

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 consolidating 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 re colonization 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.