

DECLARATION OF THE
NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

THE SITUATION IN
SOUTHERN AFRICA

BELGRADE
4th SEPTEMBER, 1989

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A. THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

1. The Heads of State and Government were gravely concerned at the continuing state of war in southern Africa. They reaffirmed that apartheid is the root cause of conflict in the region which has jeopardised the peace and security of the subcontinent and which poses a grave threat to international peace and security.

The perpetration of genocide at home and the practice of aggression and state terrorism abroad are inherent in the system of apartheid. The Heads of State and Government therefore reiterated that there could be no peace, stability or security in southern Africa until the obnoxious system of apartheid was totally eradicated.

2. The Heads of State and Government reiterated that apartheid, rightly declared a crime against humanity and an affront to the universal conscience, emanated from the same racist and bellicose ideologies which sustained the slave trade and also provoked the Second World War and caused such immense destruction and bloodshed. Considering that apartheid constituted a threat not only to the peace, security and economic prosperity of the region but also to international peace and security, the Heads of State and Government were indignant and dismayed that certain Western states, who had been themselves either arch-practitioners of the slave trade or victims of fascist aggression, or both, continue to aid and abet apartheid morally, economically, financially, politically, diplomatically and militarily.

3. The Heads of State and Government strongly condemned the Pretoria regime for its acts of genocide against the defenceless African majority of South Africa and for conducting state terrorism and aggression against the Frontline and other neighbouring and independent states, in particular through the recruiting, training-

ing, financing, directing and infiltrating of bandits and mercenaries for the purposes of destabilising those states and overthrowing their governments.

4. The Heads of State and Government undertook to support the efforts of the Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity in carrying out his general mandate to speed up the liberation process in the sub-region.

B. DESTABILISATION

5. The Heads of State and Government expressed their support for the Communiqué issued by the Summit Meeting of the Frontline States held in Gaborone, Botswana, on 8 March 1989, at which the Heads of State, in reviewing the situation in southern Africa, underlined the fact that peace, security and economic and social progress in the region could not be achieved as long as apartheid, the root cause of the problems, continued to exist in South Africa.

6. The Heads of State and Government noted that South Africa, in order to protect and maintain its apartheid policy, continues to destabilise the region using its 'total strategy' of weakening the Frontline States and other neighbouring countries economically, socially, politically and militarily. They commended the Frontline States for continuing to support the struggle for the liberation of southern Africa and the fight against apartheid, and called on the international community to lend maximum support and assistance to the Frontline States.

7. The Heads of State and Government strongly condemned racist South Africa's numerous acts of aggression, subversion and destabilisation against the Frontline and neighbouring independent states, including deliberate massacres of refugees, causing enormous human and material damage, as well as its instigation of and support for subversive groups engaged in terrorism in those states. In view of these acts of internal and external state terrorism, the Heads of State and Government declared South Africa to be a terrorist state.

8. The Heads of State and Government noted that Pretoria's arrogance and intransigence had been encouraged by the policies of collusion. They expressed the hope that it had now become manifest to the entirety of the international community that the eradication of apartheid was to be achieved not through policies of appeasement but through strict adherence to principle and unequivocal alignment with the side of justice.

9. They commended the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its political will and constructive spirit in the search for a peaceful and negotiated settlement to the internal and regional problems. In this regard they expressed their total support to the Gbadolite Agreements of 22 June which were reaffirmed at the Summit of eight Heads of State of African countries, held on 22 August in Harare, whose essential points are the following:

- i) Respect of the Constitution and the Principal Laws of the People's Republic of Angola.
- ii) Cessation of all external interference in the internal affairs of Angola.
- iii) Ceasefire and cessation of hostilities in Angola with effect from midnight of 24 June, 1989.

iv) Integration of Unita elements into the institutions of the People's Republic of Angola.

v) Acceptance of Jonas Savimbi's voluntary and temporary retirement.

vi) The setting up of a Commission to define the modalities for the implementation of the plan aimed at the reconciliation, under the mediation of the President of the Republic of Zaire.

10. Taking into account the wanton destruction caused by the war of aggression and destabilisation imposed by the racist regime of South Africa and its agents and the difficulties the People's Republic of Angola faces in carrying out the process of social integration, they appeal to the international community to extend multiform assistance to Angola in order to continue with its programme of National Reconstruction.

