RESOLUTIONS AND DECLARATIONS ADOPTED BY THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HELD IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA FROM 27 FEBRUARY TO 6 MARCH 1970

CM/Res.207 (XIV)
- CM/Res.218 (XIV)
&
CM/St.3 (XIV)
RESOLUTION ON ZIMBABWE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Indignant at the announcement of a so-called Republic of Zimbabwe by the illegal Salisbury regime,

Considering that this new challenge to the International Community in general and to Africa in particular constitutes an insult to African dignity and aggravates racial conflict in Zimbabwe, thus endangering international peace and security,

Taking note of the important message from His Excellency President Ahmdou Ahidjo, current Chairman of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government expressing the grave concern of Africa at the announcement of a so-called Republic of Zimbabwe,

Reaffirming the full responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom as the Administering Power in its betrayal of the African majority in Zimbabwe and in the explosive situation prevailing in the territory,

Convinced that the Government of the United Kingdom has by its ineffectiveness, complicity and duplicity contributed to the establishment of a so-called Republic of Zimbabwe,

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the Lusaka Manifesto on Southern Africa,
1. VIGOROUSLY denounces the announcement of a so-called Republic in Zimbabwe by the racist minority regime in Salisbury and unequivocally declares as null and void any form of Government not based on the principle of majority rule;

2. CONDEMNS the Government of the United Kingdom and other imperialist powers who support her in her consistent refusal to use force as the only means to establish legality in Zimbabwe, as well as their complicity in sabotaging the comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions decided by the Security Council of the United Nations;

3. CALLS UPON all States which continue to maintain political, consular, economic, military and any other relations including all means of communication and transportation with the Salisbury regime to break off those relations immediately;

4. DECLARES that any recognition of this illegal regime and all its institutions constitutes a defiant and hostile act towards Africa;

5. REAFFIRMS its conviction that the use of force is the only way to restore the legitimate rights of the people of Zimbabwe and DECIDES to give immediately substantial additional assistance to the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe to help them intensify the armed struggle and urgently CALLS upon Member States of the OAU to take financial, material, military and other appropriate measures to meet the new situation;

6. PAYS tribute to those patriots of Zimbabwe engaged in armed struggle against the Salisbury illegal racist regime and CALLS upon all the people of Zimbabwe to intensify the struggle for the liberation of their territory;

7. REQUESTS the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, Senegal and Zambia, in conjunction with the African Group at the United Nations to take up the matter with the Security Council, in order that this organ applies Charter VII of the United
Nations Charter and demands that the United Kingdom resorts to the use of force with a view to establishing legality in Zimbabwe;

8. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution as soon as possible.
RESOLUTION ON SABOTAGE
AND HIGHJACKING OF CIVIL AIRCRAFT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth
Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Having heard the declaration made by the Foreign Minister of Ethiopia regarding the repeated
sabotage and hijacking of civil aircraft thereby endangering the safety of passengers,

Conscious of the disastrous consequences resulting from such criminal acts to international air
travel,

1. CONDEMNS all attempts and acts of hijacking and sabotaging of civil aircraft;

2. CALLS UPON all States to undertake strict measures to protect civilian air travel
   from being endangered;

3. APPEALS to all States to apprehend and punish such criminals in order to ensure the
   safety of international air travel.
RESOLUTION ON DECOLONIZATION AND APARTHEID

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Gravely concerned over the persistence of the racist and minority regimes in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Territories under Portuguese, Spanish and French dominations,

Noting that the South African and Portuguese regimes have systematically rejected outright the Lusaka Manifesto on Southern Africa in spite of its adoption by the United Nations,

Noting further that the South African racist regime is continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia, its increasing military involvement in Zimbabwe, its support of Portuguese colonialism and the intensification of its brutal repressive measures against the patriots in South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the strengthening of the unholy alliance among the racist regimes of Pretoria, Salisbury, Lisbon and their collaboration with other imperialist powers as evidence in particular by the plans of the Cabora Bassa Dam Project designed to impede the armed struggle and perpetuated foreign domination, exploitation and expansion,

Considering the massive support given by NATO Member States and other international economic and financial interests to the racist regimes of Pretoria, Salisbury and Lisbon in the intensive repression of African peoples and in thwarting their legitimate armed struggle,

1. REAFFIRMS that any form of military and other co-operation with these minority regimes constitutes a hostile act against all African States and their peoples;

