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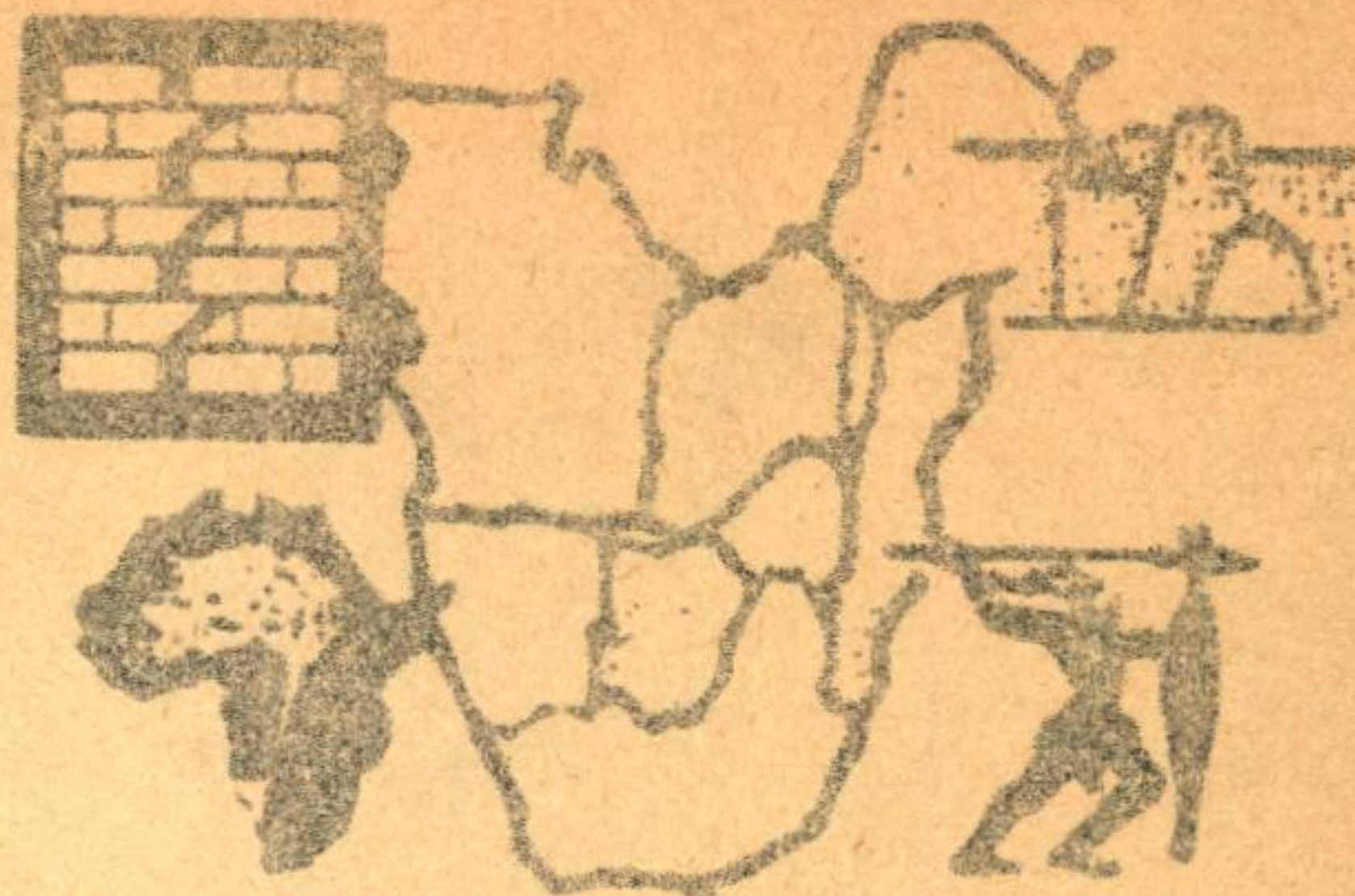
# ICSA

International Committee against Apartheid  
Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa

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## REPORT

of the 3rd session of the International Committee against  
Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa,  
Stockholm, April 11-13, 1980



The third full meeting of the International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, held in Stockholm from April 11-13, 1980, greets the heroic triumph of the people of Zimbabwe, led by the Patriotic Front in taking state-power from the racist and colonialist forces and hails the establishment of the new state of Zimbabwe. The Conference recalls the sacrifices and sufferings of the people of Zimbabwe during the struggle for national liberation and applauds their determination to build a new Zimbabwe under their new government.

The establishment of Zimbabwe has been the consequence of an armed struggle, led by the Patriotic Front, assisted by the self-sacrificing solidarity of the Front Line States and the aid provided by the allies of the Zimbabwean people. This victory resulted in spite of the duplicity and collaboration of the allies of the colonialist regime who, in clear breach of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, continued economic and military relations with the former illegal regime. Central to such collaboration was the apartheid and racist regime of South Africa.

The South African regime continues to play a leading part in waging wars against the peoples of independent African states, in particular Angola and Zambia. The Conference condemns the continuing and unprovoked violence against the Front Line States and the threats against Mozambique and other Southern African states.

