

Letter dated 17 July 1972 from the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Republic, Morocco, Oman, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[18 July 1972]

Upon instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to reiterate to the members of the Security Council our position regarding the three Arab islands, namely Abu Musa, the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb which have been militarily occupied by Iran and the question of which is before the Security Council.

Our position has been very clear on this question. We affirm that the islands are Arab, and history attests to the continued Arab identity and character of these islands. In this regard, decisions taken by the Council of the League of Arab States affirmed the stand of the Arab Governments, members of the League of Arab States, that the islands are Arab and constitute an integral part of the United Arab Emirates and of the Arab homeland.

We have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

Signed by the representatives of the following States Members of the United Nations:

Algeria
Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Kuwait

Lebanon
Libyan Arab Republic
Morocco
Oman
People's Democratic
Republic of Yemen

Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

DOCUMENT S/10741

Letter dated 19 July 1972 from the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations to the President of the Security Council transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU at its ninth session

[Original: English/French]
[20 July 1972]

In accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Security Council, the attached resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its ninth ordinary session.

(Signed) Mamadou Mictar THIAM
Executive Secretary of the Organization
of African Unity to the United Nations

RESOLUTION ON THE CONTINUED AGGRESSION AGAINST THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT (AHG/Res.67 (IX))

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its ninth ordinary session in Rabat, Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

Having examined the report of the outgoing Chairman of OAU on the implementation of resolution AHG/Res.66 (VIII),

Having heard the declaration of the head of the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt,

Recalling all the previous resolutions relating to the Middle East and in particular resolution AHG/Res.66 (VIII) entitled "Continued aggression against the United Arab Republic" calling for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories to the pre-June 5 1967 lines,

Reaffirming its solidarity with the Arab Republic of Egypt,

Taking into consideration United Nations General Assembly resolution 2799 (XXVI) of 13 December 1971,

Deploring Israel's rejection of resolution 2799 (XXVI) of the General Assembly, as well as its refusal to respond favourably to the initiative of OAU, in particular OAU's demand concerning the reaffirmation of the principle of non-annexation of the occupied Arab territories,

Considering all the efforts exerted by the OAU Committee of Ten for the implementation of resolution AHG/Res.66 (VIII),

Considering the substance of the Egyptian and Israeli replies to the memorandum of the OAU Committee of Ten,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the outgoing Chairman of OAU and keenly appreciates the efforts exerted by the Chairman and members of the Committee of Ten;

2. *Congratulates* Egypt for its co-operation with the Committee of Ten, its positive attitude and its continuous efforts for the restoration of peace in the region;

3. *Deplores* Israel's negative and obstructive attitude which prevents the resumption of the Jarring Mission;

4. *Invites* Israel to publicly declare its adherence to the principle of non-annexation of territories through the use of force;

5. *Invites* Israel to withdraw immediately from all the occupied Arab territories to pre-June 5 1967 lines in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967,

6. *Reaffirms* in the name of African solidarity and in pursuance of article II, paragraph 1c, of the OAU Charter, its effective support to the Arab Republic of Egypt in its legitimate struggle to recover totally and by every means its territorial integrity;

7. *Urges* all Member States of the OAU to give Egypt every assistance and calls on all Members of the United Nations organization to intensify their action, in both international forums and the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, to take all initiatives for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories and the condemnation of Israel's attitude which impedes the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) based on the United Nations Charter which forbids, under any pretext, the acquisition of territories through the use of force;

8. *Requests* all Member States of the United Nations to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons, military equipment or moral support likely to enable it to strengthen its military potential and to perpetuate its occupation of Arab and African territories;

9. *Decides* to follow closely the development of the situation in the Middle East.

