

## APPICAN NATIONAL CONCRFSS (S.A.) PPOGFAMFF OF ACTION FOR 1978

The United Nations General Assembly has designated 1978 as the International Anti-Apartheid Year. We welcome the United Nations decision and regard its adoption as recognition of the steadily advancing struggle of our people under the leadership of the African National Congress (S.A.). No doubt our efforts to constantly mount an offensive against the enemy inside the country have created favourable conditions for stepping up international solidarity actions with a view to totally isolating the colonial apartheid regime.

The African National Congress has begun to be recognised, by some Western governments as the sole and genuine representative of our people.

No other evidence could be required of the growing influence and prestige

of our movement. But much remains to be done in order to strengthen and

develop a powerful worldwide movement, of Solidarity with our fighting people

We are therefore called upon to intensify international mobilisation as a matter of urgency during the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

The African National Congress aims to make this year an eventful one in many ways. Our activities should be such as to make the recognition of

the ANC (S.A.) undoubted even by our enemies. 1978 should be a year of increased material assistance to our movement; a year to strengthen and

develop the existing solidarity groups especially in Western Europe, and to develop a worldwide movement in support to our struggling people. It should be a

year during which the support enjoyed by the Apartheid regime from the major imperialist countries is greatly undermined. If this objective is achieved, the task of challenging the enemy inside the country could be made less difficult.

We therefore call on our missions and representatives at international organisations to engineer the organisation of international campaigns and meetings as well as regional and national events with a deliberate view to fulfil this objective.

The principal direction of the ANC activities during this year remains

the total isolation of the colonial Apartheid regime in the economic, political, cultural and diplomatic spheres. In the first instance our activities should be directed towards campaigning for comprehensive economic

sanctions against South Africa. Of course we have no illusions about the importance which the imperialist countries attach to their investments in our country. We are aware that the battle for disinvestment will be tough as the profits which accrue to the imperialist powers from the exploitation of our people cannot be forsaken without a stubborn resistance accompanied by all manner of intrigues. Yet this field remains the main arena of the battle in which we must concentrate our efforts, if we intend to make the Apartheid exploitative system unworkable to the extent of weakening the enemy's capacity to withstand our blows.

It should also be borne in mind that campaigns for an oil embargo against South Africa are of the utmost importance. This is an area in which the Apartheid regime has shown itself to be vulnerable,

Despite the imposition by the United Nations of a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, we are aware that the United Nations resolution is so facile and ambiguous as to leave the definition and interpretation of what constitute military equipment to the discretion of member-states. The resolution provides a number of loop-holes and leaves

room for intrigue and manoeuvre. Besides, no provision is made in the form of the withdrawal of existing patents or licences. At the same time increasing efforts are being made to use third parties for the shipment of arms to South Africa. It should be our aim therefore to expose all under-

methods designed to continue the imperialist and NATO military collaboration with South Africa and to campaign for the strict implementation of the arms embargo.

Within the general context of our continuing campaigns for the release of all political prisoners and detainees, organisation of special massive campaigns and rallies to save the life of Solomon Mahlangu who has been recently sentenced to death should be given priority.

These actions together with many others which our missions, solidarity groups, and international organisations should be expected to implement in any form suitable to their respective situations constitute a base upon which can be developed a strong and broad international movement of solidarity with our movement.

The following programme of actions should serve to provide guidelines\*, and tasks for the solidarity work of our representatives and missions during 1978.

#### SUPPORT FOR THE ANC (S.A.)

1. Intensification of the campaign for the recognition of the ANC as the legitimate and sole representative of the people of South Africa. We need to make energetic efforts towards gaining increased popularity for our movement internationally, focussing on its programme and its activities.
2. Raising direct financial and material assistance for the ANC. The Socialist countries and some Scandinavian governments provide direct assistance to our movement but a number of countries including certain international organisations still give assistance to South African refugees and students without consultations with the ANC.
3. Organisation of public collections and solidarity fronts so as to widen the political base of the ANC internationally.
4. Organisation of assistance for the Youth, Students and Women's sections\* It would be important to utilise for this purpose the Havana Youth Festival besides other initiatives.'
5. Procurement of scholarship for the hundreds of our students who have been victims of Apartheid Education and the aftermath of the Soweto uprising.

#### SOLIDARITY AND ISOLATION CAMPAIGNS

1. Continuation of the campaign for boycotting South African goods. In this field solidarity groups should be called upon to exchange experiences and to co-ordinate their activities.
2. Campaign for the complete termination of all diplomatic, consular and other official relations with the Apartheid regime. It should be noted that even some of the Western governments which support the ANC still continue to maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa.
3. Organisation of mass actions with a view to securing the full implementation of the UN mandatory arms embargo. It would be essential to

study and expose each violation of the UN Security Council arms embargo.  
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and to campaign for the enactment of legislation by governments imposing penalties on the violators of the resolution.

4. Continuation of the campaigns of condemning those Western countries which have not ceased to sell arms to South Africa, especially the US, France, Britain, Federal Republic of Germany, South Korea, Iran and Israel. Special attention should be paid to the growing collaboration between South Africa and Israel.

5. Exposure and campaigns against all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa drawing attention to the dangers which this collaboration poses to world peace.

6. Organisation of actions aimed at bringing pressure to bear on 'Test' governments, multinational corporations and other trading partners of the South African Government.  
> racists to effect strict and comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa.

7. Mounting campaigns directed at preventing the FFC from providing preferential treatment to South Africa. It would also be necessary in these campaigns to expose the FFC "Code of conduct" as a trick calculated to deceive our people and the international community that concessions in the system and not the destruction of Apartheid could bring about liberation.

8. Campaigns against all the multinational companies which invest in South Africa and exposure for public condemnation of the real owners of these companies.

9. Mobilisation of solidarity groups for actions designed to stop the supply of oil to South Africa.

10. Actions aimed at the closure of all sea and air ports to ships and air ports to ship planes to and from South Africa.

11. Organisation of mass actions to ensure the breaking of all cultural, educational, sporting and other links with South Africa.

12. Actions aimed at discouraging immigration to South Africa. It is necessary to study and disseminate figures for each country and co-operate closely with trade unions in this field.

13. Dissemination on a wide scale of information on our struggle and on the situation.

14. Mobilisation for actions aimed at closing down all propaganda organisations, information and tourism offices of the Apartheid regime abroad.

15. Support, for the UN resolution proclaiming 1979 as the International Children's Year. Dissemination of information on repressions against children in South Africa with a view to encouraging assistance for them.

16. Actions aimed at exerting pressure on all the UK member States to ratify the UF Convention on the Suppression and Punishment, of the Crimes of Apartheid. To prepare and disseminate a list of all those countries which have not yet ratified the convention\*

17. Continuation and intensification of the campaign for the release of all political prisoners and detainees. The campaign for saving the life of Solomon Kahlangu who has been sentenced to death should be treated as a matter of urgency and be made to assume worldwide proportions. In this regard efforts should be made to involve governments, international non-governmental organisations, Churches, Youth, Students, Trade union and other mass organisations. It is essential to collect thousands of signatures including those of eminent figures.

IP. Continuation of campaigns for the non-recognition of the Bantustans and non-reception of Bantustan leaders visiting Western countries and to hinder all forms of collaboration With these fraudulent tribe! kraals.

19. Undertaking campaigns of solidarity with the South African workers. These campaigns should also aim at the recognition of SACTU as the sole representative trade union organisation in South Africa.