

**RESOLUTIONS AND DECLARATIONS  
ADOPTED BY THE  
ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE  
ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY**

*Fourth ordinary session, Kinshasa, Congo, September 1967<sup>1</sup>*

RESOLUTION

ON SOUTH WEST AFRICANS ON TRIAL IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Fourth Ordinary Session in Kinshasa, Congo, from 11 to 14 September 1967,

Recalling that the League of Nations mandate to govern South West Africa was passed to the government of South Africa,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Assembly in its resolution No. 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, terminated that mandate of South Africa over South West Africa,

Aware that the United Nations High Commissioner and the United Nations Council set up under UN Assembly resolution no. 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, to govern South West Africa has been appointed and is functioning,

Concerned that South Africa has arrested 37 nationals of South West Africa, and removed them from the United Nations Jurisdiction in South West Africa, and began trying them on 11 September 1967, in Pretoria, South Africa, thus violating normal legal procedures and denying the said nationals any access to witnesses or family connections both of which are necessary for preparing effectively for their legal defence,

Determined to give whatever aid that is possible to the said nationals,

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<sup>1</sup> AHG/Res.2 (IV)

and determined also to expose the illegal and unjust moves taken by South Africa,

1. CONDEMNS the illegal and unjust action of South Africa in arresting the 37 nationals of South West Africa in open defiance of the United Nations, and holding a so-called trial of the said nationals under its inhuman and racist laws;
2. INVITES Member States to give whatever aid that is possible to the defence of the 37 South West African nationals now being tried illegally in South Africa, and to work for their release;
3. CALLS UPON the United Nations to stop the so-called trial and to firmly exercise its rights and jurisdiction over South West Africa.

***Eighth Ordinary Session, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 21-23 June 1971***

RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA<sup>2</sup>

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Eighth ordinary session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21-23 June 1971,

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

Urges the immediate summoning of a Special Meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations to discuss ways and means of enforcing the past decisions of the United Nations in the light of the legal obligations imposed on the World Communities

by the decision of the World Court;

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

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

### ***Fifteenth Ordinary Session, Khartoum, Sudan, 18-22 July 1978***

#### RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA<sup>3</sup>

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, from 18 to 22 July 1978,

Reaffirming its unreserved support of the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and genuine national independence,

Mindful of the special responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia,

Recalling all relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia, in particular Security Council resolution 385 (1976),

Having heard the statement of the President of SWAPO on the development of the struggle and recent negotiations to bring about a settlement of the question of Namibia in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 385 (1976),

Having also been informed of an accord reached in Luanda on July 12, 1978

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<sup>2</sup> AHG/Res.8 (VIII)

<sup>3</sup> AHG/Res.86 (XV)

between SWAPO and the representatives of the 5 Western members of the Security Council on the proposal to effect a negotiated settlement of the Namibian question on the basis of Resolution 385 (1976):

1. WELCOMES the agreement in Luanda reached between SWAPO and the representatives of the five Western Countries;
2. RECOGNIZES that this agreement is the result of the victorious struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO and effectively supported by Free Africa;
3. EXPRESSES its appreciation to SWAPO, which has over the years stood firm and unrelenting in their gallant and courageous struggle to bring freedom and independence to Namibia; and commends SWAPO for its steadfastness and statesmanship in bringing about the Luanda agreement;
4. REQUESTS the United Nations Security Council and the UN Secretary-General to proceed expeditiously towards giving effect to Resolution 385 (1976) as a follow up to the Luanda agreements;
5. DECLARES that the United Nations must have effective powers and authority to exercise supervision and control regarding the transitional administration, the security measures and the conduct of the election process;
6. RE-AFFIRMS its support of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the sole legal authority for the territory until its independence;
7. REQUESTS the United Nations Secretary-General to maintain consultations with and keep the United Nations Council for Namibia duly informed on the various stages of the process to give effect to resolution 385 (1976);
8. RE-ITERATES its unequivocal support for SWAPO in the struggle for the total liberation of Namibia;

9. REQUESTS the Current Chairman and Members of the Bureau of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government to maintain contact with the Secretary General of the United Nations in an effort to ensure that all the necessary steps are taken towards the achievement of the independence of the people of Namibia.