2. REAFFIRMS its full support for the liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau, Namibia, South Africa, so-called French
Somaliland (Djibouti), and the Comoro Islands against colonial rule. As far as the so-called Spanish Sahara is concerned, the OAU affirms the United Nations resolution No. 2428 (XXIV);

3. APPEALS urgently to all Member States to increase their assistance to the liberation movements through the OAU;

4. APPEALS FURTHER to all States and Organizations supporting the liberation of the African continent to make contributions through the OAU for assistance to the people struggling against racism and colonialism, and instructs the General Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements to receive such contributions;

5. STRONGLY DENOUNCES the construction of the Cabora Bassa Dam Project and plans for bringing foreign companies to refrain from participating in this project; and expresses appreciation to Sweden for its steps to end any participation in this Project;

6. CONDEMNS the countries that continue to supply military equipment to South Africa and Portugal and maintain all forms of co-operation with these regimes;

7. REQUESTS the African Group at the United Nations to draw the attention of the Security Council to the continued violation of its decisions on the arms embargo and call for effective measures to end these violations;

8. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to prepare a detailed report on the collaboration by Governments and foreign economic and other interests with the racist and colonial regimes in Africa for submission to the next Session of the Council of Ministers so that African States can consider decisive measures to end such collaboration;

9. REQUESTS FURTHER the General Secretariat to transmit this resolution to the United Nations and take steps to draw the attention of organizations all over the world
in order to encourage world opinion to intensify activities against the crimes perpetrated by the racist and colonial regimes against the peoples of Africa;

10. **CONDEMNS** the anti-apartheid movements and organizations of students, youth and others all over the world which have actively supported the struggle of the African peoples for liberation;

11. **APPEALS** to all organizations and peoples in Africa to celebrate the African Liberation Day on May 25, 1970, as widely as possible in full solidarity with the African peoples struggling against apartheid, colonialism and racial discrimination in the African continent and make generous contributions for their legitimate struggle.
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 Fourteenth
Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Having examined the report of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa on the
activities of different liberation movements,

Considering that the total liberation of Africa constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the
OAU,

Gravely concerned by the imperialist and racist designs in the construction of the Cabora Bassa
Dam, and at the participation of certain Western Powers in the financing of this Project,

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

Convinced that it is of paramount importance that contributions of Member States to the special
fund and particularly their arrears be fully and immediately met in order to intensify the
liberation struggle,

Indignant at the announcement of a so-called Republic in Zimbabwe by the illegal Salisbury
regime,

Deeply concerned at the repeated acts of aggression and intimidation perpetrated against some
independent African countries,
Recalling previous decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government to the effect that priority be given to liberation movements which are actively engaged in the armed struggle:

1. **APPEALS** to Member States to meet fully their obligations in paying their contributions and arrears to the Special Fund;

2. **DECIDES** to give immediate financial assistance to all liberation movements recognized by the OAU and more urgently to ZAPU and ZANU and other liberation movements actively engaged in the armed struggle; and **URGES** all Member States to provide these movements with such war and other material assistance they require;

3. **APPEALS** to ZAPU and ZANU to constitute a common action front;

4. **APPEALS FURTHER** to all liberation movements recognized by the OAU to constitute a common action front in order to conduct the liberation struggle with increased vigour and determination;

5. **REQUESTS** the Administrative secretary General, in consultation with Member States, as well as the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, to present a comprehensive report to the Fifteenth Session of the Council, on the advantages and disadvantages of recognition of GRAE;

6. **RECOMMENDS** to the African Group at the United Nations to continue their efforts in order to include the Comoro Islands on the list of non-autonomous territories;

7. **REAFFIRMS** the full solidarity of all OAU Member States with any African country victim of colonialist and racist aggression;

8. **CONDEMNS** all imperialist and reactionary forces involved in the Cabora Bassa Dam and calls upon all peace and freedom loving peoples of the world to bring
pressure to bear on these forces in order to induce them to desist from such a hostile attitude detrimental to the aspirations of the Peoples of Africa.
RESOLUTION ON ALL-AFRICAN TRADE UNION UNITY

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Having studied the report of the Administrative Secretary General of OAU on the problem of All-African Trade Union Unity,

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the need for All-African Trade Union Unity,

Recalling further the agreement between ATUC and AATUF in Algiers in March 1969 on the practical ways and means likely to help realize the unity of trade union movement in Africa,

