



CM/Res.266 (XIX)
- CM/Res.289 (XIX)
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RESOLUTIONS AND STATEMENT OF THE
NINETEENTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
HELD IN RABAT, MOROCCO FROM
5 TO 12 JUNE 1972

RESOLUTION ON THE BUREAU FOR THE
PLACEMENT AND EDUCATION OF AFRICAN REFUGEES

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

Considering document CM/443 of the Tenth Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity,

Gravely concerned by the growth of refugees in Africa, and the complexity of the economic, social and human problems posed by these refugees,

Convinced that energetic efforts should be exerted to deal with these problems,

Stressing the usefulness of the relation of co-operation between the BPEAR, the High Commissioner of Refugees and the international organization and voluntary agencies dealing with the problem of refugees, in conformity with the spirit of the 1967 Addis Ababa conference on the legal, economic and social aspects of the African refugees problem,

1. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to convene as soon as possible a meeting of the Committee on Refugees established in 1964 to consider the current situation of refugees in Africa and the necessary measures to be taken with a view to their assistance and be taken with a view to their assistance and voluntary repatriation and their resettlement;
2. APEALS to Member States to ratify the OAU Convention on Refugees as rapidly as possible;

3. INVITES OAU Member States to make provision for employment opportunities, scholarships and vocational training opportunities for African refugees;
4. EXPRESSES its gratitude to the States and institutions which give aid to the Bureau and participate actively in the search for a human solution to the problem of placement of African refugees.

ZIMBABWE

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 responsibilities to take urgent and effective measures to bring to an end the illegal rebellion and enable the people to exercise their rights 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 by the continued control of the territory by an illegal racist regime,

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

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

Commending the people of Zimbabwe for having displayed a high degree of political consciousness, unity and determination in defence of their inalienable rights;

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

Reaffirming that the attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal regime 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 UN 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 regime until that illegal minority racist regime 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 regime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, and urges it to promote the country's attainment to independence by a democratic system of Government in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population;
4. URGES the United Kingdom, as 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 removal 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 principles 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 considerations;
7. CONDEMNS the United Kingdom Government for its failure to take effective measures to bring to an end to the illegal regime 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) (Doc. S/10632) for improving the effectiveness of the machinery of 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 (Doc.s/10632) 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 fully implement these resolutions 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 regime of Southern Rhodesia

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

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 scheme, 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.

RESOLUTION ON THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES

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 charter of the report by the OAU Administrative Secretary General on the question of the territories under Portuguese domination (document 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 of the part of the independent African States to liberate all the territories under Portuguese domination,

Noting the results obtained during the special session of 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, on 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,

Deploing 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 the Colonial Countries and Peoples, and with resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 establishing the programme of action for the full application of Declaration 1514 (XV),

Gravely concerned by 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,

Gravely concerned by the military, political and economic assistance that the member countries of NATO and other countries particularly, the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan continue to provide to Portugal which assistance is the principal obstacle on the road to independence of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands since it enables Portugal to continue its colonial wars,

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,

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,

Seriously concerned by 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 rights to self-determination and independence, but are rather designed to perpetuate colonial domination,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts towards national reconstruction undertaken by the liberation movements in the cast 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 rights 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 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 and people;
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. RECORDS WITH SATISFACTION resolution A/AC.109/400 dated 13/4/1972 of the Committee of Decolonization affirming the existence in the liberated areas of Guinea Bissau of an administration with complete and effective control of this territory and accordingly addresses to the people of Guinea Bissau and to Amilcar Cabral, the Secretary General of PAIGC its congratulations on the notable victories gained over Portuguese colonialism;
7. 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,
8. 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,
9. 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,

10. AFFIRMS that these heinous crimes in violation of the Geneva Convention constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;
11. DENOUNCES AND REJECTS the so-called constitutional changes introduced in 1971 and 1972 by the Portuguese Government in the African territories under its domination;
12. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the alliance of Portugal and minority racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia aimed at perpetuating colonialism, oppression and racial discrimination in this part of Africa;
13. 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;
14. REITERATES ITS APPEAL to all States to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 212 (1965) of 23 November 1965 and General Assembly resolution 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965,
15. 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 is used to perpetuate its colonial domination in Africa;
16. ADDRESSES an appeal to the EEC to refrain from entering into agreement with Portugal, so long as it continues to wage colonial wars;

17. CALLS UPON all States to take immediate steps to put an end to all activities which contribute to 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 1514 (XV) on the territories in question;
18. 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 to take all the necessary measures to discourage and end their participation and to withdraw immediately from all activities connected with these projects,
19. ENCOURAGES all the liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau to intensify the struggle against Portuguese Colonialism and for national independence;
20. DECIDES to increase assistance to the liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau in conformity with the recommendations of the Liberation Committee; and
21. FURTHER INVITES the governments of OAU Member States to strengthen and increase their moral and material support for the liberation struggle being waged by the valiant freedom fighters of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau against Portuguese domination;
22. EXPRESSES ONCE AGAIN its solidarity with Member States bordering on territories under Portuguese domination, the victims of repeated aggressions.

RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

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 previous resolutions on Namibia,

Further recalling the United Nations Security Council resolution 310 adopted in Addis Ababa in February by the Special Session of the Security Council held in Africa,

Further recalling the advisory opinion of the international Court of Justice on 21st of June 1971, 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 regime of South Africa,

Noting further with satisfaction the international interest and solidarity of 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 UN General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
2. REITERATED its solidarity and full support to 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 UN 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 UN 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 actions 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, accessories to the odious aggression against the Namibia people and that such actions from Member States of UN is a 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 regime 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 UN 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 (EEC) 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 world community to render all moral, diplomatic, material and financial assistance to the people of Namibia in their liberation struggle;
14. DECIDED in accordance with the recommendation of the Liberation committee to increase material assistance to SWAPO so as to enable it to wage the armed liberation struggle effectively in Namibia.

RESOLUTION ON APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

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 regimes 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 the policies and practices of apartheid against the African people constitutes a crime against humanity,

Considering that the policy of South Africa which aims at breaking its isolation and at consolidation the minority racist regimes 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 the UN Charter obligations,

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

Recognizing further that the provisions of arms by States of South Africa not only increases tension and endangers international peace and security, in violation of obligations assumed under the UN Charter, but also increases this regime'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 regime,

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 to 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 regime, in violation of UN 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 regimes;
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 of 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 resolutions CM/Res.242 (XVII) which are by means of world-wide 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 freed9m 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.

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 Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

Having examined the report of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa on the activities of the various liberation movements and, having studied the development of the armed struggle on all fronts and combat zones,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the various Liberation movements actively engages in the armed struggle, particularly in Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique, Angola and Namibia which constitute a major development of far-reaching military, political and social impact on the evolution of the armed liberation struggle,

Mindful of the fact that the total liberation of the African Continent from foreign domination, occupation and eradication of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination remain the principal objective and constant preoccupation of the Organization of African Unity,

Gravely concerned by the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by the Portuguese colonial forces against those independent member States bordering Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) committed to the support of the liberation struggle,

Recalling previous decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State and government concerning the grant of transit facilities to member States to liberation movements so as to ensure the effective prosecution of the armed struggle in territories under colonial domination,

Further recalling the council's decision at its 18th Ordinary Session on additional assistance to liberation movements,

Reiterating the urgent necessity for liberation movements fighting within the same territory to close ranks and form a united front for mobilizing the masses inside the territory and intensifying the armed struggle,

Realizing that the present evolution of the armed struggle, necessitates increased material and financial assistance to liberation movements particularly in territories where the struggle has reached an advanced stage, and taking into account the requests and needs of various liberation movements,

Aware of the importance of publicity and information to alert and enlighten world public opinion in order to further support the liberation movements and isolate the colonial and racist regimes,

1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa;
2. COMMENDS those movements which are actively and effectively engaged in the liberation struggle especially the PAIGC, FRELIMO, MPLA and SWAPO for the important results so far achieved;
3. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the Portuguese aggression against the territorial integrity of OAU Member States namely the People's Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia;
4. REAFFIRMS that any aggression against any Member State is considered as aggression against all OAU Member States;
5. RECOMMENDS to the 9th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government:

- (i) That concrete assistance be rendered to the above mentioned Member States in order to strengthen their defences;
 - (ii) That OAU Member States should endeavour to earmark national military units or war material to be put at the disposal of countries requesting such assistance;
- 6. TAKES NOTE of the efforts exerted by the Liberation Committee to bring about unity between the Liberation movements fighting in Zimbabwe, and directs the Committee to pursue its efforts to bring about a unified Zimbabwe military organization under one single command and one single political organization;
- 7. RECOMMENDS that the representatives of recognized liberation movements participate as observers in the deliberations of OAU organs on matters of decolonization; or any other matter which may be in the interest of their territories;
- 8. REQUESTS the co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa to continue granting assistance to movements struggling for independence and self-determination in the Comoros and the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) and Seychelles;
- 9. ENDORSES the recommendations of the Liberation Committee for voluntary additional material and financial assistance to the liberation struggle; and to this end:
 - (a) DECIDES to submit the relevant document of the report of the Liberation Committee on additional material and financial assistance to the Assembly of Heads of State and government (CM/430/Rev.I Annex III) meeting at its 9th Ordinary Session;
 - (b) RECOMMENDS that a pledging meeting be held during the 9th Ordinary Session in which member States may be invited to pledge such assistance;

- (c) APPEALS once more to Member States to honour in full their obligations towards the liberation struggle by paying without delay all their arrears and contributions to the Special Fund of the Co-ordinating Committee for the liberation of Africa.

