

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/10272
21 July 1971
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

LETTER DATED 13 JULY 1971 FROM THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with Article 54 of the United Nations Charter, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Security Council, the resolutions enclosed herewith, which were adopted by the Eighth Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

(Signed) Mamadou Mactar THIAM
Ambassador
Executive Secretary of the OAU
to the United Nations

Resolution on Namibia

(AHG/Res.65 (VIII))

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU meeting in its Eighth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 23 June 1971,

Noting with approval the International Court of Justice's opinion that, the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory,

Urges the immediate summoning of a Special Meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations to discuss ways and means of enforcing the past decisions of the United Nations in the light of the legal obligation imposed on the World Community by the decision of the World Court,

Agrees that the current Chairman of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government should lead a delegation of Foreign Ministers to attend this special meeting of the Security Council,

Expresses appreciation of the splendid work done by the lawyers who presented the OAU case in the World Court.

Resolution on the continued aggression against
the United Arab Republic

(AHG/Res.66 (VIII))

The Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU, meeting in its Eighth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, from 21 to 23 June 1971,

Having heard the declaration of H.E. the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the delegation of the United Arab Republic,

Recalling its previous resolutions AHG/Res.53 (V) of September 1968, AHG/Res.57 (VI) September 1969 and AHG/Res.62 (VII) September 1970, concerning the situation prevailing in the Middle East in general, and in the United Arab Republic in particular, calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from all Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967 in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 and appealing to all Member States of the OAU to use their influence to ensure a strict implementation of that resolution and support the present efforts of the United Nations Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General,

Mindful of the constructive efforts of the United Arab Republic aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, especially the positive position recently taken in response to Ambassador Jarring's peace initiative of 8 February 1971,

Seriously concerned that the present grave situation resulting from the continued Israeli occupation of the territories of three Arab States, one of them is a Member in this Organization, constitutes a serious threat to the regional peace of Africa and to international peace and security,

Determined that the territory of a State should not be the object of occupation or acquisition by another State resulting from threat or use of force, which is a basic principle enshrined in the United Nations Charter and reiterated in Security Council resolution 242, as well as the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security 2734 (XXV) adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1970,

1. TAKES NOTE of the declaration of H.E. the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the delegation of the UAR;

2. REAFFIRMS emphatically the contents of its resolutions AHG/Res.53 (V) September 1968, AHG/Res.57 (VI) September 1969 and AHG/Res.62 (VII) September 1970, and calls for immediate withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from all Arab territories to the lines of 5 June 1967 in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967;

3. EXPRESSES its full support to the efforts of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General to implement Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, and to his initiative for peace of 8 February 1971, in particular;

4. REAFFIRMS its solidarity with the United Arab Republic and appreciates the positive attitude reflected in its reply on 15 February 1971 to the Special Representative's initiative for peace as a practical step for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. DEPLORES Israel's defiance to that initiative and calls upon it to make a similar positive reply to the Special Representative's initiative for peace of 8 February 1971;

6. REQUESTS the current Chairman of the OAU to consult with the Heads of State and Government so that they use their influence to ensure the full implementation of this resolution.

Resolution on Apartheid and Racial Discrimination

(CM/Res.242 (XVII))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

Taking note of the report of the Administrative Secretary-General in documents CM/380 and CM/380 Part 1/Add.I and II,

Noting with grave concern that the African people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe continue to be subjected to humiliation, exploitation and genocide under the régime of apartheid which constitutes a crime against humanity,

Gravely concerned over the continued detention and torture of opponents of apartheid under the notorious "Terrorism Act",

Taking note of the intensification of the deceitful propaganda and manoeuvres by the South African racist authorities concerning its so-called "outward policy",

Considering that this policy is designed to overcome isolation, build a southern African bloc under its hegemony and divide African States,

Noting the continued increase in the military budget of South Africa and the growing support by South Africa to minority colonial régimes in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola,

Noting with grave concern that several countries, in particular Member States of NATO, continue to provide military and other assistance to the South African authority, and that foreign investment in South Africa from these countries as well as from Japan has greatly increased,

Taking note with satisfaction of the growing opposition to apartheid by world public opinion and the increasing support to the liberation struggle by anti-apartheid movements and by Church, Trade, Union, Student and other groups around the world,

1. REAFFIRMS its full and unconditional support to the oppressed people of th Africa in their legitimate struggle to eliminate apartheid and achieve ority rule;

REJECTS and DENOUNCES the deceitful propaganda and manoeuvres of the authorities in promoting their so-called "outward policy";

/...