RESOLUTION ON ZIMBABWE (CM/Res.267 (XIX))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its nineteenth ordinary session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

Having considered the chapter of the Secretary-General's report on Zimbabwe (CM/440),

Recalling Security Council resolution 288 (1970) which called upon "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power in the discharge of its responsibility, to take urgent and effective measures to bring to an end the illegal rebellion ... and enable the people to exercise their right to self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960",

Gravely concerned at the continued control of the territory by an illegal racist régime,

Further concerned at the fact that the Government of the United Kingdom has not taken effective measures to terminate that régime,

Commending the people of Zimbabwe for having displayed a high degree of political consciousness,

unity and determination in defence of their inalienable rights,

Having noted the total rejection by the African population of Zimbabwe of the "settlement proposal agreed upon between the United Kingdom Government and the illegal régime,

Mindful that those "settlement proposals" were negotiated without consulting the genuine political leaders of the African population of Zimbabwe,

Reaffirming that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal régime on the basis of independence before majority rule would be in contravention of the inalienable rights of the people of that territory and contrary to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Recognizing the importance of the continued imposition of political, diplomatic, economic and social sanctions against the illegal Smith régime until the illegal minority racist régime is brought to an end,

1. *Pledges* to increase its assistance to the people of Zimbabwe in their armed struggle for self-determination and independence;

2. *Reaffirms* support for the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom not to transfer or accord, under any circumstance, to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, and urges it to promote the country's attainment of independence by a democratic system of Government in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population;

4. *Urges* the United Kingdom, as the administering authority, to convene as soon as possible a national constitutional conference in which the genuine political representatives of the people of Zimbabwe would be able to work out a settlement relating to the future of the territory for subsequent endorsement by the people under free and democratic processes;

5. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom Government to create the conditions necessary to permit the free expression of the right to self-determination including:

(a) The release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(b) The repeal of all repressive discriminatory legislation;

(c) The removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights;

6. *Further calls* on the United Kingdom Government to ensure that in any exercise to ascertain the wishes of the people of Zimbabwe as to their political future, the procedure to be followed will be in accordance with the principle of universal adult suffrage and by secret referendum on the basis of one-man one-vote without regard to race, colour or to educational, property or income consideration;

7. *Condemns* the United Kingdom Government for its failure to take effective measures to bring an end to the illegal régime in Zimbabwe;

8. *Decides* to give full support and co-operation to the United Nations in all measures designed to enforce strictly the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security

Council in accordance with the obligations assumed by Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Expresses* full agreement with the recommendations and the suggestions contained in the special report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)¹¹ for improving the effectiveness of the machinery sanctions;

10. *Further expresses* full agreement with the four proposals submitted by the delegations of Guinea, Somalia and Sudan, in their capacity as members of the Security Council, mentioned in part IV of the special report namely:

"The Security Council should reaffirm the inalienable rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia to freedom and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Security Council should request States continuing to have economic and other relations with Southern Rhodesia to end such relations immediately. All States which are openly and persistently violating the provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970) should be condemned. The Council should also request that Member States, especially the permanent members of the Security Council, should reaffirm their obligations to implement these resolutions fully as they are called upon to do in paragraph 16 of resolution 253 (1968).

"The Security Council should undertake as a matter of urgency consideration of the type of action to be taken in view of the open and persistent refusal of South Africa and Portugal to implement sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia. . .

The Security Council should now call upon all States to employ against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia additional measures provided for in Article 41 of the Charter as envisaged in paragraph 9 of resolution 253 (1968) and paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 277 (1970)."¹²

Importation of chrome ore by the United States of America

11. *Condemns* the United States Government for its continued importation of chrome ore from Zimbabwe in open contravention of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and 314 (1972) and contrary to the specific obligations assumed by the United States under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter;

12. *Expresses* grave concern about the detrimental consequential development which acts of this nature could have on the effectiveness of sanctions and, in the wider sense, on the authority of the Security Council;

13. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States to desist from further violations of sanctions, and to observe faithfully and without exception the provisions of Security Council resolutions on this question.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1972, document S/10632.*

¹² *Ibid.*, paras. 25-28.

