

(ASOCIACION NORUEGO-CUBANA)

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ANC 1 Norge

Postboks 6765 St. Olavs pl.

0130 0810 Oslo July 28 th 1992

Dear freinds

As agreed oniakglephontoday You will have an appeal  
in ourcelebratlngon Friday 31 th of July, at 20.00 hour.

Enclosed please find the program For the ewening.

Your apeal will be at around 20.30 (as agreed on  
in thelepon today).

Welcome.

Fraternally

WOW

Karl O Rikardsen

leader

Norsk-Cubansk Forening

Pilestrodot 30 - Oslo 1

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NO K-CUBANSK FORENING

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Vi krever av USA "

- Stopp boikotten av Cuba omgaende
- Stopp aggresjonene mot Cuba
- Opprett normale forbindelser med Cuba

0 I mer enn 30 ar har USA drevet ulovlig boikott av Cuba. Boikotten har til og med omfattet medisiner.

0 I mer enn 30 ar har USA's ulovlige boikott tvunget Cuba til a kape olje, maskiner, medisiner, matvarer m.m. fra Ost-Europa og Sovjet med bl.a. kostbar transport over tusenvis av kilometer til lege.

0 I den seinere tid har USA utvidet boikotten til a gjelde straffereaksjoner mot skip som har anlagt Cuba.

0 USA przver stadig a presse utenlandske firmaer fra a handle med Cuba.

0 Det nyeste i USA's ulovlige virksomhet mot Cuba er a presse eller tvinge bade sma og store land fra a ha handelsforbindelser med Cuba.

0 I mer enn 30 ar nektet USA sine statsborgere & reise til Cuba. I en langvarig rettsprosess mot

dette slo USA's Høyesterett fast at forbudet var i strid med USA's egen Grunnlov (Konstitusjonen) og ble opphevet.

0 Etter at USA's regjering hadde slutte a nekte landets statsborgere a reise til Cuba, bestemte

regjeringen at det er forbudt for USA-statsborgere a bruke US dollars i Cuba, og at de som bryr-

ter forbudet kan dømmes til inntil 12 are fengsel. (Hvor mange ar skal det ga for USA's høy-

esterett slar fast at ogsa dette forbudet er i strid med landets egen grunnlov?)

Pa grunn av sammenbruddet i Ost-Europa og landene i tidligere Sovjet greier ikke disse a overholde sine handelsavtaler med Cuba. Dette sammen med USA's boikott - saerlig USAs press mot en rekke land og mot tusenvis av utenlandske firmaer - har fart til store lidelser

for det cubanske folk. 0 .

USA's boikott av Cuba er grov aggresjon mot et land som selv har fredelig omgang med sine naboland. Det er kun USA som boikotter Cuba. USAs hensikt med boikotten er a tvinge Cuba til a fare en politikk som passer USA, men ikke kan aksepteres av det cubanske folk. I USA har en rekke kirkesamfunn og andre organisasjoner, og tusenvis av kjente enkeltpersoner og grupper krevd at boikotten skal oppheves, og at USA skal opprette normale forbindelser med Cuba.

delser med Cuba.

Jeg er enig i dette kravet

Bestilling; Send meg underskriftsliste(r) sa vil jeg samle underskrifter.

Send denne slippen til: Norsk-Cubansk Forening, P.boks 6840, St. Olavs plass, 0130 Oslo

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THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA TODAY.

INTRODUCTION:

South Africa today is going through a trying process of breaking with the past and establishing in its place, for the first time in more than three centuries, a just democratic and peaceful society.

The system of apartheid was intentional and its full potential for creating injustice and violence was known. It has been operating through laws aimed at specific results. The apartheid system is an actual system of violence. Apartheid violence has been both personal and structural. Since 1990 there have been numerous revelations which has provided insight to the hitherto unknown sources of violent acts.

NEGOTIATIONS.

"We are committed to negotiations, but if we are unable to get the cooperation we deserve and respect, we will have to get our power." These words by Nelson Mandela set the tone for what lay ahead for South Africa. A mass action campaign beginning with local marches and rallies is aimed at forcing the regime to finally give up white minority rule.