10. APPROVES the terms and conditions of service of the military experts employed by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

RESOLUTION ON SPECIAL MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED ON
DECOLONIZATION AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST
APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

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 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 to freedom and independence,

Seriously concerned at the continued and increased military, economic, financial and political assistance rendered to the colonial and minority racist regimes 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 regimes,

Noting with satisfaction the relentless efforts of President Miktat 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 precious 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 who request them, units, modern military equipment and military assistance, mending the setting up of the Executive Secretariat of Defence;
4. CONSIDERS that assistance given to the colonial and racist regimes in particular military assistance, increase tension and endanger international peace and security and contravenes the obligations on UN Member States according to the Un 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 State constitutes and 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.

RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION IN TERRITORIES
UNDER PORTUGUESE DOMINATION

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,

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;
2. 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);
3. Parallel with this embargo arrangement 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;

4. 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 should be more credible than at present;
 - (c) re-inforce the proposals for armed support by the OAU of the liberation struggle.

OTHER TERRITORIES

I. THE SO-CALLED FRENCH SOMALILAND (DJIBOUTI)

Having examined the report of the Administrative Secretary General on developments in the colonial administered territory of the so-called French Somali land (Djibouti),

Recalling previous resolutions of the OAU and of the United Nations urging France to grant self-determination and independence to the people of this territory in a free and democratic atmosphere, in co-operation with the OAU and the United Nations,

Recognizing the inalienable rights of the people of that territory,

1. EXPRESSES its solidarity with the people of the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti);

2. CALLS once again on France to create a free and democratic atmosphere in which the people of that territory can exercise their right to self-determination and independence without delay in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
3. REAFFIRMS its moral and material support to the Liberation movements of the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti).

II. THE SO-CALLED SPANISH SAHARA:

Having heard the Administrative Secretary General's report on the situation prevailing in the Spanish Sahara,

Taking into account the determination of Member States confirmed during the present debate to achieve the total liberation of the African continent within the shortest possible time,

Deploring Spain's slowness in proceeding with the decolonization of that territory,

The Council of Ministers:

1. EXPRESSES its solidarity with the population of the Sahara under Spanish domination;
2. CALLS once again on Spain to create a free and democratic atmosphere in which the people of that territory can exercise their right to self-determination and independence without delay in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
3. REQUESTS Member States directly concerned to intensify their efforts vis-à-vis the Spanish Government to induce it to implement resolution 2711 of the UN General Assembly and, in particular, its provisions relating to the holding, as soon as possible, of a referendum designed at enabling the population of the Sahara under Spanish domination to freely exercise their right to self-determination, in accordance with the

principles of the United Nations Charter, under the auspices and with the full guarantee of that international Organization.

III. COMORO ISLANDS

Having studied the Chapters of the Administrative Secretary General's report on the development of the situation in Territories under colonial and racist domination,

Recalling the determination and commitment of independent African States to free all territories under colonial domination,

Recognizing the importance of including, the question of the Comoro Islands on the list of non-self-governing territories

The Council of Ministers:

1. REAFFIRMS its resolutions CM/Res..... (XIII);
2. RECOMMENDS to Member States of the OAU to give the necessary directives to their permanent representatives at the United Nations to make every effort at the next session of the UN General Assembly to ensure the inclusion of the Comoro Islands on the list of non-self-governing territories;
3. DENOUNCES any measures to destroy the political unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Islands.

SEYCHELLES AND ST HELENA

Having studied the chapters of the Administrative Secretary Generals report on the development of the situation in territories under colonial and racist domination,

Recalling the determination and commitment of Member States to free all territories under colonial domination,

1. EXPRESSES its solidarity with the people of those territories under British Administration;
2. CALLS UPON the United Kingdom to create a free and democratic atmosphere in which the peoples of those territories can exercise their right to self-determination and independence without delay in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
3. REAFFIRMS its moral and material support to the people of those territories in their struggle for their independence.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT TO AFRICA

The Council of Ministers also considered development abroad on questions relating to Africa and was encouraged by the growing interest and support that are being manifested in many parts of the world,

The Council appreciates and commends the valuable contributions which have been received from abroad for the Liberation Committee, the protests which have been lodged by various movements both against governments and financial corporations because of their involvement in South Africa, the activities of the Afro-American representatives in the Un Congress and the mass demonstration organized on 27 of May 1972 in Washington by the Afro-American population in observance of African Liberation Day.