3. CONDEMNS the main investors as well as trading partners of South Africa for encouraging and assisting the South African Government in its oppression of the African people;

4. STRONGLY CONDEMNS all the Powers, particularly, France and the United Kingdom, for continuing to supply the Pretoria régime with arms in violation of the resolutions of the Security Council;

5. COMMENDS the activities of all anti-apartheid movements and of all Church, Trade Union, Student and other groups which support the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples of South African countries and boycott South African racists;

6. EXPRESSES its appreciation to the United Nations, anti-apartheid movements and other groups for their activities in acquainting the world opinion with the inhumanity of apartheid and the legitimate struggle of the liberation movements, and appeals for continued efforts in this respect;

7. APPEALS to all friendly Governments, organizations, and individuals to extend greater moral, political, humanitarian and material support to the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, and Zimbabwe in co-operation with the OAU;

8. CALLS FOR WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGNS:

(a) For the cessation of all military co-operation with South Africa;

(b) For boycott of South Africa in economic, cultural, sports and other fields;

(c) For the ending of torture in South African prisons and the release of all political prisoners;

(d) To apply to freedom-fighters the relevant articles of Geneva Conventions of 1949 on the treatment of prisoners of war and to ensure participation of liberation movements in the drafting and application of international humanitarian law applicable to the so-called internal conflict;

(e) For appropriate action against companies investing in South Africa;

(f) For prohibiting emigration of persons, especially skilled workers to South Africa.

9. REQUESTS the African Group at the United Nations to continue to challenge the credentials of the South African delegation;

10. REQUESTS the OAU Bureau of Sanctions and Decolonization to publicize constantly all evidence of collaboration by Governments and economic and financial interest with South Africa.

/...

Convening a Special Session in Africa of the United Nations Security Council on Decolonization Problems

(CM/Res.243 (XVII))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventh Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly on decolonization, apartheid, racial discrimination in Africa, and foreign occupation of African territories,

Recalling the numerous resolutions of the Organization of African Unity on problems of decolonization of African territories still subjected to foreign domination and foreign occupation of African territories,

Recalling in particular the right of peoples to self-determination and independence and the responsibility of the Security Council in the event of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression,

Considering the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the programme of action adopted in the formal Declaration of the General Assembly at its Twenty-Fifth Session,

Concerned by the explosive situation that exists in the African territories still subjected to colonial domination and foreign occupation and the consequent threat to world peace and the security of the African countries,

Considering the main responsibility of the Security Council in the search for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Aware that under Article 28, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter the Security Council can convene meetings in places other than the United Nations Headquarters,

Realizing the interest for the Organization of African Unity and the African liberation movements of holding a special session of the Security Council in Africa to be held in African countries near areas of international tension devoted to discussing the whole question of decolonization in Africa,

1. REQUESTS the United Nations General Assembly to recommend to the Security Council to convene early in the year 1972, in African country Members of the Organization of African Unity, a special session devoted solely to the measures to be taken with a view to implementing the various Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on decolonization, the struggle against apartheid, racial

discrimination in Africa, and withdrawal of foreign occupation zones from African soil;

2. CALLS UPON the State Members of the United Nations, and more particularly the members of the Security Council, to facilitate the holding of such a special session of the Security Council;

3. RECOMMENDS the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity to introduce through the agency of the African Group at the United Nations the request for convening such a special session of the Security Council in Africa early in the year 1972.

Declaration on the Question of Dialogue

(CM/St.5 (XVII))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971, discussed in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality and frankness the question of a proposal for a dialogue with the minority racist régime of South Africa.

The discussions afforded all members of the Council an opportunity to fully express the views of their respective Governments on this important question.

The Council reaffirmed:

1. Their total commitment to the principles and purposes contained in articles II and III of the charter of the Organization of African Unity, especially in regard to the eradication of all forms of colonialism from Africa, and the absolute dedication to the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent;

2. That the Manifesto on Southern Africa (Lusaka Manifesto) unanimously adopted by the Organization of African Unity and endorsed by the United Nations and the Conference of Non-Aligned States, but rejected by the racist régimes of southern Africa, is the only objective basis for any meaningful solution to the problems of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in Africa;

3. The legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the peoples of Africa to obtain their legitimate rights to independence, freedom, human dignity and equality, and that all Member States of the Organization of African Unity remain totally and unconditionally committed to their struggle.

/...

Moreover, it was agreed that no member State of the Organization of African Unity would initiate or engage in any type of action that would undermine or abrogate the solemn obligations and undertakings to the commitments contained in the Charter.

It was also agreed that any action to be taken by member States in regard to the solution of the problems of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in Africa, must be undertaken within the framework of the Organization of African Unity and in full consultations with the Liberation Movements of the territories concerned.

The Council rejected the idea of any dialogue with the minority racist régime of South Africa which is not designed solely to obtain for the enslaved people of South Africa their legitimate and inherent rights and the elimination of apartheid in accordance with the Lusaka Manifesto.

The Council of Ministers also considered and agreed that in any case any form of dialogue should appropriately be commenced only between the minority racist régime of South Africa and the people they are oppressing, exploiting and suppressing.

The Council of Ministers also agreed that the proposal for a dialogue between the independent African States and the racist minority régime of South Africa is a manoeuvre by that régime and its allies to divide African States, confuse world public opinion, relieve South Africa from international ostracism and isolation and obtain an acceptance of the status quo in southern Africa.

In view of the above considerations the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity emphatically declares that there exists no basis for a meaningful dialogue with the minority racist régime of South Africa. Under these circumstances, the Council reaffirms its determination to continue to render and increase its assistance to the Liberation Movement until victory is achieved.
