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Paris and Lisbon.

Today ten years after the formation of the OAU, we can see signs of Â«hue evident progress, but can also gauge the measure of the.task that lie;

Africa is largely independent and the African people can be

ahead.

pmoud of the fact that it is in Africanhĩ-\\201ĩ-\\201pitals that African problems

It is Africanĩ-\\201officials whoere endeavouring

are discussed and solved.

to untÃ©Ã©le the many knots of our colonial heritage.

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Colonial rule is largely removed from our Continent but Portugal, Spiain

the Smith regime and Vorster still claim title to rule anISCJmillion

Yet there can be no question that the struggle for

African people.

liberation mounted by the people of these countries aided by independent

Africa will Succeed.

,But though the voice/role of Africa is clearly heard/seen in African

affairs, the rightful place of Africa in world affairs and world consciousness

yet remains to be claimed.

This is the task the lies ahead of us/OAU in

its second decade.

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As the struggle for liberation has gained in

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intensity and Africa has had to cope with her own problems, we have come

in face to face with a self evident reality:

Africa/we cannot solve African

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problems in isolation.

of theatre, of avenue of action; of method or of geography.

succeed in the process of liberation, we too must reject any limitation

Im'perialism/enemies of Africa accept no limitation

If we are to

or isolation.

Similarly the prospects for enlarged

The liberation of all Africa is intrinsic to the peaceful development and

independence of OAU member countries.

and continued freedom for the African peoples depend upon evenh?on all

Contienets of the world.

The imbalanÃ©e

\\African voice and presence remain to be fully'expressed.\\

â\\200\\230in international affairs created by our subordinate status over so many

In years needs to be redressed, and Africa must assume responsibility.

the days of missiles and nuclear weapons, our security cannot be divorced  
On the world arena, on world issues, the

from that of Asia, or Europe of Latin America.

The abdication of power to itself by the imperialist/third developed world has meant that on this plane our fate is once more being decided London, Paris, Washington, Lisbon Pretoria and even Rio by outsiders

de Janeiro are the capitals discussing and consulting on the defence of our Continent and the security of the waters around us.

The African National Congress and people of South Africa are particularly

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concerned because it is our country that is spearheading this new affront and denial of African self-determination and is posing a threat now, not just to the security and independence of Africa but to the Southern hemisphere.

This threat does not arise purely by virtue of the fact that apartheid is a crime against humanity, and that it is an aggression against the dignity of the Black people and particularly the people of Africa, but by virtue of the fact that South Africa's policy is to expand its sphere of influence as part of the imperialist world, but it now needs to expand in its own

its economy based on the cheap labour pool created by the apartheid system, now requires the export of capital and needs new expanding markets. If she is to survive as she is, South Africa needs outside its borders to expand, and unless stopped will do so - either by extending her sphere of influence

through neo-colonial trade and aid agreements

or by direct aggression.

The continued South African presence in Namibia, the extension of her military

to the Zambezi, her military advice and assistance to the

Portuguese armies in Angola and Mozambique, the political and military threats and aggression against Zambia and Tanzania, as well as her attempts to woo African states and break out of her isolation all bear witness to her imperative need to expand.

We can no longer consider South Africa as merely a problem of racism or apartheid, potential to commit aggression.

peace and security of a very wide area and must be placed as much at the international and diplomatic conference tables-

South Africa now has the need, the intent and the military She is unquestionably a threat to the

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Yet those who have taken it upon themselves to police the world have chosen once again to ignore the African people.

With

detente and rapprochement in Europe and across the Pacific, they search for tools and agents to act elsewhere.

The imperialist system is

manifest in the promotion of South Africa and South African military designs.

Britain has involved South Africa in the alleged defence of the Indian Ocean through the Simonstown Agreement.

Surely the defence of the Indian

Ocean is a matter for the states, but Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania are not consulted.

India Pakistan, Ceylon and other Asian nations too are ignored.

For African nations on the eastern seaboard, and for Asia any plan for the defence of the Indian Ocean must place South Africa as an enemy and not an ally.

It has been further suggested that there be a southern extension of NATO - the South Atlantic Treaty Organisation which is to include Brazil,

Argentina, Britain, South Africa and Portugal. Interests are ignored, and South African intentions promoted.

Here again Africa and African

As the OAU enters its second decade Africa faces a new and magnified threat. Consideration is being given to problems of international security and disarmament, yet the threats in and to Africa remain ignored and South Africa

continues to build a mighty

arms industry and equip an advanced military machine.

There can be no real peace, no true international security

while Africa remains threatened.