11. The Heads of State and Government endorsed the Communiqué issued by the Heads of State and Government on the question of Angola in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 22 August 1989. They called upon the Government of the United States of America to support the Gbadolite Agreement and cease support for Unita, so that the process of national reconciliation in Angola could continue along the lines defined by the people and Government of Angola and called upon African countries to ensure that their territories would not be used as supply bases and transit routes for Unita to destabilise Angola.

12. The Heads of State and Government condemned the destabilisation activities of the South African-backed armed bandits in Mozambique and South Africa's continued assistance to those bandits. The Heads of State and Government were appalled by the heinous crimes perpetrated by the bandits against the people of Mozambique. They recalled that, although South Africa had, on several occasions, undertaken to end its support for the armed bandits, the bandits had continued to receive support from the Pretoria regime, which enabled them to escal

ate the
massacres of innocent people and the sabotage of strategic socio-economic targets,
such as the railways, power lines, the oil pipeline as well as health and educational
facilities.

13. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their total support for the
Government and people of Mozambique and for the preservation of that country's
peace, independence and national sovereignty, and they appealed to all
members
of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community as a whole
to
render diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance to Mozambique in
order to enable it to strengthen its defence capability and to pursue its national
reconstruction.

14. They welcomed peace initiatives undertaken by the Government of the

People's Republic of Mozambique aimed at bringing about peace and the normalisation of life in the country. In this regard, they encouraged and supported those efforts.

15. The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the objectives of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), namely the desire of the countries involved to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa, to achieve economic and collective self-reliance and to have SADCC as the primary vehicle for the achievement of those objectives. They reiterated their support for those objectives and welcomed the important steps SADCC had taken in initiating programmes in key economic sectors aimed at ensuring economic growth, achieving collective self-reliance and reducing the economic dependence of the concerned countries on South Africa, whose economic and military power is systematically used to destabilise its independent neighbours and cripple their national development efforts.

16. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the reports of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund on the progress it has achieved, commended those countries that have thus far contributed to the Fund and called on all those countries which have not yet done so to join in support of the just cause. They urged that pledges made should be honoured and disbursed without delay. They also commended the concerted and determined efforts of the Frontline States to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communication and related fields.

17. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the right of the Frontline and other independent states neighbouring South Africa to give sanctuary to victims of apartheid minority rule and foreign occupation, in accordance with their international obligations and humanitarian principles. They appealed to all m

embers
of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the international community as
a whole to give the Frontline and other independent states neighbouring South Africa
diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance in order to enable them to
strengthen their defence capabilities to better meet these obligations. The Heads
of State and Government noted that the destabilisation activities of the racist regime
had brought about the problem of displaced persons and refugees which burdens
the services and the economies of the Frontline and other neighbouring states.

18 The Heads of State and Government noted the continuing destruction
of lives and property in the Frontline and other neighbouring states, as well as
the threat which the situation continued to pose to international peace and security
and regional stability, and demanded renewed urgency in the response of the international community. The Heads of State and Government therefore called for the

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convening in 1990 of an international conference by the United Nations
devoted
to the destabilisation activities of South Africa.

C. NAMIBIA

19. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the commencement of the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian Independence on 1 April 1989. They reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form, as affirmed in Resolution 632 (1989). In that context, they expressed the strong view that the reduction of the size of UNTAG, at the insistence of the five permanent members of the Security Council, has prejudiced the ability of the United Nations to fully carry out its mandate to ensure early independence for Namibia through free and fair elections without intimidation, under its supervision and control. The Heads of State and Government urged the United Nations Secretary-General to ensure the existence in Namibia of conditions conducive to a free and fair election and that all parties are adequately protected.

20. The Heads of State and Government regretted that resources and the military component of UNTAG necessary for the effective implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 had been reduced despite protests by SWAPO, the Frontline States, the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement to the effect that the situation on the ground in Namibia called for more, rather than reduced resources. They expressed regret that the undertaking to retain the number of the upper limit of UNTAG forces had not been respected and, to that end, reiterated the need for the reserve battalions to be immediately deployed.

