressing nature,
3. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS to the leaders of the Liberation Movements to remain in permanent contact with the struggling forces in the interior,
4. CONGRATULATES the sponsors of the International Congress in Support of the Peoples in Portuguese Colonies and while hoping that similar solidarity conferences will, in future, be extended to other dependent territories, expresses the wish that all forms of assistance intended for the use of liberation movements be channeled through the OAU Liberation Committee,
5. DEEMS it necessary that at this stage of the liberation struggle increased substantial aid should be granted to those movements which are actively engaged in the armed struggle and, therefore, appeals to Member States to meet in full their obligation to the liberation struggle by payment of all their arrears and contributions to the Special Fund of the Liberation Committee,

6. REAFFIRMS its moral and material support to the liberation movements in Comoro Islands and in the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) and instructs the African Group at the United Nations to pursue its efforts to secure the inclusion of the Comoro Islands in the list of dependent territories,

MOTION OF THANKS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Considering the facilities which His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, as well as the Ethiopian Government and people have made available to OAU,

1. EXPRESSES its appreciation and sincere thanks to His Imperial Majesty and to the Government and people of Ethiopia for the great hospitality and the warm welcome extended to the delegations to the Fifteenth Session of the Council of Ministers of OAU,
2. EXPRESSES its most heartfelt gratitude to the responsible officials and staff of the General Secretariat for the sustained efforts they have unfailingly exerted in the service of this Session.

DECLARATION ON OAU CONTRIBUTION TO THE CELEBRATION OF THE
25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND OF THE
10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

- A. The Council of Ministers recommends to the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government that the Organization of African Unity celebrate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the birth of the United Nations Organization and the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and peoples by issuing a declaration and mandating the Chairman of the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government to represent the Organization at these celebrations.
- B. The Declaration includes, inter alia, the following:
1. Despite the fact that twenty-five years have elapsed since the inception of the United Nations Organization and ten years since the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, millions of Africans are still under the yoke of colonialism and racist domination and are deprived of freedom and independence. Racial discrimination and apartheid still prevails in South Africa and assume the most noxious forms.
 2. The negation by colonialist and racist regimes of the right to self-determination and independence of African peoples and its resort to force and violence to crush liberation movements is no doubt the reason behind the present tension prevailing in Africa. This negation poses a threat to world peace and security, impedes international co-operation and hinders the economic development of African States, since an atmosphere of security and peace is a pre-requisite for such a development.

3. The escalation of military preparations by colonialist and racist regimes threatens the security and territorial integrity of African States and jeopardizes the rights of African peoples, which are explicitly set down in the United Nations Charter.
4. The extension of economic assistance to the racist and colonialist regimes through foreign investments, and military assistance, through shipment of arms or establishment of armament industries on their territories is, in effect, an act designed to assist the oppressor and perpetuate aggression. It is therefore a failure on the part of member States to fulfill their obligations under the UN Charter. The latter bind the signatory powers to suppress aggression and enable peoples under foreign rule to practice their right to self-determination and independence.
5. Moreover, the failure of some Member States and in particular some members of the Security Council to fulfill their international obligations in accordance with the UN Charter and the obstinate refusal by the forces of aggression of racist and colonialist regimes to implement the UN Resolutions has led to a deterioration of the situation and to mounting tension in North and South Africa, particularly in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, South Africa, the occupied territory in the United Arab Republic, Namibia and Zimbabwe. Has those racist regimes implemented the resolutions of the United Nations and observed the provisions of its Charter, these problems would have been well on the way to being solved and world peace and security soundly established.
6. Africa's faith in the United Nations as an instrument designed to maintain world peace and security, enhance peaceful relations and positive co-operation between members of the International Community, and its faith in the principles of the United Nations Charter has been clearly expressed and confirmed by the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, Africa's desire for peace on the continent, her peoples' longing for a peaceful, secure and calm life, drive her to exert all

efforts in order to strengthen the United Nations and enhance the prestige of this Organization.

7. The United Nations can never be effective in ensuring world peace and security unless its members are determined to enhance its prestige, honour their obligations in conformity with the Charter and devote their efforts to impose its authority.
8. Members of the United Nations should strive with all their might to save future generations from the scourge of war and evils of colonialism and racial discrimination that have brought upon mankind misery beyond description.
9. At the 25th Session of the UN General Assembly, Africa made an appeal to the racist and colonialist regimes to observe their international obligations in the interest of peace. However, these regimes turned a deaf ear to these appeals; indeed, they obstructed all efforts by the international community to bring about peace.
10. In view of this, Africa calls on all States backing the racist and colonialist regimes, particularly those extending them military and economic assistance, to refrain from doing so. Africa also calls on all UN Members to take effective measures both individually or collectively, to compel those states defying UN authority to implement its Resolutions. It finally invites the permanent members of the Security Council who have the main responsibility for safeguarding international peace and security not to oppose measures likely to help the colonial peoples and territories to achieve their independence, by making use of their prerogatives during debates on colonialism at the Security Council.
11. The failure of the UN as an instrument for the maintenance of peace and security, and the promotion of genuine co-operation among nations, will lead to an inevitable catastrophe. It will encourage the world to resort to force and violence

and will carry it to the brink of a war which UN Charter has been trying, through its provisions and institutions, to prevent, and gave mankind from its scourge and afflictions.

12. The African continent thus appeals to the international community to start a new era in the history of international relations to be distinguished by the prevalence of peace and security and by co-operation and friendship between nations. Moreover, it affirms its firm determination to liberate its territories from the remnants of colonialism, that form of domination which, for centuries has existed amongst us. Africa also declares that it will spare no effort and will mobilize all her means to help those African peoples struggling for their freedom and independence. Africa which has experienced the bitterness of colonialism, occupation and racial discrimination, will certainly not shirk its responsibilities and obligations towards its sons, still suffering under the yoke of colonialism, occupation and racial discrimination.
13. This century, which has witnessed the most atrocious wars ever known to mankind, has also witnessed the peoples of the world rising in solidarity to repel the Nazi aggression perpetrated against Europe.
14. Taking into consideration the responsibilities of the big powers in the maintenance of international peace and security, Africa calls upon them to accelerate the advent of complete disarmament. It commends the efforts already declared during the twenty-five years which end it by the signing of the partial treaty on limitation of nuclear armament. It hopes that these efforts will continue and that the big powers which possess the means for massive destruction will reach an agreement with a view to putting an end to the armouries in the interest of peace in the world.
15. Complete disarmament will release immense resources which will help to accelerate the efforts being made by under-developed countries in the field of

economic development in putting at their disposal in the context of the UN Decade on Development, the necessary funds which they need so much. Thus the UN will have contributed to safeguarding international peace in respect of the objectives and principles of the Charter.

16. On the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations and the Tenth Anniversary of the celebration of the Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Peoples, we hope that the entire world will rise in a concerted effort to resist the aggression of the reactionary forces of racism, ignorance, economic exploitation and political and social oppression throughout the world.