***Nineteenth Ordinary Session, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 6-12 June 1983***

SPECIAL RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA<sup>4</sup>

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June, 1983,

Having considered the developments on the Namibian situation since the adoption of the Security Council Resolution 435 (1978):

1. STRONGLY CONDEMNS racist South Africa for its continued obstruction of Namibia's independence and persistent refusal to comply with Security Council decisions and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia;
2. VIEWS WITH UTMOST CONCERN the attempt to introduce extraneous elements to the United Nations Plan on Namibia as contained in Resolution 435 (1978). In this respect categorically reject the so-called linkage or parallelism and view the insistence on these extraneous elements as undermining the current efforts towards the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 by holding the freedom and independence of the people of Namibia hostage to the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and also consider such an insistence as flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State, the People's Republic of Angola;

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<sup>4</sup> AHG/Res.10 (XIX)

3. **STRONGLY CONDEMNNS** all direct and indirect manoeuvres aimed at delaying Namibia's accession to independence by distorting the United Nations Plan for the settlement of the Namibian question and deviating from the objectives of the said Plan;
4. **HAILS** the courageous struggle of the heroic people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative and renews the pledge of the Organization of African Unity Member States to continue rendering all-round support and material assistance, including military and financial assistance, to SWAPO to enable it to further intensify the armed struggle, under the banner of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, its military wing;
5. **DECLARES**, once again, that Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) remains the only basis for a negotiated Namibian settlement and urges the expeditious implementation of that resolution without any further delay, qualification or prevarication;
6. **WELCOMES** the Report of the United Nations Secretary-General contained in document S/15776 of 19 May 1983 and expresses its readiness to assist his efforts with a view to securing the speedy implementation of resolution 435;
7. **DECIDES** to mandate the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Question of Namibia under constant review and to report to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, through its Current Chairman, on the progress made in the implementation of Security Council resolution 532 (1983); as well as its intention to send a delegation representing the OAU to New York to convey and confirm Africa's determination to assist in securing a speedy implementation of the said resolution;
8. **DECIDES** to remain actively seized of the matter.

## **Twentieth Ordinary Session, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 12-15 November 1984**

### **DECLARATION ON SOUTHERN AFRICA<sup>5</sup>**

A century has passed since the European powers met in Berlin to partition, and apportion to themselves, the Continent of Africa. At that meeting they decided which peoples of this Continent would be the subjects of which colonial power. For more than a hundred years our peoples have, therefore had a common task of removing the yoke of colonial domination and winning for themselves an independent place, and independent voice, in the world community

1. It is through struggle, sometimes bitter struggle, that progress has been made. There are now fifty-one (51) members of the Organization of African Unity, four hundred and eight million people of this Continent have now freed themselves from external rule. But the task is not yet complete. Political independence has been won these peoples, but all the independent nations are still engaged in the struggle to give new meaning to Africa's freedom, and to establish Africa's place in world politics and culture, and in the international economy.
2. Yet Africa's political struggle is not over. Some thirty million people are still subjected to racist minority and colonial rule in South Africa and Namibia. The racist rulers of South Africa see that country as a regional power, and their rule as dominant over the whole Southern African region. To maintain that power, and that minority rule, the racists rely upon the ever-increasing use of violence against the peoples of Southern Africa.
3. While this situation continues, no African can be really free. No independent African State can claim that its sovereignty and independence is assured. As a Continent, Africa is, therefore, still not in a position to assert Africa's rightful place in the world system of international relations.