RESOLUTION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AFRICAN GROUP
AT THE UNITED NATIONS

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 heard the Report of the Administrative Secretary General on the Activities of the African Group at the United Nations,

Aware of the considerable work carried out by the African Group and the Executive Secretariat of OAU at the United Nations,

Mindful of the need to make the Executive Secretariat of OAU more effective and to enable it to fulfill its heavy responsibilities under the best possible conditions,

Recalling its resolutions CM/Res. 8 (I) of August 1963, CM/Res. 54 (IV) of March 1965, CM/Res. 121 (IX) of September 1967, CM/Res.204 (XIII) of September 1969, and CM/Res. 233 (XV) of August 1970,

Having regard to the special position of officers of the Executive Secretariat and the very high cost of living at the United Nations,

1. NOTES the Report on the Activities of the African Group at the United Nations;
2. RECOMMENDS further that Member States give their representatives adequate instructions to ensure implementation of the resolutions adopted by OAU and to give them as far as possible flexible directives to enable the African Group to adopt a joint stand on questions submitted to it;

3. WELCOMES the co-operation existing between OAU and the United Nations, and requests the Administrative Secretary General to establish relations of co-operation with the Specialized Agencies and the International Organizations of the United Nations family, and to strengthen the relations already established, in the interest of Africa;
4. CALLS UPON the Executive Secretary of the OAU at the United Nations to maintain and strengthen contacts with the “Black Caucus” and other groups sympathetic to the African cause in the United States of America, in the interests of Africa;
5. INSTRUCTS the Administrative Secretary General to negotiate a headquarters agreement with the Government of the United States of America, with a view to conferring official diplomatic status on the OAU Executive Secretariat at the United Nations;
6. INSTRUCTS the Administrative Secretary General to study and submit to the next administrative and budgetary session proposals designed to improve the material living conditions of the staff of the Executive Secretariat in New York.

RESOLUTION ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN LABOUR MINISTERS

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 Administrative Secretary General's report on the proceedings of the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Labour Ministers (document CM/456),

Desirous of ensuring the continuity of the action undertaken by the African Labour Ministers within the framework of their Conference,

Taking note with satisfaction, of the results obtained within the ILO and the Turin Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training as a result of the efforts made by the African Labour Ministers,

Recalling the numerous resolutions of the Assembly of Heads of State and government and the African Labour Ministers on all-African trade union unity,

Convinced that all-African trade union unity constitutes a decisive factor in the efforts of the African governments and peoples to ensure their unity and solidarity, as well as their economic, social and cultural progress.

1. ACCEDES to the request of the African Labour Ministers to hold the Eleventh Session of their Conference at the Headquarters of the OAU General Secretariat;
2. ENDORSES resolution MAT/Res. I (X) adopted by the Conference of African Labour Ministers on all-African trade union unity;

3. AUTHORIZES the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU to organize Seminars and Meetings of Health and Safe Conditions of Labour;
4. INVITES the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters of OAU, in consultation with the Administrative Secretary General, to provide the funds necessary to implement this resolution.

RESOLUTION ON THE SETTING UP OF AN EXPERT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY THE DRAFT INTER-AFRICAN CONVENTION ESTABLISHING
AN AFRICAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

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 studied the report of the Secretary General on Inter African Technical Co-operation (Doc. CM/455),

Recalling the numerous Resolutions on Inter-African Technical Co-operation,

Convinced that the establishment of a system of Inter-African Technical Co-operation Assistance will, by its nature, re-enforce unity, solidarity and fraternity among the people of the continent,

Mindful of the need for African countries to make a rational use of the experts at the disposal,

1. DECIDES that the draft Inter-African Convention instituting a system of technical co-operation should be communicated to Member States who have not yet responded to the request of the General Secretariat for their comments,
2. INVITES member States in question to convey their comments to the General Secretariat no later than 31 August 1972;
3. DECIDES that the following countries should compose the Expert Committee responsible for preparing, on the basis of the comments and observations of governments, a new text for a draft convention on Inter-African Technical Co-

operation: Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Egypt, Ghana, Lesotho, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia;

4. DECIDES that matters resulting to Inter-African Technical Co-operation should be entrusted to an Office especially established for that purpose within the Economic and Social Affairs Department of the OAU General Secretariat which will be entrusted with Inter-African Technical Co-operation;
5. DECIDES further that the Expert Committee work on the basis of the following guidelines:
 - (a) The OAU Convention should be an outline Convention laying down general principles and leaving it to Member States to settle questions of detail by means of bilateral agreements;
 - (b) The draft should contain provisions for the setting up of a joint Technical Co-operation fund;
6. INVITES the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU to convene a meeting of the Expert Committee in Addis Ababa during the month of October 1972 and to submit a new draft convention to the Twenty-First Session of the council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ON THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF
AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY

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 that the “Declaration of Industrialization in Africa in the 1970’s adopted by the first OAU/ECA Conference of Ministers of Industry – Addis Ababa, 3 to 7 May 1971, included inter alia the following:

- (a) Affirming the sovereignty of every Member State on all types of natural resources within its territory;
- (b) Reaffirmation of the Ministers’ faith in industrialization as a strategic element in the structural transformation of African economies;
- (c) A request to convene every 2 years a conference of African Ministers of Industry under the auspices of the OAU and the ECA aimed at evaluating the achievements during the preceding period and to recommend policies and measures for sustaining an integrated industrial growth with the view to achieving the goals set for the remaining part of the decade;

Having studied document CM/453 relating to co-operation between OAU/ECA/UNIDO on preparation for the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry to be held in October 1973,

Noting that the Arab Republic of Egypt has informed the Council of its willingness, to host for the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

1. APPROVES the preparatory work and the steps taken so far by the OAU Secretariat in co-operation with the ECA and UNIDO to convene the second Conference of African Ministers of Industry;
2. CALLS UPON Member States to participate actively at the highest level in the forthcoming Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry with a view to supporting the integrated industrial growth of Africa;
3. INVITES the second Conference to:
 - (a) Review and appraise the progress made in the continent toward the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Un Second Development Decade in the field of industrialization;
 - (b) Recommend policies, measures and action with a view to securing sustained and integrated Industrial Development in Africa;
 - (c) Follow up the implementation of the recommendations of the First Conference, and the decisions of the OAU Council of Ministers with a view to realizing in particular those pertaining to:
 - (i) the establishment of an African Union of Mineral Exporting Countries;
 - (ii) the creation of an African Institute of Mines;
5. NOTES WITH APPRECIATION AND ACCEPTS the generous offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry,
6. REQUESTS the OAU, ECA and UNIDO to provide all the services needed for the success of the conference.

RESOLUTION ON ALL AFRICA TRADE FAIR

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 the final report of the organizing Committee on the First All Africa Trade Fair;

Recognizing the importance of such Trade Fairs for the promotion of Intra-African Trade and CO-operation,

Recalling its resolution CM/Res. 260 (XVIII) on the First All-Africa Trade Fair,

Noting with satisfaction large participation of OAU Member States in the Fair and the Excellent preparations by the Government of Kenya which made the Fair a success,

1. CONGRATULATES the Government and People of the Republic of Kenya for their dedicated efforts that ensured the successful staging of this significant event aimed at encouraging and facilitating inter-African co-operation and trade;
2. COMMENDS the members of the Organizing Committee for their significant contribution to the success of the Fair;
3. DECIDES THAT;
 - (a) All Africa Trade Fairs be held once every four years;
 - (b) The Second All Africa Trade Fair be held in 1976 and hosted by ALGERIA.

RESOLUTION ON CONTAINERS

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,

Taking note of the Administrative Secretary General's report CM/436/Add.3 relating to the use of Containers in African Trade,

Noting the resolution of the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Santiago, Chile, regarding "International Combined Transport of Goods" (Document TD/161/Add.3),

Conscious of the complexity of the Administrative, technical and legal questions pertaining to freight containers on International Trade,

Considering that UN/INCO Conference on Containers is scheduled to take place in Geneva in November 1972,

1. URGES all member States of the OAU to make a special effort to attend the UN/IMCO Conference on Containers in Geneva in November 1972;
2. CALLS UPON the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of the ECA to make all the necessary arrangements to co-ordinate and harmonize the views of Member States of the OAU at the International Conference on the basis of the recommendations of the Regional Meeting;
3. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU to make a full report on the results of the International Conference at the Twenty First Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OAU POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

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 decision at the Fourteenth Ordinary Session requesting that the Administrative Secretary General should explore the possibilities of establishing an OAU Stamps Agency,

Having considered the report of the Administrative Secretary General regarding the establishment of a Postal Administration for the OAU (document CM/458),

Mindful of the administrative, technical, cultural and financial implications of establishing such an Administration;

Aware of the existence of various African philatelic agencies,

Recognizing the need to undertake consultations with the Imperial Ethiopian Government, host of the Headquarters of the OAU, from the establishment of an OAU Postal Administration,

1. APPROVES in principle the establishment of a Postal Administration for the Organization of African Unity;
2. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General to undertake a detailed study of the administrative, technical, cultural and financial implications relating to the establishment of an OAU Postal Administration,
3. CALLS UPON the Administrative Secretary General to seek the advice of Member States of the OAU and draw upon the experience of African philatelic organizations in particular, and international philatelic organization in general in undertaking this study;

4. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General to initiate consultations with the Imperial Ethiopian Government concerning the establishment of an OAU Postal Administration;
5. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General to submit the report on the implementation of this resolution to the Twenty First Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EXPERT GROUP
TO STUDY THE ROLE OF THE OAU IN THE
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND TRANSPORT FIELDS

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,

Recognizing the need for urgent action by all member States who have not yet submitted candidates for the Expert Group which is to study practical methods for the rapid execution of the programme of priorities on the responsibilities and role of the OAU in the Economic, Social and Transport Fields,