Recognizing the need for trade union unity first at national level and subsequently at continental level,

Aware of the necessity to overcome the difficulties and obstacles that impede the achievement of All-African Trade Union Unity,

1. REITERATES its determination to do everything possible to help African trade unions to find practical ways and means of achieving the unity and independence of the trade union movement in Africa, independent of foreign trade union movements;

2. INVITES once again the Governments of the OAU Member States concerned, to make all necessary arrangements to accelerate the unification of the trade union movement at national level.
RESOLUTION ON THE ALL-AFRICA TRADE FAIR

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Having discussed the report of the Organizing Committee which met in Nairobi, Kenya from 9 to 11 February 1970 on all the problems involved in preparation and staging the first All-African Trade Fair in 1972,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions CM/Res. 127 (IX) and CM/Res. 197 (XIII) on All Africa Trade Fair,

Desirous of ensuring that all Member States of the OAU actually participate in this Fair in order to promote the much needed exchange of ideas and information on trade, development and increase inter-African trade,

Further believing that the All-Africa Trade Fair offers the best opportunities for exchange and flow of information among African businessmen and industrialists on the one hand and the African producers on the other,

Considering that the total cost of the preparation and staging of the First All-Africa Trade Fair will be K£174,000 (US$486,000),

Noting with appreciation that the Government of Kenya has decided to pay for the total cost of the improvements and extension of the fair ground amounting to K£98,000 (US$274,000) and further to contribute to the part payment of the administrative costs a sum of K£25,000 (US$70,000),
1. ENDORSES the report on the all-Africa Trade Fair and Rules and Regulations for the Fair;

2. APPROVES

(a) that the OAU contribute a sum of £51,000 (US$142,800) towards the administration costs of the Fair;

(b) that the date of the First All-Africa Trade Fair be changed from September 1971 to February/March 1972;

3. RECOMMENDS that the duration of the Fair should be 12 days;

4. APPEALS to all Member States of the OAU to do their best to participate in this important undertaking and to indicate their intention to the Kenya Government as soon as possible;

5. DECIDES to extend the mandate of the Organizing Committee to continue in its duties to implement the resolutions of the Council of Ministers regarding the First All-Africa Trade Fair in Nairobi;

6. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General of OAU;

(a) to continue servicing the meetings of the Organizing Committee;

(b) to draft guide-lines on ways and means of convening the Trade for Development Symposium and draft an agenda for the Symposium and report to the Council of Ministers.
RESOLUTION ON AFRICA AND THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Having discussed the Report of the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU on the International Financial Institutions (IBRD/IMF) contained in Document CM/316 (Part 4), as well as the memorandum contained in Annex 1 of the said report,

Realizing the need for better action and stronger political support by the OAU Member States in order to make the participation of the African representatives more effective in these organizations,

1. APPEALS to Member States to include their delegations to the first meeting of the Economic, Social and Communications Commission of the OAU experts on financial and monetary affairs so that the Commission can prepare an African stand towards the IBRD/IMF and the problems facing the ADB;

2. CALLS UPON the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA to give the necessary help to these experts and prepare background documents to facilitate their task.
RESOLUTION ON INTER-AFRICAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Having studied the report of the Administrative Secretary General on inter-African technical assistance,

Recalling resolutions CM/Res 164 (XI) and CM/Res. 195 (XIII) adopted by the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on inter-African technical assistance,

Having noted the joint memorandum presented by the Secretariats of OAU and ECA on the programme of inter-African technical assistance,

1. REMINDS all member States requesting manpower to specify, in their offers of employment, the conditions of service that they propose to accord to African experts;

2. DECIDES that the joint OAU/ECA memorandum shall be communicated to Member States for their comments and observations;

3. INVITES all the Governments of Member States to transmit their remarks on the joint memorandum to the two Secretariats by 31 May 1970 at the latest;

4. ENCOURAGES the Secretariats of OAU and ECA to strengthen their co-operation in order to extend and ensure the survival of operation “Inter-African Technical Assistance.”
RESOLUTION ON THE OECD OFFER AND THE GENERAL
SCHEME OF PREFERENCES

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth
Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Having studied the document presented by the Secretariat (CM/316 Part 5),

Recalling resolution CM/Res.157 (IX) adopted by the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of
Heads of State on the Second UNCTAD,