RESOLUTION ON THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES (CM/Res.268 (XIX))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its nineteenth ordinary session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

Having considered the chapter of the report of the OAU Administrative Secretary-General on the question of the territories under Portuguese domination (CM/440) and bearing in mind the views expressed by the representatives of OAU member States in the course of the debate on that question,

Fully aware of the fact that the complete achievement of African unity requires first of all the total liberation and independence of all the African territories still subjected to foreign domination and exploitation,

Reaffirming the determination and commitment on the part of the independent African States to liberate all the territories under Portuguese domination,

Noting the results obtained during the special session of the United Nations Security Council held in Addis Ababa from 28 January to 4 February 1972, and of the special sessions of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the visit of the United Nations mission to the liberated areas of Guinea (Bissau), at the invitation and under the protection of PAIGC,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report on the work of the United Nations Committee on Decolonization during its last visit to Africa, particularly in the liberated areas of Guinea (Bissau) and its decision to recognize PAIGC as the only genuine representative of the people of Guinea (Bissau),

Recalling all resolutions on the question of territories under Portuguese domination previously adopted by the Organization of African Unity,

Deploring the persistent refusal of the Portuguese Government to recognize the inalienable rights to self-determination and independence of the territories under its domination, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and with resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 establishing the programme of action for the full implementation of the declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV),

Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation resulting from the intensification by the Portuguese Government of its military operations and other oppressive measures against the brotherly peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) who are struggling to regain their freedom and independence,

Noting with indignation the physical presence and direct intervention of South Africa and Rhodesia in Angola and Mozambique, at the side of Portugal, against these African countries,

Seriously concerned at the threats and acts of aggression constantly perpetrated and by the continued violations on the part of Portugal of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the independent African States bordering on the territories under Portuguese domination,

Deeply indignant at the use of chemical agents in the colonial war against the peoples of the territories under Portuguese domination which constitutes a crime against humanity,

Noting with profound indignation that the Government of Portugal obstinately persists in its refusal to heed the appeals addressed to it by OAU, the United Nations and world public opinion,

Noting that the so-called constitutional changes introduced in 1971 and in 1972 by the Portuguese Government are not designed to lead the peoples of the territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, but are rather designed to perpetuate colonial domination,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) in the armed struggle that they are waging for the liberation of these territories,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts towards national reconstruction undertaken by the liberation movements in the vast liberated areas of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau),

Having listened with undivided attention to the statement made by His Majesty, King Hassan II, at the official opening of the nineteenth session of the OAU Council of Ministers that the liberation of Africa was the foremost preoccupation of OAU, for without freedom there can be neither peace, unity nor progress,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to self-determination and independence;

2. *Fully supports* the legitimate armed struggle of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) against colonialist domination and oppression by Portugal for their freedom and independence;

3. *Solemnly reaffirms* its commitment to pursue the struggle with a view to the total liberation of the territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) through concerted and practical actions of all kinds and at all levels;

4. *Reaffirms* that the national liberation movements of the Portuguese colonies are the custodians of the sovereignty of their countries' peoples;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to recognize the national liberation movements of the Portuguese colonies as the legitimate representatives of their peoples and countries and to discuss problems concerning these peoples and countries only with the respective liberation movements;

6. *Strongly condemns* the negative attitude and arrogance with which the Portuguese Government persists in its refusal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and all the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial peoples;

7. *Emphatically condemns* the threats of all kinds and the repeated acts of aggression by Portugal against independent African States and the constant violations by the Portuguese Armed Forces of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries bordering on the territories under its domination;

8. *Strongly condemns* the infamous crimes and acts of genocide perpetrated by Portugal against the African peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) through the use of chemicals, napalm, poison gas and other inhuman devices in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter,

9. *Affirms* that these heinous crimes in violation of the Geneva Convention constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

10. *Denounces and rejects* the so-called constitutional changes introduced in 1971 and 1972 by the Portuguese Government in the African territories under its domination;

11. *Strongly condemns* the alliance of Portugal and the minority racist régimes of South Africa and Rhodesia aimed at perpetuating colonialism, oppression and racial discrimination in this part of Africa;

12. *Urges* the Governments of OAU member States to implement rigorously the provisions of the resolution adopted by OAU and to cease maintaining relations with Portugal;

13. *Reiterates* its appeal to all States to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965 and General Assembly resolution 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965;

14. *Again calls upon* all States, especially those members of NATO which continue to give aid and assistance to the Government of Portugal, to withdraw all forms of aid and assistance that enable Portugal to pursue its colonial war in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), and to prevent the sale or supply to the Portuguese Government of the arms, material and equipment that enable it to manufacture or maintain arms and munitions which it uses to perpetuate its colonial domination in Africa;