21. The Heads of State and Government noted that, in his explanatory statement (S/20457) of 9 February 1989 concerning his Further Report in Document S/20412, of 23 January 1989, the Secretary-General stated that the mand

ate of
the military component of UNTAG, as approved in Security Council Resol
ution
435 (1978), remained unchanged and that no tasks had been eliminated;
and that
he had been assured by all the members of the Security Council, includin
g the
permanent members, that they would extend their fullest co-operation to
him in
terms of paragraph 54(g) of his report and that the members of the Securi
ty Council
would respond promptly to any need for additional military personnel whi
ch he
might deem warranted up to the authorised upper limit of 7 500. The Hea
ds of
State and Government therefore called upon the international community,
including
the permanent members of the Security Council, to co-operate fully with t
he
Secretary-General in increasing the military component of UNTAG to the
upper
limit of 7 500 personnel.

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22. The Heads of State and Government noted that the tragic events that have taken place in Namibia since April 1 need not have happened if UNTAG had been adequately staffed and timeously deployed as required by Resolutions 435 and 632. In this regard the Heads of State and Government were of the view that UNTAG and its leadership cannot escape criticism for the slowness with which they began their work as well as for the outrageous decision to unleash the South African forces against the people of Namibia. They observed that the unleashing of Koevoet in Northern Namibia with the full authority of the United Nations was as tragic as it was ill-judged and damaging to the reputation of the United Nations. The Heads of State and Government consequently were outraged that the Security Council had still not taken action to compel South Africa to fulfil its obligations under Security Council Resolutions 435 and 632. The Heads of State and Government were deeply concerned that, at this late stage, more than half-way through the timetable for Namibia's independence, the minimum conditions for holding a free and fair election did not yet exist in the territory. South Africa has still not dismantled Koevoet, whose elements continue to murder, harass and intimidate the Namibian people in a reign of terror clearly designed to disrupt SWAPO's election campaign and enhance the electoral chances of Pretoria's puppets in Namibia.

In addition, SWATF's command structures have not been dismantled in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) and these elements could be rapidly remobilised by the Pretoria regime at short notice.

The Heads of State and Government were further deeply disturbed that the adopted procedures for the registration of voters allowed South Africans and other non-Namibians to register as voters and that the proposed electoral law lacked provision for secrecy in the ballot, while at the same time its proposed centralised counting procedures are open to fraud and malpractice. The Heads of St

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Government equally find totally unacceptable the proposed constituent assembly proclamation, which if enacted in its current form, would allow apartheid South Africa to continue in its colonial hold over Namibia and therefore contrary to the letter and spirit of Resolution 435.

23. The Heads of State and Government condemned the malicious campaign against SWAPO being waged by South Africa, and promoted wittingly by the mainstream Western press and certain prominent European politicians. They were outraged that members of SWAPO remained imprisoned and that the repeal of repressive and discriminatory laws had only been partial. They therefore urged the United Nations Secretary-General to ensure that the anti-SWAPO campaign be terminated to enable SWAPO to campaign freely in all parts of Namibia. They also condemned the registration of non-Namibians by South African occupation forces with the aim of tipping the scales against SWAPO in the elections.

24. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the opening of liaison offices

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by the OAU and Frontline States in Namibia during the transition period. In this
context, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the report of (NAM) Contact Group of 18 on Namibia and urged the Security Council to take immediate
action on the recommendations contained in the report. In addition to the
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measures, they urged individual Non-Aligned countries to ensure that their national
press adequately covered the transition process as a means of continuously informing member states about developments in Namibia.

25. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of the
Namibian people to self-determination and national independence within an un-
truncated territory, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and all adjacent
offshore islands, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. They
stressed that these areas are an integral part of Namibia and urged the Security
Council, in conformity with international opinion as spelt out at the International
Conference for the immediate independence of Namibia of 1986, solemnly to
declare that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia
and that as such should not be divorced from the political process designed to
bring about independence for the territory.

26. The Heads of State and Government emphasised that in order for the forth-
coming elections to be considered as having taken place in 'the whole of
Namibia
as one political entity', in accordance with Resolution 435, the registration
of
voters, campaigning by the political parties and the voting itself must be con-
ducted throughout the territory, including in particular Walvis Bay.

27. The Heads of State and Government strongly condemned the reported plans
by the apartheid Pretoria regime and others to create a depository for radioactive
and toxic waste in the Namibian desert on the west coast of Namibia. They
called
upon the countries concerned to abandon forthwith such plans, which would
endanger the health and well-being of the Namibian people and of those

of
neighbouring states.