Aware of the importance of the question of preferences to the African countries,

Realizing that the preliminary offers presented by the OECD countries do not reflect the hopes of
the developing countries stated in UNCTAD meetings and specially the New Delhi Conference,

Reiterates its support for the views expressed by the developing countries in the Charter of
Algiers and the meetings of the Special Committee on Preferences as well as the Third and
Fourth OAU/ECA joint meetings regarding the general scheme of preference,

1. URGES THE DEVELOPED countries to reconsider their offers with a view to
improving them in order to meet the needs of all developing countries and specially
the least developed among them;

2. CALLS upon the OECD countries to continue their work on the preferences with a
view to presenting a harmonious and detailed document;
3. CALLS ON AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS to provide the ECA Secretariat as a matter of urgency, with all the data on their international trade, to enable it to assess the implications of the OECD offers for their Trade and Development;

4. REQUESTS the OAU/ECA joint meeting to study the offers objectively on a-product-by-product basis to evaluate the benefits that would be derived from them;

5. REQUESTS FURTHER the OAU/ECA experts meeting which will take place some time in mid 1970, to draw up an African Stand on the question of preferences.
RESOLUTION ON THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DECADE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Having studied the document presented by the General Secretariat on the Second United Nations Decade included in Document CM/316 (Part 3),

Aware that the first decade was a failure for the developing countries and especially for Africa,

Convinced that the success in achieving the objectives of the second decade requires that African countries exert every effort to remove all obstacles to economic and social development at the national level, that they accelerate their economic co-operation at sub-regional and regional levels and that they intensify to the maximum their collective efforts in the United Nations family of Organizations,

1. CALLS ON all African countries to intensify their efforts by an increased mobilization of their population in the development of their countries;

2. APPEALS to African countries to consider seriously economic co-operation and market integration between themselves. To this end, African countries should plan and execute multi-national schemes in the fields of infrastructure, mineral prospecting, agriculture and industry etc. and seriously consider the granting of bilateral and multilateral tariff concessions to increase the volume of inter-African trade;

3. INVITES all African countries to defend as vigorously as possible the objectives fixed for the second Development Decade and in particular in matters of external
financial resources with a view to getting firm commitments from the developed countries;

4. REQUESTS FURTHER African countries in co-operation with the developing countries to do everything possible so that the contribution of UNCTAD in the second decade may be well defined and agreed upon by all countries developing and developed;

5. URGES the African countries to continue their efforts towards establishing special UN programme for the benefit of the least developed among the developing countries;

6. CALLS on all the United nations Organizations to harmonize their plans and programmes to avoid any waste or unnecessary overlapping and to ensure the maximum benefit for the developing countries.
RESOLUTION ON 1970 – INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION YEAR

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Being aware of the fact that the United Nations Organization has, by resolutions 2306 (XXII) of 13th December 1967, and A/RES/2412 (XXIII) of 23 December 1968, designated 1970 as International Education Year, which also falls at the beginning of the United Nations Second Development Decade,

Observing that the objectives and scope of the International Education Year are also outlined in resolutions Nos. 1.111 and 1.112 of UNESCO,

Noting that all Member States of the OAU are continuously engaged in expanding and strengthening their national educational and training services,

Desirous of supporting the United Nations (of which all OAU Member States are members) in its efforts to assist its Member States, and particularly the developing countries, to achieve adequate and rapid development,

1. WELCOMES the initiative of the United Nations to observe 1970 as the International Education Year, during which a deliberate boost would be given to desirable activities and studies in education and training at national, regional, continental and international levels;

2. URGES Member States of the OAU to participate fully in the activities of 1970 which has been designated International Education Year;
3. INVITES the Administrative Secretary General to undertake such projects and studies within the duly approved programme of the OAU, which can be implemented as from this year, in order to contribute to the eventual success of the International Education Year.
MOTION OF THANKS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970,

Having regard to the satisfactory facilities extended the OAU as well as the usual fraternal hospitality showered on all delegates by His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I, the Ethiopian Government and People in order to facilitate the holding of the Conferences,

Expresses its warm appreciation and heartfelt thanks to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, the Government and People of Ethiopia for the hospitality and warm reception afforded them which greatly contributed to the success of its Session,