The right of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa to self-determination is an inalienable and inprescriptible right and is the basis for the enjoyment of all other rights. The struggle for self-determination is a struggle for the overthrow of apartheid, racism and colonialism and not for their amelioration or improvement.



The legal basis for such a struggle is quite clear. In Namibia it results from the revocation of the Mandate in 1966 by the United Nations, the illegality of South Africa's occupation as recognised by the World Court in 1971 and the legitimacy of the struggle against South African colonialism, led by SWAPO of Namibia, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

In South Africa, the regime has been recognised by international community as a brutal, violent and aggressive force, whose recent manoeuvres under the guise of minor adaptations of the policy of apartheid must be recognised as part of a total strategy to consolidate the apartheid system, to maintain with supremacy and to entrench further the economic exploitation of the vast majority of the population of South Africa in the interests of the white minority and the multi-national corporations of the West. The South African regime is illegitimate and the right of the people of South Africa to self-determination, as in Namibia, involves the liberation of the peoples from the yoke of colonialism and the restoration of fundamental national rights, the right to dispose of its national resources and the unity and integrity of the national territory. The Conference recognises the role of the African National Congress as the sole vehicle for the overthrow of apartheid and the expression of the just demands of the people of South Africa.

The Conference rejects the balkanisation of South Africa under the bantustan-system as an attempt to divide the people of South Africa and frustrate their right to self-determination. In addition Conference rejects the notion of tribal authorities in Namibia and the attempt of South Africa to remove Walvis Bay from the national territory of Namibia.

The continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the maintenance of apartheid are threats to peace and security of Southern Africa. In Namibia the South African regime has reinforced the emergency and repressive laws to thwart genuine political activity, has declared martial law in nearly the



whole of the territory, has embarked on mass arrests of SWAPO leaders, members and supporters and has systematically used torture, kidnapping and murder in their attempts to destroy the liberation movement.

The reinforcement of the military presence by the South African regime in Namibia must be condemned as a means of consolidating the illegal occupation of the territory and reflects the fact that South Africa does not intend to negotiate the date for election leading to independence, but is concerned with buying time so as to strengthening its military and political role in Namibia. The Conference therefore rejects any negotiations by the five western "contact" states as a weakening of the position of the United Nations and affirms the international responsibility of the United Nations as the legal authority of Namibia. In South Africa itself the regime has acquired all the features of a Garrison state, where the military and economic forces work closely together for the maintenance of white supremacy. The huge increase in the military budget for 1980 shows that the South African strategy is one of total control over the population and the use of threats and violence to intimidate and subvert independent African states. Military and economic assistance furnished to South Africa by certain states must be openly denounced and strenuously combatted. Arm sales, nuclear co-operation, economic activities by multi-national companies in South Africa or Namibia and sporting links such as the major rugby tour by the British and Irish Lions continued acts of outright complicity with the policies of apartheid.

South Africa has embarked once again, following its earlier failures of "detente" and "dialogue" on another diplomatic offensive under the guise of a "constellation of states" in Southern Africa. These offensives have been supported by South African allies, but must be seen as traps. These initiatives are alien to the best interests of the people of Namibia and South Africa, being motivated by the desire to disarm support for the liberation struggle through the economic and, hence, political penetration of African states. South African rulers aim at causing confusion, as well as undermining African



unity and the struggle for the elimination of apartheid.

South Africa's attempt to arrive at an "internal settlement" to transfer authority to the Bogus Assembly in Windhoek must be rejected. The training of the gangsters of UNITA for the purpose of attacking the peoples of Angola and Namibia deserves universal condemnation.

The refusal of the South African regime to recognise the prisoner of war status of SWAPO and ANC combatants, as required under International Law and as clarified by Protocol I of 1977 additional to the Geneva Conventions constitutes a serious breach of international humanitarian law. South Africa's allies are under heavy duty to compel South Africa to respect the prisoner of war status of the militants of the liberation movements. Otherwise the Security Council of the United Nations, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, must take a clear and mandatory decision that the threatened execution of James Mange and other guerillas would constitute a threat to international peace and security and therefore bind South Africa to recognise such a status.

The Conference recognises the dangers in the alliances being forged by the racist regime and certain fascist states in Latin America and calls on solidarity groups to focus attention on such links and to campaign against them.

The Conference greets the spirit of the first Conference of Non-Aligned states, held in Bandung 25 years ago this year. This conference provided an impetus for other anti-colonial and anti-racist struggles of the peoples of Africa.

The Conference recognises that South Africa is in an extremely difficult position because of the liberation of Zimbabwe. It must not be allowed time to consolidate its position and to develop new tactics. Maximum support for the liberation movements of Southern Africa, the sole agents for change, is the immediate and urgent demand of solidarity movements and governments.