28. The Heads of State and Government recalled that Namibia, in accordance with Resolution 2145 (XXI), of 27 October 1966, remained the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination was achieved in the territory. They urged the Security Council to ensure through appropriate action that the United Nations Plan, as embodied in Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), should be fully implemented in its final and definitive form and that an immediate end be put to South Africa's persistent non-compliance with the settlement plan. They stressed that, in the event that racist South Africa continued to flout the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council Resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983), 566 (1985), 601 (1987), and 632 (1989), and in the light of the serious threat to

international peace and security that racist South Africa posed, it would be incumbent upon the Security Council to immediately impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that regime under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

29. The Heads of State and Government called upon the international community to urgently extend assistance to the UNHCR and SWAPO for purposes of the speedy repatriation of all Namibians so that they would participate in the election. At the same time, they urged the United Nations to take adequate measures for their resettlement and rehabilitation for a reasonable period of time in Namibia.

30. In view of the slowness of the voters' registration process, and reported malpractices, particularly in Northern Namibia, the Heads of State and Government expressed their grave concern that a possibility existed that not all Namibians would have registered by the current deadline of September 15, and therefore urged the Secretary General of the United Nations to extend the registration period.

31. The Heads of State and Government reiterated that the future of Namibia was a matter of great interest to the Non-Aligned countries. In this respect, the Movement's continued support was needed to ensure SWAPO's victory in the election. It is in this context that they urged the members to assist SWAPO at five different levels, i.e. bilateral, collective, contributions to the OAU Special Fund for SWAPO, to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia and assistance by the broader international community through the United Nations.

32. The Heads of State and Government congratulated the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York and the Non-Aligned caucus in the Security Council for the positive role they played in the negotiations leading to the adoption of Resolutions 628 (1989), 629 (1989) and 632 (1989), in which, inter alia, the Security Council reaffirmed its commitment to the full implementation of its Resolution 435 (1978)

in its original and definitive form. In this connection, the Ministers mandated the Bureau to continue monitoring, on behalf of the Movement, the implementation of the Namibian Independence Plan until that territory achieved its independence.

33. The Heads of State and Government welcomed recent debate in Security Council of the United Nations which clearly exposed South Africa's persistent non-compliance with Security Council Resolutions 435 (1978) and 632 (1989). They further welcomed the adoption of Security Council Resolution 640 (1989) and urged the Security Council to ensure its immediate implementation thereby ensuring conditions for free and fair elections in Namibia.

34. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their full and complete support

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to the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the legal administering authority for Namibia until its independence. The responsibilities of the Council for Namibia, particularly in the areas of humanitarian assistance and human resources development, of dissemination of information and representation of the people of Namibia internationally continue to remain a sacred trust of this body until that country attains genuine independence.

35. The Heads of State and Government paid tribute to the memory of Brent Carlsson, the late United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, who was a guest of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and a valiant champion of the right of the people of Namibia to an unfettered future.

D. SOUTH AFRICA

36. On the situation in South Africa, the Heads of State and Government noted with grave concern the continued intransigence of the apartheid racist regime manifested in increased internal repression, continued incarceration and exile of authentic leaders of the oppressed majority, military occupation of African townships and the banning or restriction of mass and professional organisations. The Heads of State and Government strongly condemned the racist Pretoria regime for its abhorrent policy and system of apartheid which is the root cause of the violence and instability in Southern Africa.

37. The Heads of State and Government noted that the racist regime had come under increasing pressure from the national liberation movements, trade union federations, mass organisations and the churches. Moreover, new measures of repression, including the 'Labour Relations Act' and the 'Foreign Funding Act' have also met with militant resistance and a spirit of defiance. This same spirit inspired the hunger strikes by the state of emergency detainees who rightly demanded their immediate and unconditional release. They commended the overwhelming boycott of the racist municipal elections of 26 October 1988, a

nd con-
demned the election as a futile attempt to hand-pick puppets to serve on
the so-
called National Council, itself the product of an internationally rejected so-
called
new constitution. The Head of State and Government noted that the regim
e's policy
of co-opting puppets through the condemned and rejected tricameral par
liament
is proof of the regime's refusal to acknowledge that only the total eradicat
ion
of apartheid can bring justice to the country and peace to the region. Th
ey com-
mended the people of South Africa for escalating the mass militant politic
al struggle
as evidenced by their actions in a campaign of defiance of all unjust laws
. The
Heads of State and Government welcomed the intention announced by t
he people
of South Africa to hold a conference in South Africa on October 7 to disc
uss
a programme of mass action to speed up the destruction of apartheid.

