

tain opposition in the Organization of African Unity to any form of foreign military installation on African land. This has led to an erroneous concept on the part of some Africans of the character of the station. Kagnev Station is not a military base as this opposition construes it; it is a communications system. To offset the criticism, however, townspeople have been brought to the station for visits that they might see there is no military character to it except that necessary for security purposes.

In the interests of preserving peace and providing an effective global communications system, it is hoped that the agreement will be renewed in 1978.

The Itegue Menen School of Nursing.—The study mission also visited the Itegue Menen School of Nursing which is under the direction of AID. The school was established in 1954 and graduated its first class in 1959. The purposes of the project are to prepare a core of basic professional nurses and nurse midwives with specific orientation in public health, and to prepare a group of national nurse faculty members to perform responsibilities in health administration, teaching, and supervisory functions with maximum efficiency by 1970, at which time the program will be phased out by AID.

The study mission recommends that this worthwhile project be maintained at an adequate level to insure that trained personnel will be available to take over direction of this facility by 1970.

ADDIS ABABA

In visiting Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, the study mission conferred with Emperor Haile Selassie I concerning the problems confronting Ethiopia and Africa in general.

Visits were made to the university and the local establishments of USIS and the Peace Corps. A meeting with U.S. missionaries brought forth discussions concerning the impact of Peace Corps volunteers in the country.

Organization of African Unity (OAU).—The members of the study mission visited the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity which is located in Addis Ababa. Discussions were had with Diallo Telli of Guinea, Secretary General, and members of the Secretariat. The meeting occurred at a time when the Foreign Ministers were arriving to discuss what actions should be taken by the Organization against the new regime in Rhodesia. An announcement was made following the Organization's meeting that it was the unanimous decision of the OAU that its member nations break relations with Great Britain if she could not oust the Ian Smith regime by December 15. It is questionable that a "unanimous" decision was rendered because only nine member nations stated publicly that a break with Great Britain was imminent, indicating a lack of coordination between delegates and heads of state back home. Though many of the nations visited by the study mission expressed reservations on the wording of the resolution, they still felt committed to abide by the decision taken at the meeting.

The OAU was founded in 1963 and has 36 member states represented. The purposes of the organization, as stated in the charter are:

- (a) To promote the unity and solidarity of the African and Malagasy States;