Following the discussion in the commissions the meeting adopted the following campaign proposals:

#### ON SANCTIONS

1. To intensify the campaign for a comprehensive total boycott of racist South Africa. This boycott not only to include economic, military, cultural, sports and diplomatic sanctions but also a disinvestment campaign to ensure the complete termination of all contacts with racist South Africa.
2. To mobilise world public opinion concerning the terrible danger of the development of a nuclear capability by South Africa, recognising that this is a threat not only to the peoples of Southern Africa but to mankind as a whole. To ensure that all nuclear collaboration with South Africa terminates immediately.
3. To expose all western powers which allow South African embassies to harbour military attachés and which allow companies to sell licences, patents as well as arms to South Africa.
4. To stop the subversion of the United Nations mandatory arms embargo of 1976 by certain states, ~~to~~ to strengthen its provisions and to ensure that all states pass national legislation to carry out the obligations under the embargo.
5. To campaign against the traffic of Kruger-Lands and the importation of South African exports specifically that of coal.
6. Recognising that the threat to international peace and security can only be met by the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions by the Security Council against the Pretoria regime, calls for an immediate imposition of a mandatory oil embargo and further calls upon all governments, non-governmental organisations, international and national solidarity organisations to support this demand.



7. To call upon all oil producer countries and others exporting petroleum products to take unilateral action to impose an embargo on the supply of their oil and products to apartheid South Africa as has already been done by a number of OPEC countries.
8. Calls for an end to all assistance by way of finance, export credits and guarantees, technology transfer and training, supply of machinery and equipment to any project concerned with securing fuel and energy resources for the racist regime and apartheid economy. In particular to call for an end to any form of assistance or international involvement in the uranium enrichment plant, and coal and uranium mining.
9. Calls for observance of the International Day for an Oil Embargo against South Africa on 20th May 1980.
10. To ensure that effective political and material aid is made available to those states whose economy is heavily penetrated by South African capital, such that they are able to carry out their policy of breaking links with South Africa, without disproportionate burdens being borne by them.
11. Calls for maximum support for the international centre to co-ordinate the world-wide campaign against apartheid in sport established in March 1980. In particular to exert maximum pressure against the British and Irish Lions rugby tour.

#### ON SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGNS WITH POLITICAL PRISONERS OF NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

1. To organise a week of solidarity with the political prisoners of Namibia and South Africa to coincide with the United Nations Human Rights Day, December 10th 1980.
2. To support international campaigns concerning specific political prisoners organised in consultation with the liberation movements, and the ANC. To obtain maximum support for these campaigns specifically involving special



groups such as jurists, doctors, churches, trade unions, MP's and parliamentary bodies.

3. To organise campaigns demanding that South Africa treat the freedom fighters of Namibia and South Africa as prisoners of war in accordance with Geneva Convention of 1949.
4. To support the establishment of an international mission of jurists, that is to be sent to Namibia with the task to inform itself on the destiny of the approximately 200 Namibians who were kidnapped by South African troupes at the Cassinga massacre and on the destiny of other SWAPO militants kidnapped in Namibia and reported missing.
5. To cooperate with the specific organs of the UN, and particularly the Radio Division and the Visual Service of the UN in order to make these solidarity campaigns better known internationally.

#### ON SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGNS WITH THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS AND THE FRONT LINE STATES

1. To promote national tours within Western Europe by representatives from SWAPO and the African National Congress. This to facilitate the strengthening of the links between the liberation movements and the national solidarity movements, governments, political parties, trade unions, churches, youth and student organisations. Also to assist in the mobilisation of public opinion by meetings and interviews with the media.
2. To increase material assistance to the Liberation Movements, especially in the fields of education, health and the provision of scholarships for the training of Liberation Movement personnel.
3. To initiate an international project of material aid to SWAPO and the ANC such as a school or hospital.
4. To convene a second international workshop on material aid for the Liberation Movements of South Africa.



5. Propose that to increase the awareness of public opinion concerning South Africa's aggression against the Front Line States, public demonstrations should be organised in different countries against these aggressions, especially at the embassies of South Africa. Also to organise an international conference of solidarity with the Front Line States to be held in a country in Western Europe.
6. To convene regional conference of solidarity with the liberation struggles of the peoples of Southern Africa. Specifically as soon as is possible to hold a regional conference in the United States of America.
7. To appeal to national and international solidarity organisations to hold events to mark the 25th Anniversary of the Freedom Charta of the ANC.
8. Appeal to all solidarity organisations to regularly report to the ICOSA secretariat about their main activities of solidarity so that they can be reported on in the ICOSA Bulletin.

#### ON SPECIAL CAMPAIGNS OF SOLIDARITY WITH SWAPO

1. To prioritise at this time solidarity work in support of the people of Namibia and to render unconditional support to their sole, legitimate representative SWAPO.
2. To organise an international conference of solidarity with Namibia in collaboration with SWAPO, in a country in Western Europe. This conference to focus on the necessity to respect the decisions and resolutions of the Security Council concerning Namibia, particularly the resolution S/435, the implementation of which would facilitate the transfer of sovereignty to the people of Namibia.
3. To intensify national and international campaigns against the illegal import and enrichment of Namibian uranium in certain Western countries.
4. To send a delegation of ICOSA to participate in the discussions of the UN on the question of Namibia and South Africa.