15. *Addresses* an appeal to the European Economic Community to refrain from entering into agreements with Portugal, as long as it continues to wage colonial wars;

16. *Calls upon* all States to take immediate steps to put an end to all activities which contribute to the exploitation of the territories under Portuguese domination and their peoples, and to discourage the nationals and companies under their jurisdiction from becoming parties to transactions and from entering into any arrangements which strengthen the domination of Portugal over these territories and which prevent the implementation of the United Nations declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV) on the territories in question;

17. *Urgently calls upon* Governments, in particular those of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United States, which have not yet prevented the individuals and business concerns coming under their jurisdiction from participating in the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique and the Cunene project in Angola to take all the necessary measures to discourage and end their participation and to withdraw immediately from all activities connected with these projects.

18. *Encourages* all the liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to intensify the struggle against Portuguese colonialism and for national independence;

19. *Decides* to increase assistance to the liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) in conformity with the recommendations of the Liberation Committee;

20. *Expresses once again* its solidarity with Member States bordering on territories under Portuguese domination, the victims of repeated aggressions.

RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA (CM/Res.269 (XIX))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its nineteenth ordinary session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Namibia,

Further recalling United Nations Security Council resolution 310 (1972) adopted in Addis Ababa in February 1972 at the special session of the Security Council held in Africa,

Further recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,¹⁸ and namely its paragraph 133,

Mindful of the obligations of all States under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the territory of Namibia,

Convinced that the future of Namibia can only be determined by its people,

Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia, by all means, including the armed struggle against the foreign occupation of their territory,

Noting with satisfaction the growing resistance of the Namibian nationalists against the continued oppression by the racist régime of South Africa,

Noting further with satisfaction the international interest and solidarity on Namibia as expressed by the recent Namibian International Conference in Brussels,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence in one entity, in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Reiterates* its solidarity and full support for the people of Namibia in their just struggle to regain their freedom and independence;

3. *Reaffirms* further that the administration of the territory of Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that this responsibility includes the obligation to support, promote and protect the rights of the peoples of Namibia as well as the national unity and the territorial integrity of the territory in accordance with the United Nations resolutions;

4. *Condemns* all actions by South Africa designed to destroy the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia such as the establishment of Bantustans and declares that the OAU will oppose any action detrimental to the national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia;

5. *Condemns* any support and assistance given to South Africa which enables it to continue its illegal occupation of the territory or entrench its authority;

6. *Considers* the Governments which render such assistance to South Africa, in particular the sale of arms, are accessories to the odious aggression against the Namibian people and that such action from Member States of the United Nations is in violation of their Charter obligations;

7. *Condemns* all Governments, particularly those of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, permanent members of the Security Council, which have continued to provide the minority racist régime of Pretoria with military assistance contrary to United Nations resolutions and regardless of world opinion;

8. *Declares* that the continued illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia by South Africa, constitutes an aggression against the territory within the meaning of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

9.* *Requests* all States to take the necessary measures including legislation, in order to ensure that their nationals and corporations have no dealings with South Africa concerning Namibia;

10. *Calls upon* all member States of the OAU to bring pressure to bear on foreign companies operating in their respective territories, to withdraw their investments from Namibia or suspend their activities in the territory until the illegal occupation is terminated;

11. *Appeals* to the European Economic Community and its members to refrain from all negotiations and dealings with the illegal occupation force of South Africa for such dealings will reinforce the illegal administration of South Africa over Namibia;

12. *Urges* all Governments and all trade union organizations to boycott ships and aircraft carrying goods and raw materials taken out of Namibia under the illegal South African administration;

13. *Calls upon* the world community to render all moral, diplomatic, material and financial assistance to the people of Namibia in their liberation struggle;

14. *Decides*, in accordance with the recommendation of the Liberation Committee, to increase material assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization so as to enable it to wage the armed liberation struggle effectively in Namibia.

