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المنظمة الأفريقية للوحدة

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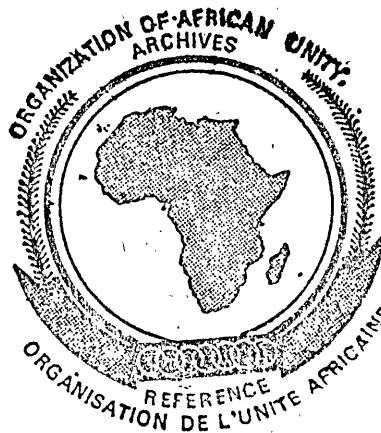
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Session

Port-Louis, (Mauritius)

24-29 June 1976

REPORT OF THE  
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE  
SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST



REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY GENERAL  
ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

1. By virtue of its Resolution CM/Res.459(XXVI), the OAU Council of Ministers had requested the Administrative Secretary-General to follow-up the evolution of the Middle East Problem and report on it to the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Council of Ministers. It was also decided to maintain the Middle East Problem as one of the priority items on the agenda of the present session of the OAU Council of Ministers.
2. In accordance with these directives, the Administrative Secretary-General was submitting to the present Council the report on the perpetuation of the Israeli aggression through the occupation of Arab territories since June 1967.
3. The Evolution of the Middle East Problem, during that period, was characterized by three basic facts:
  - a) Israel had pursued its illegitimate acts in occupied territory and in measures taken against the population living in those territories; indeed, the Israeli authorities continued to establish settlements and set up additional settlers in occupied Arab territory, resulting in violent confrontations between the Arab population and the occupation forces, during which many persons had been killed or wounded. The occupation authorities then decreed the curfew and proceeded to arrest many persons from among the Arab population.

The matter had been brought before the United Nations Security Council last March, and its members had condemned as illegitimate the Israeli measures, but the American veto had, however, prevented the Council from adopting a definitive resolution, although the other Council members had condemned those illegitimate measures. The Security Council had met again last May at the initiative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to discuss the "judaization" policy being implacably pursued by Israel in occupied territory.

Establishment of settlements, destruction of villages, expulsion of the population and increasingly oppressive and terrorist measures, were the factors which made up this "judaization" policy.

- b) Moreover, the United Nations Secretary-General had taken the initiative in activating the process likely to result in a peaceful and equitable settlement in the Middle-East. Thus he had instructed the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs to undertake a series of consultations with all the parties, including the PLO and the two Super-Powers who were co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference. Subsequently, on 1st April 1976, he sent a note to all the parties to the dispute proposing that they undertake, as soon as possible, consultations with their representative in New-York, including the representative of the PLO. These consultations were due to start within the next few weeks. The Secretary-General's initiative was aimed at getting the problem moving again and at putting an end to attempts being made to freeze the situation and once again impose a state of "no war, no peace" with all the serious consequences this represented.
- c) The intensified co-operation between Israel and South Africa in all fields, particularly the political and economic fields, and the bringing about of a much more clearly-defined complimentarity between the two States thanks to the perfect identity of their racist ideologies, expansionist plans and dreams of domination. To all this should be added their increasing political isolation and the condemnation of their policy by world public opinion.

We should, furthermore, recall the intensification of the war of liberation being waged against Israel and South Africa and the agitation caused by their racist and imperialist policy.

It was, indeed, noteworthy that the degree of co-operation and military complimentarity between Israel and South Africa

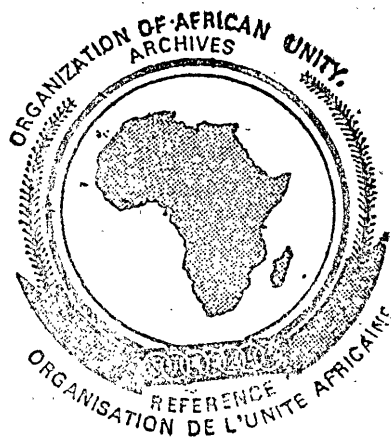
had reached a very dangerous stage characterized by exchange of missiles, naval armaments and aircraft. Israel was, in fact, supplying South Africa with the so-called "Kfir" aircraft, which had been manufactured in Israel and were patterned on the "Mirage" aircraft.

This state of affairs called for increased vigilance and closer co-operation on the part of OAU Member States, so as to deal with this alliance of racist and foil this grave plot being hatched against the liberation movements supported by the OAU, one of whose basic tasks was to help all the peoples of Africa and all militant peoples throughout the world to enjoy freedom and equality.

4. The Administrative Secretary-General deemed that those developments proved that Israel was still stubbornly adhering to its policy of hampering all the efforts of the Arab and African countries to restore a just and lasting peace in the Near-East. It was, however, certain that such a peace - as had, moreover, been affirmed in the resolutions of the United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity - could not be based upon an Israeli policy of usurpation of territories by force, nor could it be achieved without explicitly recognizing that the heart of the problem was to be found in the cause of the Palestinian people and in recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of that people.

5. The Secretary-General was confident that maintenance of African support in its various forms, as confirmed in the attitude adopted by Member-States with regard to Israel, would constitute a powerful backing for the Palestinian cause in its efforts to establish a just and lasting peace.

6. The Administrative Secretary-General would continue to follow-up the development of the situation and would report to the forthcoming session of the Council of Ministers.



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# Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East

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