Reaffirming the need to implement resolution CM/Res.219 (XV) adopted in August 1970,

APPEALS to those member States who have not yet submitted nominations to do so as a matter of urgency;

DECIDES that the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers constitutes the deadline for the submission of candidates, beyond which the Secretariat would proceed to nominate the Eight Experts from the list in its possession and inform the Twenty First Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ON ENVIRONMENT

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,

Taking note of the Administrative Secretary General's report on education, science, culture and health and, in particular, the part of the report relating to the African stand on the Stockholm Conference on the Environment,

Endorsing the conclusions of the African conference on environment held in Dakar,

Concerned about the use of chemical and biological arms in certain territories under colonial domination,

Further concerned about the ecological consequences of the construction of giant dams in these same territories,

Considering further the responsibility of the colonial powers and other industrialized countries in the destructive exploitation and dissipation of Africa's natural resources;

Feeling that this responsibility implies recognition of the right to reparation from the countries whose development has been based or is still based on this exploitation,

1. CONDEMNS all forms of degradation and dissipation of human values and resources and requests that the Stockholm declaration on the environment if it has not yet been adopted, unambiguously denounce the crimes committed against humanity and the human environment in Africa in relation to racial and colonial practices.

RESOLUTION ON ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS OF AFRICA

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 report and recommendations of the OAU Symposium on Arid and Semi-Arid Lands held in Khartoum, Sudan as contained in Document CM/465 (Part III),

Convinced of the seriousness of the problems discussed which affect most Member States one way of the other,

1. ADOPTS the report and recommendations contained in Document CM/465 (Part III) and urges all the Member States concerned to implement them as appropriate;
2. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity to seek external technical and financial assistance for some of the projects, contained in the recommendations, and to ensure that adequate follow-up measures are taken on this subject;
3. EXPRESSES thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan for hosting the Symposium and ensuring its success.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AND HEALTH COMMISSION
– SECOND ORDINARY SESSION

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 report and recommendations in document CM/465 of the Second Ordinary Session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health commission, which was held from 29 November to 4 December 1971 in Cairo, Egypt,

Noting with satisfaction the substantial work that was successfully accomplished on that occasion by that Commission,

1. ADOPTS the report and recommendations of that Second Ordinary Session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission contained in document CM/465 excepting resolution ESCHC/Res.23 (II) on “Territorial Waters” which will be referred to the next Ordinary Session of the Council for consideration;
2. URGES Member States, the OAU Secretariat and other international organizations concerned to fully implement as appropriate, those recommendations.

OAU/FAO/WHO REGIONAL FOOD NUTRITION COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

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 adopted the report and recommendations of the Second Ordinary Session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission in document CM/465, which includes the draft statutes of the OAU/FAO/WHO Regional food and Nutrition Commission for Africa contained in document CM/465 (Part II),

Wishing to strengthen and expand the type of inter-organizational co-operation that is entailed in the creation and operation of this Commission,

1. ADOPTS the statutes in document Cm/465 (Part II) of the OAU/FAO/WHO Regional Food and Nutrition commission for Africa;
2. INVITES the Administrative Secretary General to take the necessary measures to ensure the effective efficacious operation of that Commission under the new statutes.

RESOLUTION ON UNDP

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 noted the report of the Administrative Secretary General on the State of negotiations with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme,

REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General to prepare a memorandum on all aspects of the question and communicate it to the African Group and to the African members of the Board of UNDP, and to exert every effort to induce UNDP to adopt a more flexible attitude.

RESOLUTION ON INTER-AFRICAN CONVENTION ON EXTRADITION

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 draft Inter-African Convention on Extradition prepared by the Committee of Legal Experts ad contained in document CM/448, and other aspects of legal co-operation,

RECOMMENDS that these draft documents be referred to Member States for further consideration.

RESOLUTION ON THE PAN-AFRICAN FILM FESTIVAL
OF OUAGADOUGOU (FESPACO)

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 document CM/472 on OAU assistance to the Pan-African Film Festival of Ouagadougou (FESPACO),

Notes with satisfaction the constant efforts made by the Republic of Upper Volta to organize an all-African film festival with a view to promoting the production of typically African films, in view of the importance of this event for the development of African culture,

RECOMMENDS that Member States of the Organization of African Unity give their full support to the Pan-African Film Festival of Ouagadougou.

RESOLUTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

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,

Considering that the exploitation of the maritime resources of the seas and oceans bordering on the African coasts constitutes for the African States a hope for future generations and a source of capital interest for their present-day economies,

Aware that the exploitation of such resources can be undertaken for the benefit of the African economies only within the framework of international regulations which take into account the interests of all countries and groups of countries,

Convinced that the Law of the Seas at present in force does not take into account the interests of the African countries, and that its revision was the subject of a recommendation by the Twenty-Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly through the convening of a new conference on the Law of the Sea,

Informed of the important debates, which have taken place in the United Nations Committee on the Sea-bed, which meets periodically in Geneva and New York, in which debates the African Group plays a conspicuous part,

Bearing in mind resolutions 250 (XVII) and 238 (XVII) of the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, which was held in Addis Ababa in June 1971, which affirm the permanent sovereignty of the African States over the sea-fisheries off their coasts,

Realizing that the complexity of the various problems bound up with the question of the Law of the Sea requires that OAU Member States define in a precise manner their political positions on

each of the subjects which will be debated at a conference on the Law of the Sea in the light of precise information which should be provided for them,

Convinced nonetheless of the imperative need for OAU Member States to concert on all the points and to harmonize their positions in order to present a common front on the occasion of any confrontation on the Law of the Sea,

RECOMMENDS

1. that the OAU General Secretariat refer the matter, at the earliest possible date to the African members of the Committee on the sea-bed, which will be requested to prepare and send to Member States a comprehensive memorandum convening the problems as a whole that will be debated at the United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea and the position on each of these problems of the various participating States or groups of States, together with any suggestions or recommendations which might help the States determine their positions;
2. That OAU Member States study with all speed, the document which would thus be submitted to them by the African Group and send their comments to the OAU General Secretariat at the earliest possible date;
3. That the OAU General Secretariat convene, before the Session of the Council of Ministers in February 1973, a meeting of experts for the purpose of harmonizing the view-points thus expressed by the member States and to draft an African declaration which would be submitted to the OAU Council of Ministers in February 1973 and to the Assembly of Heads of State and government in May 1973.

DECLARATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND
DEVELOPMENT

1. Prepared at length and in great detail at the diplomatic and political levels, and organized with unusual care at the technical and material levels by the General Secretariat of UNCTAD and, in particular, by the Government and People of Chile, to whom well-deserved tribute is due to the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development opened in an atmosphere of hope.
2. The Third World in general and the African peoples in particular had reason to hope that this third session of the Conference would lead to a new concept of international co-operation a more propitious framework for the action of all nations to attenuate inequalities.
3. The developed countries had, in fact, often enough proclaimed their resolve to work for greater justice in the apportionment of economic and social well-being among the world's nations. More specifically, through the United Nations development strategy, they had undertaken, after demonstrating the political resolve to do so to improve world-wide conditions of international trade and aid to development, in order to contribute more positively than in the past to the achievement of the economic and social priority objectives for the peoples of Asia, Latin America and Africa.
4. The leaders of the countries in those three regions, meeting in the "Group of 77" had, for their part, made great efforts to concert and harmonize their development policies, so as to increase the chances of success of the assembly. The Group of 77, by the Charter of Algiers and Lima Declaration, had not only defined its own objectives in the various sectors covered by UNCTAD; they had also, and above all, advocated a series of measures justifying the highest hopes of rapprochement between the

positions and interests of the peoples of the third World and those of the developed countries.

5. Admittedly the governments and peoples belonging to the Organization of African Unity applied themselves to pooling their natural and human resources, their efforts of imagination and their development planning and organization, in order to rely above all on their own efforts to overcome the continent's under development. With the same determination, however, Member States of the Organization of African Unity, through the Addis Ababa Declaration and by frequently taking a stand characteristic of their general economic diplomacy, gave proof of their vigorous support for any steps or any machinery which, with regard to African dignity and sovereignty, were designed to integrate OAU's specific quest for the well-being of its people in an undertaking of universal mutual aid and co-operation.
6. An analysis of the work of UNCTAD III shows that all the promising prospects finally produced disappointing results. So many resolutions adopted in Santiago are not commensurate with the United Nations development strategy, not with those adopted at earlier UNCTAD and United Nations session. What is more serious is the fact that almost half the Santiago resolutions were not supported by the governments of developed countries. To-day there is a greater risk than ever before that their active support will be completely lacking in that chain of universal co-operation and solidarity that implementation of the most important policies contained in those resolutions will necessarily demand.
7. It was as if the governments of developed countries wanted to replace the multinational framework of negotiation, pooling of ideas and endeavours to combat injustices by a preponderance of bilateral relations with developing countries such as the world still condemns in the existing system of international trade and aid development. It was as if a preference had been abruptly shown for a return to aid bound up solely with the overriding needs and political interests of the developed countries.