Also expresses its thanks and appreciation to all of the officials and staff of the General Secretariat for their tireless and strenuous efforts in servicing the Conference.
DECLARATION ON THE CABORA BASSA HYDRO-ELECTRIC DAM BY THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Fourteenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 February to 6 March 1970, received and discussed the report of FRELIMO concerning the progress of the struggle against Portuguese colonial regime in Mozambique. The Council of Ministers, in particular, studied in detail the project for the construction of the Cabora Bassa Hydro-electric Dam whose plans are already very advanced. It was made amply clear by the list of countries and international monopolies involved in the executive of the project that the Southern minority and racist regimes with the support of other reactionary forces ailed to make the Cabora Bassa Dam the stopping point of the national liberation struggle of the oppressed people, not only of Mozambique but of Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Cabora Bassa is therefore designed to serve three purposes: militarily, the Portuguese colonialist regime which alone would not afford to finance the three costly wars in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) has been able to involve many countries of the North Atlantic Treaty in contributing directly to Portugal’s defence requirements. The Cabora Bassa which is also designed to make it possible for Portugal and the other minority and racist regimes in Southern Africa to settle over one million immigrants who shall contribute directly in the war against the people of Mozambique.

Economically, the Cabora Bassa project will strengthen the minority racist regimes by making it possible to exploit even better than presently the wealth both in agricultural and mining fields. The effect of strengthening the economic base of these regimes will also mean the strengthening of the oppressive arm of colonialism and apartheid an the intensification of white supremacy in Southern Africa.
Finally, the Cabora Bassa project will have grave political implications not only for the independent and non-independent African countries in Southern Africa, but for the whole of Africa. Such implications will serve to divide even more radically than at the present the African people and those of the countries which will participate in the execution of this project. The gap between the Portuguese people, who are themselves oppressed by the fascist regime in Lisbon, and the people of Mozambique and Angola will be widened thus setting the stage for a racial war which will most certainly envelop the whole of mankind.

The OAU Council of Ministers is deeply concerned by the facts at its disposal concerning the construction of the Cabora Cassa Dam Project. The participation by the imperialist Western NATO Powers in the project is particularly disturbing especially in the wake of the Lusaka Manifesto which sought to find a solution to the problem of Southern Africa through peaceful means. The Mozambican people and the rest of Africa were happy to learn of the withdrawal by the Swedish electro-manufacturing Company, A.S.E.A., from participation in the project. We were also gratified to learn that the British General Electric Company had also withdrawn from the project. These two companies headed the views of the progressive people in Africa and in their own countries and Africa congratulates them for taking this bold and just step.

The OAU council of Ministers has learned, however, that the West German monopoly, SIEMENS-TELEFUNKEN, has taken the place which the A.S.E.A. turned down. In addition, the council has learned of the part played by the following countries in the financing of the project. Through the KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDER AUGBAU Bank West Germany has put at the disposal of the Portuguese 132,000,000. Through the BANQUE DE PARIS ET DE PAYS-BAS, France has contributed 131,000,000 to the construction of the Cabora Bassa Dam and Italy has contributed 120,000,000 to the project.

South Africa and Portugal have each contributed 112,500,000 and 140,000,000. The OAU Council of Ministers is also aware of the fact that a number of other countries, especially the United States of America have indirectly participated through companies such as Anglo-American and other which operate in South Africa, Portugal, France and Britain. In other words,
collusion of the imperialist Western NATO countries has been completed in the suppression of the demand by the peoples of Africa for freedom, independence and human dignity.

Bearing in mind these facts, the OAU Council of Ministers makes the following declaration:

“The Cabora Bassa Dam is aimed at oppressing the people of Mozambique, the people of the rest of Southern Africa and ultimately the entire people of Africa. This project is not only going against the interests of the people of African the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, but also the United Nations’ many resolutions, with particular reference to economic and other interests impending the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Dam will further increase the threat to international peace and security by strengthening the arm of those who are already committing crimes against humanity.

“The Council of Ministers, therefore, deplores and condemns in the strongest terms possible all those companies and countries which in collusion are preparing to start construction of the Dam. In particular the Council of Ministers Committee condemns the imperialist Western NATO countries of West Germany, France, Italy, United States and Britain without whose involvement the project would not be realized.

“The Council of Ministers, therefore, reiterates its support to the freedom fighters in Mozambique and all the fighting people of Southern Africa by increasing its military and other facilities necessary to frustrate the combined efforts of imperialism in continuing to suppress the people through the construction of this Dam.

“The OAU Council of Ministers also calls on all progressive people the world over to rise and condemn the actions of the governments of their countries involved in the execution of this diabolical project.”