

**RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA**

**The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fiftieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 17 to 22 July, 1989,**

**Having considered the report of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the report of the Secretary-General on Southern Africa,**

**Having further been briefed by the ANC and the PAC the current developments inside South Africa,**

**Gravely concerned over the extension of the state emergency, passing of death sentences on opponents of apartheid, continued detention without trial and intensified repression of all opponents of the minority racist regime,**

**Further concerned about the deteriorating health of political prisoners and detainees in apartheid prisons,**

**Deeply outraged at the use of poisonous chemicals by the apartheid regime against members of the Liberation Movements and the mass democratic movements,**

**Having noted the so-called 5-year manifesto of the racist National Party,**

**Aware that the impending September 1989 elections are confined to the white minority population of South Africa,**

**Deeply concerned over the growing military co-operation between racist South Africa and Chile, Israel and Taiwan,**

**Convinced that current economic sanctions against the apartheid regime are having the intended effects,**

**Further concerned at the continued aggression and destabilization against the Frontline and other neighboring States by the racist regime of South Africa:**

- 1. STRONGLY CONDEMNNS the regin of terror being perpetrated under the state of emergency and death sentences passed on the opponents of apartheid especially the Uppington 14 as well as long prison terms imposed on the Sharpeville Six and the Delmas Trialists;**
- 2. DEMANDS the immediate end to the judicial murders perpetrated by the racist regime on South African patriots whose real status according to relevant Geneva Conventions is that of prisoners of war;**
- 3. FURTHER CONDEMNNS the continued incarceration of political prisoners and detainees;**
- 4. DEMANDS the unconditional release of Comrade Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees;**
- 5. FURTHER DEMANDS the immediate and unconditional unbanning of the ANC, PAC and all anti-apartheid organizations;**
- 6. SUPPORTS the campaign launched by Comrade Zephania Mothopeng, together with the International Red Cross, against South Africa's abject prison conditions which have directly resulted in Comrades Mandela and Mothopeng contracting tuberculosis, and DEMANDS that all prisoners and detainees in racist jails have access to proper medical care;**
- 7. STRONGLY CONDEMNNS the use of poisonous chemicals by the racist regime against members of the Liberation Movements and mass democratic organization;**
- 8. CATEGORICALLY REJECTS the so called National Party's 5 -year manifesto as it aims at entrenching and perpetuating white domination;**

9. **REAFFIRMS** that only an election based on one person one vote to a single unitary chamber can lead to the establishment of a non-racial and democratic South Africa;
10. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the growing military co-operation between racist South Africa and Chile, Israel, Taiwan as well as certain Western countries, and accordingly **CALLS** for the strict observance of the UN Security Council's arms embargo against South Africa;
11. **REITERATES** the appeal of the international community to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist P retoria regime;
12. **STRONGLY URGES** the International Banking Community not to reschedule the foreign debt of apartheid South Africa and **CALLS ON** Pretoria's major trading partners to end double taxation agreements with racist South Africa, terminate trade credit guarantees and oppose gold loans and swaps;
13. **CALLS UPON** the international community to continue and expand all-round isolation of apartheid South Africa;
14. **STRONGLY SUPPORTS** the decisions of the UN General Assembly to convene a Special Session on apartheid and its destructive consequences in Southern Africa in December 1989;
15. **HAILS** the timely initiatives of the Association of African Jurists (AAJ) to set up in Groee (Senegal) at the end of this year, an International Tribunal to examine the crimes of apartheid and **EXPRESSES SUPPORT** for this undertaking;
16. **CALLS UPON** OAU Member States and the international community to increase all-round support to the National Liberation Movements and to further isolate the apartheid regime.