Many years of struggle both inside and outside of South Africa brought us to the point in 1989 when, in its consensus Declaration of Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the General Assembly concluded that circumstances existed for a negotiated resolution of the South African conflict. In that Declaration the General Assembly said that such negotiations should, as a result of agreements that would be entered into by the liberation movement and the regime, be conducted in an atmosphere free of violence.

We were and are in full agreement with these positions. They were adopted by the General Assembly precisely because it was correctly foreseen that the process of negotiations could not succeed while a virtual civil war raged in the country. Pursuant to this objective, in August 1990 the ANC decided to suspend all armed actions. We did this unilaterally as a demonstration of our good faith and to help create an atmosphere free of violence.

At the same time it was expected that, for its part, the regime would carry out various measures which would remove obstacles to negotiations, and that it would ensure that a proper climate for negotiations did in fact exist.

Instead we have been confronted with an escalating spiral violence. Faced with the horrendous escalation of the violence, as evidence in the Biopatong Massacre, occurring in the context of the negotiations deadlock, the ANC has been forced to withdraw from the multilateral process of negotiations which had been taking place in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa. (CODESA).

The blame for this lies squarely at the door of the regime. It and nobody else, has the law enforcement personnel and the legal authority to stop this violence and to act against the perpetrators.

As the governing authority, it has the obligation to protect the lives and property of an the people. It has failed dismally to do this.

In the face of this situation, it is also true that there are instances of counter violence by members of the democratic movement in the absence of proper law and order policing. At the same time, it is a matter of public record that the ANC policy stands opposed to the promotion of violence. We remain firmly committed to this position.

Also, in order to confuse the issue and evade its responsibilities the government insists that the source of the violence is rivalry between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party. The fact of the matter however, is that the IFP has permitted itself to become an extension of the Pretoria regime, its instrument and surrogate.

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS,

We believe that commitment place an urgent obligation of the Council to intervene in the South Africa situation to end the carnage.

The very interest of the Council to see the negotiations resumed so that a peaceful solution can be found, in keeping with the democratic principles contained in the General Assembly Declaration on Southern Africa of 1989 and the resolutions of the Security Council, itself requires of the Council that it act on this matter of violence in South Africa firmly and With the necessary speed. The Council should continuously monitor the situation, to ensure the effectiveness of such measures as it would have undertaken.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS.

"Codes of Conduct for Investors in South Africa", which is under discussion by trade unions, church groups and the ANC. Such a code is consistent with Nelson

Mandelals appeal that sanction should be maintained until the installation of an interim government."

Once an interim government is in place, local sanction can be replaced with a code of investment principles addressing apartheid legacy. The code encourages investment that create jobs in companies which respect worker rights and environmental constraints, provides decent working conditions and promotes affirmatives action.

#### CONCLUSION.

South Africa is at a dangerous crossroads. The level of violence is unacceptable as well as the corruption that has surfaced. It is ludicrous to blame it on the ANC / Ilkatha conflict when a majority of the victims are unaffiliated. The government must take responsibility to protect its citizens and there is an urgent need to move towards the creation of an interim government that can put security forces under a more impartial body.

The notion of "power sharing" which the regime is putting forward is that the black 53-nag'ority, no matter how large, shouldzsubjected to the veto of the white minority. Our main demands in our memorandum are that the regime agree to; the creation of a democratically elected and sovereign Constituent Assembly to draft and adopt a new constitution; the establishment of an Interim Government of national unity to decisively end white minority rule and the termination of all covert operations including hit squads activity, as well as the disarming, disbanding and confining to barracks of all special forces as well as detachments made up of foreign nationals. llied, we have to make sure that it happens. Time has run out.



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Things are not right in South Africa. The level of violence is unacceptable as well as the corruption, that has surfaced. It is ludicrous to blame it on the ANC/Inkatha conflict when a majority of the victims are unaffiliated. The government must take responsibility to protect its citizens and there is an urgent need to move towards the creation of an interim government that can put security forces under a more impartial body.

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