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<sup>5</sup> AHG/Decl.2 (XX)

5. The total liberation of Africa, and especially the liberation of Namibia and South Africa, thus remains as an urgent and central objective for all the nations and peoples of Africa, both singly and collectively.
6. Africa's united resolve to achieve total liberation stems from our peoples' determination to assert the dignity of all people, everywhere, and to establish the right of Africa's people to determine their own destiny. It is a commitment to the common humanity of mankind and Africa's right both to contribute to, and to share in, the fruits of world development. The Organization of African Unity is the instrument we have created and are using to promote those goals.
7. The countries of South Africa and Namibia cannot be excluded from Africa's commitment to its freedom and its own future. The struggle against Apartheid, and the struggle for Namibian independence, is part of the total struggle for African freedom. These struggles, therefore, involve the interest of all African nations, and all Africa's peoples. Africa's responsibility to contribute to the successful prosecution of these struggles is inherent in Africa's claim to the rights which belong to all men, and which are spelt-out in the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights.
8. It is in the interest of Africa's enemies to divide and paralyze our Continent, and thus to make it incapable of giving meaningful support to the continuing struggle for liberation in Southern Africa. The OAU, at this Summit Meeting, recognizes these dangers, and recommits itself to unity, and to solidarity with the peoples of Southern Africa in a common quest for Africa's total liberation.
9. The continued existence of Apartheid, and of colonial domination of Namibia, provides both a heartland and a bridgehead for the forces which are opposed to the reality of Africa's independence and to Africa's declared intention to participate in world affairs on the basis of equality. If the dignity of one man is denied because he is Black, the dignity of all Black Peoples is denied. And if the dignity of Black Men is denied, the dignity of all men is denied; humanity is one, and the world is

indivisible.

10. Africa's interests and world interests, therefore, demand that Apartheid be defeated and destroyed.

11. The Apartheid system is inherently violent. It continues to repress the peoples' legitimate aspirations to freedom, justice, equality and majority rule. It turns its people into foreigners in their own country. Through the policy of bantustanisation it divides the country and tries to destroy the unity of South African people.

12. The Apartheid system in collusion with enemies of Africa foments and launches armed bandits into the countries of Southern Africa, the criminal and terrorist activities of the armed bandits constitute the main thrust of South African regional policy of destabilization.

13. The so-called internal reforms which have been widely challenged by the South African people and international community are nothing more than the denationalization of the Black majority in order to preserve Apartheid.

14. With the support of some Western powers the Apartheid regime is using the situation in the region to try to obtain an international respectability that it has never had. As long as racist South Africa maintains relations of domination over the Black People of South Africa and Namibia, it is impossible for the independent African States and the international community as a whole to cooperate with the Apartheid rulers on the basis of equality and respect.

15. Some African countries inherited economic and communications links with South Africa from colonialism. Due to these legacies, such nations maintain relations with South Africa on the best terms which they can obtain at any one time. South Africa uses these relationships for political blackmail whenever this seems to South Africa to be an advantage for its cause.

**16.** Colonialism and racist minority domination cannot be reformed into systems which are consistent with the freedom and the aspirations of Africa. They must be ended. Alterations to the forms of the oppression, such as those proposed by South Africa from time to time for Namibia, and such as those seen recently implemented within South Africa, have been the single purpose of perpetuating and entrenching minority domination. They have been recognized as irrelevant by the people of Namibia, and rejected by the people of South Africa. They are rejected also by the Organization of African Unity.

**17.** It is in this context that the independent states of Southern Africa, both individually and collectively, have done and continue to do their utmost to uphold and promote the liberation objectives of the Organization of African Unity. Through cooperation among the Frontline States, and through SADCC, they are working at great cost to themselves to defend their independence and to reduce their economic dependence on the Apartheid State. The contacts which their circumstances force them to maintain with South Africa cannot and should not be used by others as an excuse for establishing or expanding economic or political contact with the forces of racism in South Africa.

**18.** It is also this context that Africa is committed to resisting, and ultimately defeating, the efforts to force our countries into any relations with racist South Africa. We shall resist the economic, political and military pressures which are being used by South Africa and its friends to terrorise, intimidate, and blackmail individual African countries and to reduce still further their freedom of action.

**19.** Africa will be satisfied with nothing less than majority rule in an independent and united Namibia, and majority rule in a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa. The whole experience of Africa's history, and of world history, confirms that only self-determination for the people of Namibia and South Africa can create for Southern Africa an opportunity for peace and stability or remove the threat to international peace and security which now emanates from this area.