8. Moreover, although a number of important questions were referred to UNCTAD's Board and its subsidiary bodies, there was a trend vigorously supported by a publicity campaign the combined effect of which in the long run only diminish the effectiveness of UNCTAD's Board, General Secretariat and subsidiary bodies. One may well fear that this will mean a gradual decrease in UNCTAD's ability to reconcile conflicting ideas and interests in the world of international trade and aid to development, and indeed of its ability to play a dynamic psychological and political role in mitigating the effects of egoism and prejudice on the part of developed countries faced with the problem of international aid to development.
9. The foregoing represents a number of factors which cannot fail to be of concern to the African leaders meeting within the Organization of African Unity. Today still more that yesterday their fears seem justified, and the reasons underlying the meeting of UNCTAD I, agreed upon by the other governments of the Third World, seem imperative. To-day far more than yesterday, they consider it an urgent matter to do everything they can, through the Board, the General Secretariat and the subsidiary bodies of UNCTAD, to maintain the priority of multinational negotiations machinery to deal with problems of trade and development over bilateral relations.
10. The preference shown by the people and governments of the Organization of African Unity for a multinational conception of the struggle against international inequalities is mainly due to the determination of the African people and governments to reduce as far as possible the effects of aid that is bound up with their existence as sovereign nations. Perhaps this preference is due even more to the desire to make development aid not a weapon of division but an additional instrument of the rapprochement, co-operation and integration they have undertaken and still undertake to pursue and achieve within the Organization of African Unity.
11. This is why, despite the disappointments of the third UNCTAD, the OAU member States commit themselves to play an increasingly active part in UNCTAD's activities

and work. They intend to ensure this increased participation not only within the board and UNCTAD's subsidiary bodies, but also in the UNCTAD General Secretariat and in the executive bodies of thirty other international institutions whose combined actions influences the development of UNCTAD targets and activities.

12. Against this general background – the strengthening of UNCTAD – the organization of African Unity undertakes to convene, as soon as possible, a meeting of the OAU/ECA Joint committee of Expert Trade and Development to evaluate, sector by sector, the results of the Third UNCTAD, envisage, prospects and to define the scope of action which Africa must take in order to remedy the weaknesses and shortcomings of the Santiago meeting. OAU further decides to convene a conference of African Ministers of Trade and Development to study, adopt and implement the measures decided upon by the Committee of Experts. Above all the Conference of African Ministers should endeavour to strengthen the common African stand with a view to conducting negotiations with the other partners in the international community.
13. Solidarity and co-operation thus sought after at the African level for the purpose of speeding up the Continent's internal development and establishing a place for Africa in the modern world must be complemented by greater solidarity and co-operation extended to include all the other areas of the world where hunger, disease and ignorance still exist.
14. The Organization of African Unity here and now considers that a meeting of the UNCTAD Group of 77 in the near future would constitute a decisive and indispensable step towards reviving UNCTAD and, consequently, towards mitigating the consequences of the Santiago meeting's failure. It is certainly more necessary for the Group of 77 in the months following the sessions at Santiago that in the weeks to precede the Fourth UNCTAD to draw up among Latin Americans, Asians and Africans ad balance-sheet of the weaknesses and prospects of the Third UNCTAD, jointly to determine a new strategy to revive international co-operation in the field of

trade and development aid, and to recognize, reaffirm and make more effective the community of interests of the peoples of the Third World.

15. The Twenty-Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly seems in fact to offer the best opportunity for convening the Group of 77, and for the peoples of the Third World to make together a full assessment of the results of the Third UNCTAD. Such international community and to world opinion the responsibilities of the developed countries for the failure of the THIRD UNCTAD; it should likewise afford the leaders of Asia, Latin-America and Africa an opportunity of drawing up an urgent programme intended not only to strengthen UNCTAD and create a healthier atmosphere for co-operation between the peoples and governments of the world, but also to begin to prepare here and now for the fourth UNCTAD.
16. For the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development must be prepared without delay, as a joint undertaking of the peoples of the Third World, if not of the entire international community. However, that may be, the work of preparation must be conceived and applied by all the peoples and governments of the third World with the aim of avoiding another failure which would dangerously reduce the scope and chances of success of the Second United Nations Development Decade.
17. Africa, for its part, undertakes, here and now to welcome on African territory not only this meeting, but also any other preliminary meetings destined to ensure its success. To that end, the Organization of African Unity is determined in the meantime to use all means of rapprochement between men and Nations so as finally to make the Fourth UNCTAD the starting point for a new era in international relationships. The OAU intends thus to re-awaken interest in a better understanding and as a result, a sounder co-operation between governments, but above all between the peoples of developed countries and countries of the third World. The aim is to break down the psychological, political and economic barriers still standing in the way of improving the situation in international trade and development aid.

18. The peoples of the Organization of African Unity hope that the obvious needs and repercussions of an improvement in this situation on peace and harmony among men will be recognized by their international partners as so many imperative reasons for accepting together the sum of efforts, sacrifices and changes implied in the pursuit, strengthening and success of UNCTAD'S mission, which is so inseparable from the extension of social justice to the whole of mankind.