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They called upon members of the Non-Aligned Movement to increase their support to the mass democratic movement in South Africa.

38. The Heads of State and Government viewed with grave concern and strongly condemned the continuing judicial murders perpetrated by the apartheid regime.

In this regard, the Heads of State and Governments deplored the use of the notorious 'common purpose' notion to sentence to death patriots such as the Sharpeville Six and the Uppington 14. They also condemned the long-term prison sentences passed on the commuted Sharpeville Six, the Delmas trialists and other patriots. They further deplored the racist regime's treatment of all forms of opposition, including peaceful resistance, as high treason.

39. The Heads of State and Government demanded the granting of prisoner-of-war status to captured freedom fighters and an immediate end to the regime's secret executions of South African patriots on its death row. They also denounced the Pretoria regime for the use of hit squads in South Africa and around the world. They called upon the international community to act in concert to force the regime to end its criminal acts of murder and aggression.

40. The Heads of State and Government reiterated their call for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, including Nelson Mandela and the scores of detained children; the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan-African Congress of Azania (PAC) and all other political parties and mass anti-apartheid organisations; the repeal of the Internal Security Act and all other draconian measures; the removal of the racist troops from townships; and the unimpeded return of all political exiles and freedom fighters, in order to establish a climate conducive to a meaningful dialogue between the regime and the authentic leaders of the oppressed people and enter into negotiations with the genuine representatives of the oppressed people for the purpose of establishing a democratic basis for the governa

nce of
the country.

41. The Heads of State and Government deplored the granting of a restrictive three-month travel document to Zephania Mothopeng, President of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, to go abroad for medical treatment. The restriction was particularly deplorable because of the gravity of his illness and advanced age.

42. The Heads of State and Government condemned the continuing banning and restriction of individuals and organisations. They condemned the attempts of the regime to criminalise anti-apartheid political activity and its determination to paralyse the democratic trade union movement through the application of provisions of the Labour Relations Amendment Act (1988). They called for the

immediate repeal of this iniquitous measure. They furthermore condemned the 'Disclosure of Foreign Funding Act', which is intended to terminate material support by the international community to the democratic movement of the people of South Africa.

43. The Heads of State and Government reiterated their condemnation of the racist Pretoria regime for its policy of bantustanisation, which serves to perpetuate the colonial situation in South Africa.

44. The Heads of State and Government demanded that the clampdown on the media be ended. They also demanded that the state of emergency be lifted immediately.

45. The Heads of State and Government noted that the South African regime had embarked on a diplomatic offensive designed to project the image of an apartheid South Africa ready to live in peace with its neighbours and reform apartheid, which is a ploy designed to lessen current international pressure against the regime. The Heads of State and Government dismissed these manoeuvres as meaningless and deceitful. The regime refuses to embark on genuine dialogue with the authentic leaders of the oppressed majority of South Africa aimed at the immediate eradication of apartheid and the creation of a democratic South Africa. They cautioned the international community against contacts with South Africa, the outcome of which is against the interests of the oppressed people of that country. They urged the Non-Aligned countries to continue to work for the total isolation of Pretoria and the eradication of the apartheid system.

46. The Heads of State and Government regretted that attempts were currently being made by certain Western countries to assist South Africa out of its isolation by the international community. They rejected the euphoria with which some Western news media have accepted the projected racist regime's President F.W. de Klerk as a man of change. They further noted that the so-called five-y

ear plan

advanced by De Klerk is aimed at the perpetuation of apartheid and does not address the just demands of the people of South Africa and the international community for genuine democracy in South Africa based on the principle of one person one vote.

47. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that apartheid could not be reformed. They reiterated that only the complete eradication of the abominable and criminal system of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society in a unitary South Africa could constitute a sound basis for a just, lasting and universally acceptable solution to the problem. To that end, they called upon the international community to take concrete and effective steps to compel the racist South African regime to abandon henceforth its reprehensible policy and

system of apartheid. In this connection, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the intensification of the armed struggle by the heroic people of South Africa and urged all States to go beyond mere expressions of support and render effective assistance to the liberation movement there. In this regard, they appealed for greater moral, political and material support to be given to the ANC and the PAC for their legitimate struggle and for the intensification of the political mobilisation of the masses within the country and reaffirmed the right of the South African people to use all necessary means, including armed struggle, to achieve national liberation.

48. The Heads of State and Government endorsed the Declaration of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa, adopted in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 21 August 1989.

49. The Heads of State and Government asserted that the growing militarisation of the racist South Africa, especially in the nuclear field, would not have occurred without the connivance and tacit support of certain Western states and Israel. They were outraged that those states had violated the arms embargo imposed against the racist South African regime by the United Nations Security Council, the primary organ for the maintenance of international peace and security, of which they are permanent members. They were further outraged that those same states gave the racist regime a nuclear capability in violation of paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (1978), which warned of the danger of nuclear armament in the hands of racist regimes, and furthermore, that those states were frustrating the efforts of the United Nations Disarmament Commission in fulfilling its mandate of making recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly on how to combat the nuclear capability of the racist South African regime. They emphasised that those actions reinforced the racist regime's arrogance and intransigence, impeded the advent of freedom for the oppr

essed people
of South Africa and increased Pretoria's threat to peace and security of t
he region
and of the whole world.

50. The acquisition of nuclear capability by the racist South African regi
me has
introduced a dangerous new dimension to the already explosive situation
in
Southern Africa. The Heads of State and Government demanded that suc
h nuclear
collaboration with South Africa should cease; that states which were curre
ntly
obstructing the United Nations efforts to combat South Africa's nuclear ca
pability
should forthwith desist from doing so; that the Security Council, in line with
its
obligations under paragraph 63 (c) of the final Document of the First Spec
ial
Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, should act t
o remove
that threat to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearisati
on of
Africa; and that membership of the racist regime in international fora whi
ch serve

ncy,
to facilitate its nuclear powers, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency,
should be terminated.

51. The Heads of State and Government strongly condemned the increasing co-operation between the racist regimes of South Africa and Israel. They noted the similarity of repressive measures, such as the policy of the iron fist and hot pursuit, practised by both regimes against the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, the Frontline States, Palestine, southern Lebanon and other Arab lands occupied by Israel. They called upon all states to refrain from co-operation with the regimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv in the nuclear field, since such co-operation constitutes a threat to international peace and security. They also recalled the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly which reaffirmed its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa and expressed its awareness of the grave consequences for international peace and security of Israel's collaboration with South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

52. The Heads of State and Government noted that the brutality of apartheid on the majority population in South Africa and the continuing destruction of lives and property in the region, as well as the threat which the situation continues to pose to international peace and security and regional stability, demands renewed urgency in the response of the international community. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the convening of the special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and its destructive consequences in Southern Africa, as recommended by General Assembly resolution 43/50G. In this regard, they decided to designate a group of Heads of State or Government to represent the Movement at the special session and urged as many others as possible to participate.

53. In view of the continuing intransigence of the racist Pretoria regime, t

he rapidly deteriorating situation in South Africa and the region and the mounting threat it poses to international peace and security, the Heads of State and Government reiterated the call for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime by the United Nations Security Council, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. To this end, they endorsed the decision of the OAU to work towards the convening of a meeting of the United Nations Security Council in Africa for the purpose of examining the totality of racist South Africa's reprehensible policies and acts of state terrorism in South Africa, Namibia and the region, in order to undertake appropriate actions, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime.

54. The Heads of State and Government strongly deplored the decisions by the English, Welsh and Scottish, French Rugby Unions and the UK Cricket team

to accept invitations to participate in the racist South African Rugby Board's centenary matches in August 1989. They considered these decisions as violations of the Gleneagles Agreement and the United Nations Convention Against Apartheid Sports. The Heads of State and Government urged all the athletes concerned to abide by the convention or face an international boycott.

55. The Heads of State and Government condemned the forthcoming racist elections in apartheid South Africa scheduled for September 6, 1989, as they are held under a constitution declared null and void by the United Nations. Only an election based on one person one vote under universal suffrage in a single chamber parliament can lead to the establishment of a genuine non-racial democracy in South Africa.

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