20. The Organization of African Unity as a whole, and all our individual States, therefore, recognize a special responsibility to give the maximum possible support to the Independent States of Southern Africa as they struggle to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of South African aggression, destabilization and subversion. We recognize that any reverses suffered in this part of Africa, as in any other, are reverses suffered by all of us, for they are used by the enemies of Africa's freedom and dignity as new bridgeheads for compromising the independence of our Continent as a whole.
21. In their struggle to free their countries and their peoples from colonialism and racism, the Liberation Movements of Namibia and South Africa are leading the freedom struggles of the peoples of those countries and also working for the freedom of Africa as a whole. We recognize these movements as representative of their peoples, who deserve our full and unequivocal support.
22. In the light of the intransigence, ruthlessness, and consistent brutality of the Apartheid regime, both within South Africa and Namibia, we uphold the right of the Liberation Movements and the people they lead to take up arms in pursuance of the struggle for freedom. We continue to express our preference for a peaceful resolution of the Namibian and South African questions as stated in the Lusaka Manifesto. But we are convinced that the peaceful negotiations can only succeed when the Pretoria regime had convincingly demonstrate its acceptance of both the principle and the inevitability of majority rule. One such demonstration would be the unconditional release of imprisoned Liberation Movement leaders, and the subsequent negotiation with the genuine representatives of the South African and Namibian peoples.
23. At this meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the organization of African Unity, we reaffirm our full support to the liberation forces of the Southern zone of our Continent. We reiterate our commitment to the struggle to secure the total isolation of the criminal Apartheid regime of Pretoria, and the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against it.

24. We call upon the rest of the world to join us in this endeavor to achieve the total liberation of African and peace in our Continent.

***Twenty-Second Ordinary Session, Addis Ababa, 28-30 July 1986***

STATEMENT OF CRITICAL SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA<sup>6</sup>

(Note: page 1 of this statement is missing from the original)

5. In this regard, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government solidly supports the following demands of the Commonwealth contained in the Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa which call on the racist regime in Pretoria to:

- a) Declare that the system of Apartheid will be dismantled and specific and meaningful action taken in fulfilment of that intent;
- b) Terminate the existing state of emergency;
- c) Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all others imprisoned and detained for their opposition to Apartheid;
- d) Establish political freedom and specifically lift the existing ban on the African National Congress and other political parties;
- e) Initiate in the context of a suspension of violence on all sides, a process of dialogue across lines of color, politics and religion, with a view to establishing a non-racial and representative government.

6. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government is further convinced that the

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<sup>6</sup> AHG/St.5 (XXII)

intensified struggle for the freedom and justice by the people of South Africa and Namibia, assisted by the international community, will accelerate the realization of the goals of freedom and justice. In that context, the Frontline States appeal to the international community to coordinate action against Apartheid and for the independence of Namibia. This calls for the following measures:

- a) Imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. Pending their imposition, appeal for the implementation of voluntary ones and a strict observance of existing ones. In this regard, appeal to African States singularly and collectively to take a serious and practical stand as opposed to mere militant rhetoric;
- b) Provisions of material support and facilities, including training needed by the Liberation Movements to strengthen their fighting capabilities;
- c) Increasing financial assistance by establishing national solidarity funds for supporting Liberation Movements;
- d) Increasing awareness of the struggle for Liberation through the provision of maximum publicity to the cause of Liberation and provision of more broadcasting facilities for the Liberation Movements, as well as the observance of events of importance in the struggle such as : Sharpeville Day, Soweto Day, Namibia Week, etc.,
- e) Rejection of “Constructive engagement” and any attempt from whatever quarter to engage in any dialogue with the racist regime pending the initiation of a categorical and irreversible process of dismantling Apartheid and withdrawal from Namibia;
- f) Condemnation of the policy of “linkage” or the introduction of any other issues extraneous to United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978;
- g) Provision of necessary resources to Frontline States to enhance their defence

capacity;

- h) Mobilization of assistance for the Frontline and other neighboring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sabotage, economic blackmail and economic aggression by the racist regime,
  - i) Mobilization of assistance for the Frontline and other neighboring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sanctions.
7. The Assembly reiterates its resolve to see peace, progress and stability achieved in Southern Africa.. It pledges to foster cooperation among the people of the region on the basis of freedom and justice.