RESOLUTION ON *apartheid* AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

(CM/Res.270 (XIX))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its nineteenth ordinary session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

Noting with deep concern that the African people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe are still subjected to exploitation, humiliation and persecution by the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury because of their policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of these territories to self-determination and independence,

Considering that the policies and practices of *apartheid* against the African people constitute a crime against humanity,

Considering that the policy of South Africa which aims at breaking its isolation and at consolidating the minority racist régimes in southern Africa, calls for vigilance and vigorous action by Member States,

Noting with deep concern that several countries, in particular the NATO member countries, continue to supply military and other assistance to the South African authorities and that the investments and trade of these countries and Japan with South Africa have increased considerably, in violation of their United Nations Charter obligations,

Recognizing that the extensive arms build-up of the military forces of South Africa and the means to manufacture armaments by South Africa enables the South African authorities to continue with their oppressive measures against the non-white people of that territory and poses a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States,

Recognizing further that the provision of arms by States to South Africa not only increases tension and endangers international peace and security, in violation

¹⁸ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970) Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.*

of obligations assumed under the United Nations Charter, but also increases this régime's aggressive potential aimed at the recolonization of the African continent,

Noting with satisfaction the growing opposition in South Africa as well as in many parts of the world to the odious practices of racial discrimination pursued by the South African régime,

Paying tribute to the liberation struggle being waged by the African people in South Africa to regain their freedom and national independence,

Considering that the establishment of Bantustans and other measures adopted by the Government of South Africa in pursuance of *apartheid* are designed to consolidate and perpetuate domination by a white minority and the dispossession and exploitation of the African and other non-white people of South Africa, as well as of Namibia,

1. *Condemns* the establishment by the Government of South Africa of Bantu homelands (Bantustans) and the forcible removal of the African people of South Africa and Namibia to those areas as a violation of their inalienable rights, contrary to the principle of self-determination and prejudicial to the territorial integrity of the countries and unity of their peoples;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the African people of South Africa to self-determination and national independence within the framework of territorial integrity and national unity;

3. *Reiterates* its full and unconditional support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its armed struggle to put an end to the policy of *apartheid* and realize its profound and legitimate aspirations;

4. *Invites* Member States to increase substantially moral, financial and material aid to the liberation movements in southern Africa so as to hasten the elimination of the colonial and racist system in that part of the continent;

5. *Rejects* the machinations by the South African authorities to break African solidarity and isolate the liberation movements through the so-called "outward-looking and dialogue policies";

6. *Strongly condemns* those States of the NATO alliance, in particular France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany which continue to provide arms or the means to manufacture arms to the Pretoria régime, in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions;

7. *Rejects* the assertion that the Security Council arms embargo against South Africa makes a distinction between arms for external defence and arms for internal repression;

8. *Declares* that those States which supply arms to South Africa or means to manufacture arms are hostile to the aspirations of the African people of South Africa for freedom, equality and justice;

9. *Places prime responsibility* on those countries which continue to invest in and trade with South Africa for the continued oppression, exploitation and domination of the African people of that country through the encouragement and material assistance they are providing to racist régimes;

10. *Commends* the activities of anti-*apartheid* movements, trade unions, student organizations, religious and other groupings which support the legitimate

struggle of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and invites them to intensify their efforts in this respect;

11. *Calls upon* all Governments, organizations and individuals to give more substantial moral, political, humanitarian and material support to the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe directly to the liberation movements or through the OAU;

12. *Calls upon* all Member States to exert pressure on foreign companies operating in their territories which are either subsidiaries or associated with companies operating in South Africa to withdraw from that country;

13. *Reaffirms* the measures advocated in resolution CM/Res.242 (XVII) which are by means of worldwide campaigns designed to:

(a) Ensure the discontinuation of all military assistance and co-operation with South Africa;

(b) Boycott South Africa in the economic, cultural, sport and other fields;

(c) Put a stop to torture in prisons and obtain the release of all political prisoners, which include such outstanding patriots as Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Kathrada and Fisher and lift restrictions on ex-political prisoners including Sobukwe;

(d) Ensure that the freedom-fighters enjoy the benefits of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions on prisoners of war and ensure participation of liberation movements in the drafting and application of international humanitarian law applicable to conflicts described as internal;

(e) Take appropriate measures against companies investing in South Africa;