***Twenty-third Ordinary Session, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 27-29 July 1987***

DECLARATION ON SOUTHERN AFRICA<sup>7</sup>

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in our Twenty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 27 to 29 July 1987,

Noting with grave concern that the situation in Southern Africa continues to deteriorate,

Having reviewed the exceedingly serious and volatile situation in Southern Africa resulting from the policies of state terrorism, military occupation, blackmail, and the armed bandits by the apartheid regime to destabilize, sabotage and destroy the economic and social infrastructure of the Frontline States and other countries neighboring it with the aim of weakening and subjugating them,

Recognizing, more than ever before, the urgent need for concerted international

action, both short-term and long-term and to provide relief to the Frontline and other States in the region to enable them to withstand the effects of retaliatory sanctions, aggression and destabilization by the South African regime,

1. OBSERVE WITH SERIOUS CONCERN that the Peoples of South Africa and Namibia are subjected to extreme repression and those who fight for liberation become victims of assassination by secret murder squads. Tens of thousands are arrested, detained and tortured and that those South Africans and Namibians, granted refuge in the neighbouring States, are themselves daily targets of this campaign of terrorism and murder,
2. NOTE WITH EXTREME INDIGNATION that during and since the racist Whites-only elections of May 6, 1987, the Frontline States have been subjected to intensified and wanton acts of aggression and destabilisation carried out both by the Pretoria army and its surrogate bandit forces. They vehemently condemn the barbaric massacre of 400 innocent women, children and elderly at Homoine in Mozambique by the South Africa sponsored and backed armed bandits which exemplifies the barbaric nature of this criminal policy:

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<sup>7</sup> AHG/Decl.3 (XXIII)

3. CONDEMN positioning by the racist regime of thousands of its soldiers and large quantities of war material on the border between Angola and the occupied territory of Namibia with the objective of assisting the armed UNITA bandits to carry out acts of terrorism against the Angolan people and to establish a zone of military occupation within the territory of Angola;
4. EXPRESS OUR SATISFACTION with the important measures taken by the Nordic and some Western countries to come to the assistance of the peoples of Southern Africa by imposing sanctions against the Pretoria regime, aiding the liberation movements, and extending economic assistance to the Frontline and SADCC countries;
5. FEEL EXTREMELY PERTURBED that the major Western powers continue to aid and abet the Pretoria regime contrary to the wishes and demands of the people of South Africa, Namibia, the region as a whole and the international community;
6. REJECT the imposition of unacceptable conditions by the Senate of the United States of America on possible aid to the Frontline and SADCC countries and strongly abhor the attempt by the Senate of the United States of America to associate SADCC with terrorism;
7. WARMLY SALUTE the gallant peoples of Southern Africa who, despite all odds, are fighting resolutely to bring about the total liberation of Africa. In this connection we uphold their right to struggle by all means at their disposal – including armed struggle to achieve their liberation. We reaffirm the unwavering commitment of the OAU to the struggle to eliminate this last vestige of colonialism and White minority domination in our continent;
8. SUPPORT the immediate creation of a Pan-African Association of Writers as a valuable contribution to the mobilization of African and World public opinion in the struggle against apartheid;
9. CALL UPON Member States of our Organization which have not yet created

national committees against apartheid to do so and encourage the creation of a Pan-African Association of these national committees.

10. COMMIT OURSELVES by common consent to promote specific measures to dismantle apartheid which is the major cause of violence and instability in the region.

#### NAMIBIA

11. CONDEMN the so-called provisional government in Namibia and urge the international community to continue to reject it;
12. REAFFIRM ONCE AGAIN that United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) is the only acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. In this connection, we vehemently reject and condemn the so-called linkage as an attempt designed to perpetuate the illegal rule of South Africa over Namibia;
13. URGE the United Nations Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards the speedy implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978);
14. MUST in this respect intensify with immediate effect our diplomatic efforts with a view to breaking the impasse created by the “linkage” policy;
15. COMMIT ourselves to continue our assistance to SWAPO the sole and authentic representative of the People of Namibia;

#### SOUTH AFRICA

16. REAFFIRMS OUR DECISION and conviction that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remains the only peaceful option for abolishing the apartheid system in its entirety. We call for the early convening of the United Nations Security Council to impose

comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

17. URGE bearing in mind the special problems of Frontline States in this regard, all Member States of our Organization to set an example to the rest of the world by strictly applying against South Africa;
18. COMMEND in the meantime for urgent implementation by those who have not already done so, the following measures:
  - a) imposition of trade sanctions;
  - b) prohibition of transfer of technology to South Africa;
  - c) cessation of export, sale or transport of oil and oil products to South Africa and of any cooperation with South Africa's oil industry;
  - d) cessation of further investments in and financial loans to South Africa or Namibia and of any governmental insurance guarantee of credits to the racist regime;
  - e) an end to all promotion of our support for trade with South Africa including governmental assistance to trade missions;
  - f) prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and any other coins minted in South Africa;
  - g) prohibition of imports from South Africa of agricultural products, coal, uranium, iron and steel;
  - h) enactment of legislation or adoption of other measures to comply with United Nations Decree No. I for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1974;
  - i) termination of any visa-free entry privileges and the promotion of tourism to South Africa;
  - j) termination of air and shipping links with South Africa;
  - k) cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations with South Africa and of relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid;
  - l) suspension or abrogation of agreements with South Africa such as agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation;

- m) the termination of Double Taxation Agreements with South Africa;
- n) a ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies.

**19.REAFFIRMS OUR CONVICTON** that peaceful negotiations can only succeed when the Pretoria regime has convincingly and in practice demonstrated its acceptance of both the principle and the inevitability of majority rule;

**20.RECOGNISE** the right of the struggling people of South Africa to decide when and under what conditions to enter into such negotiations;

**21.REMAIN CONVINCED** that no meaningful negotiations can take place until all political prisoners are released and bans on all organizations are lifted to enable them to consult their people freely;

**22.FURTHER URGE** all non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the information campaign to sensitize international public opinion on the realities of apartheid;

**23.COMMIT OURSELVES** to increasing material and financial assistance to the oppressed and struggling people of South Africa through their national liberation movements to enable them to step up their struggle against apartheid and for the establishment of non-racial and representative government in south Africa.

#### FRONTLINE STATES

**24.APPRECIATE** the efforts and sacrifices of the Frontline States in the liberation struggle. In this regard we commit ourselves to:

- a) provision of necessary resources to Frontline States to enhance their defence capacity;
- b) mobilization of assistance for the Frontline and other neighboring States

to enhance their capacity;

c) mobilization of assistance for the Frontline and other neighboring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sanctions.

25. CONDEMN all manoeuvres from any aimed at legitimizing terrorist groups, established and led by the racist regime and which are responsible for

massacres, assassinations and other acts of violence perpetrated against defenseless people in Angola and Mozambique;

26. URGE all countries, particularly African countries to deny the armed bandits in the pay of apartheid South Africa, all logistics, accommodation, movement and other Facilities on their territories;

27. CONGRATULATE the members of the Mission to Lisbon undertaken jointly by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe on their efforts made to convince the Portuguese Authorities of the need not to allow the armed bandits to use their territory as a launching pad for attacks against Angola and Mozambique, and TAKES NOTE of the encouraging reaction of the Portuguese Authorities;

28. CALLS UPON all African member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) to ensure their active participation at the General Conference due to take place in Vienna in September, 1987, with a view to ratifying the decision taken by the Council of Governors aimed at depriving South Africa of its rights and privileges as a member of the Agency;

29. NOTE WITH SATISFACTION the establishment of the solidarity Africa Fund of the Non-aligned Movement and renew OUR CALL to Member States of our Organization and to the international community to contribute generously to the Fund.