(f) Prohibit emigration to South Africa, especially by skilled workers.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON SPECIAL MEASURES TO BE
ADOPTED ON DECOLONIZATION AND THE STRUGGLE
AGAINST *apartheid* AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
(CM/Res.272 (XIX))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its nineteenth ordinary session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

Noting with satisfaction the declaration of His Majesty King Hassan II that the question of decolonization must continue to be the main preoccupation of the Organization of African Unity,

Having examined the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on decolonization (CM/440) as well as having taken into account the discussions on the question,

Noting with anxiety the intensification of oppression, the exploitation and the use of military force against the African people struggling for their inalienable rights of freedom and independence,

Seriously concerned at the continued and increased military, economic, financial and political assistance rendered to the colonial and minority racist régimes in Africa by several western Powers and in particular France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan,

Noting that this co-operation and assistance strengthens these minority régimes,

Noting with satisfaction the relentless efforts of President Moktar Ould Daddah and the members of the OAU mission to further enhance the cause of Africa for liberation,

Convinced furthermore that the prevailing situation leaves the African people in these territories no other choice but armed struggle,

Noting with satisfaction the over-all progress in the liberation struggle especially in the territories under Portuguese domination,

1. Reaffirms all its previous resolutions on decolonization;

2. Calls upon Member States to take the necessary steps to deny landing and other facilities to aircraft proceeding to or coming from South Africa or Rhodesia;

3. Recommends, in order to strengthen the means of defence of certain African States, that Member States apply themselves to making available to those States which request them, units, modern military equipment and military assistance, pending the setting up of the Executive Secretariat of Defence;

4. Considers that assistance given to the colonial and racist régimes, in particular military assistance, increases tension and endangers international peace and security and contravenes the obligations of United Nations Member States according to the United Nations Charter by assisting the aggressor against the aggressed;

5. Considers that the repeated acts of aggression against independent African States are intended to prevent them from helping or supporting the liberation struggle and declares that such acts of aggression against any African States constitute an aggression against the whole of Africa;

6. Proclaims that the liberation of the African soil cannot under any circumstances be the subject of concessions or bargaining.

THE SITUATION IN TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE DOMINATION

After reviewing the situation prevailing in the Portuguese-controlled territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and taking into account the refusal of certain States, in particular members of NATO, to refrain from providing Portugal with arms and material assistance by which it is able to prosecute its armed aggression against the peoples of those territories and of neighbouring independent African States,

The Council of Ministers recommends:

1. That urgent measures be taken collectively by Member States of the Organization of African Unity to counteract this aggression, these measures, which would be aimed at undermining the Portuguese war potential, should entail the denial to suppliers and transporters, regardless of nationality, of the use of all road, rail, seaport and airport facilities in the territory of African independent States for the carriage of arms, vehicles, goods and Portuguese nationals destined to Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau);

2. Parallel with this embargo arrangements should be made by African States to ensure that all arms and other material assistance destined to the liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) are afforded all facilities to enable them to reach their destination without hindrance;

3. The Council of Ministers believes that if such measures are successfully implemented, they would not only weaken the Portuguese position, but would:

(a) Demonstrate to the peoples of the territories and to the international community the determination of African States to take resolute action in support of the struggle against colonialism;

(b) Set an example by which African appeals for international support would be more credible than at present;

(c) Reinforce the proposals for armed support by the OAU of the liberation struggle.

DOCUMENT S/10749

Note by the President of the Security Council transmitting the text of a letter dated 31 July 1972 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

[Original: English/Spanish]
[31 July 1972]

As indicated in the statement made by the President of the Security Council at the end of the 1656th meeting of the Council, the following letter was sent by him to the Secretary-General on 31 July 1972:

"I have the honour to refer to your note of 25 February 1972 concerning General Assembly resolution 2880 (XXVI) which, *inter alia*, requests you to submit to the General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, a report on measures adopted in pursuance of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. In that note you stated that since the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1970 as resolution 2734 (XXV), contains a number of specific recommendations regarding the Security Council, you hoped that those recommendations would be properly considered and that information on the steps taken by the Council in compliance with the respective provisions of the above-mentioned Declaration would be presented for inclusion in the report requested by the General Assembly.