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Southern African States

Minimum Aseistanee

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A.N,C.

The ANC proceeds from the premise that the Governments, political parties and the peeplee of the independent states of Southern Africa have at all times firmly supported the liberation struggle led by the ARC In Seuth Africa, net only because it is pert of the struggle for the total liberation of Africa, but also and especially beceuse the success and the victory of that struggle would without»deubt serve the interests of peace, security and progress for the whole region.of Southern Africa.

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We recognise the limitetiene to the manner and measure of assistance each ecuntry can in practice offer. This applies particularly to those countries which chere.berdere with South Africa.

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The ANC has over the years eeught to give expression ta ite awareness of these limitations. Indeed, we have on oecasien been commended an ear sensitivity te the eeeurity dangers threatening neighbouring countries in face of the continuing struggle in Seuth Africa. On the other hand, however, some are cendemning the ANC for placing the security or independent eeuntriee ebeve the demands of e vigoreue armed assault on the Preteria regime.

We hold to the view that there is an objective limit to the level of euppert the AEC een expect, but we feel that that limit is not such as to exclude any form of assistance whatsoever. We set eut below acme examples at a minimum levelfgupport and assistance which woula fulfil each element in our strategy by way of political, diplamatic, material and even military support, and thus make e significant contribution to the rapid development of the South African struggle:

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a) Dialometic Mieeien

It is desirable that in all the countries in the region we should be ellewed to maintain a diglemetic ,leeien whaee tasks would be:

- to maintain contact with the government;
- to maintain contact with the general public:
- to maintain contact with the ruling party and other mass organisations;
- to carry out mass infermation work in these countries through the mass media and by means of public meetings as well.ae printed and other material issued by the ANC; â\200\230b) Additional ANC Presence in the Frontline and other Southern African States The Pretoria regime has banned the ANC in South Africa but has failed to prevent its presence in the country. Lately the regime has sought to have the ANC banned in African sovereign states - again with little success. We feel that this presence should be enhanced by granting residence permits to persons recommended by the ANC  $\hat{a}$ 200\224 in addition to those attached to the giplomatic mission. Such persons would be allowed, and assisted, to obtain employment with the Government, Churches, hospitals etc. or to engage in commerce and establish business enterprises, or be admitted to the country's educational institutions. The presence of\_such persons in the country would

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Assistance for Armed Strgggle

The ANC has consistently held to the position that support for armed struggle by countries sharing borders with South Africa cannot take the form of previding military bases. We endorse the position that none of these countries is currently in a position to permit its territory to be used for launching attacks on South Africa.

make it unnecessary, as indeed it is undesirable,

Ifor such a country to support and assist our

struggle by committing itgtgationale.

We consider this position as being quite different  $i\neg\201$  from a decgaration to actively assist the South» African regime in its fight against the ANC.

The struggle to destroy the apartheid system 13 a struggle of Africa. To reach South Africa we cannot avoid travelling across African territory. In doing so we must studiously avoid embarrassing or compromising the countries affected by our movement or otherwise Jeopardising their  $\hat{a}\200\231$  security.

Recognition of the vital importance of armed Struggle coupled with an acknowledgement of the need for cadres presently outside South Africa to return to the front of struggle constitutes, for the ANC, the very least that each country can do by way of-support for the military component 0? our strategy of struggle.

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## Radio Broadcasts

Radio prapagande is of crucial importance in the work of mass mobilisation. The Frontline States could help further in this regard by:

\_where necessary, increasing broadcasting times where we already enjoy this facility;

- granting this facility where none exists; or
- otherwise taking-our material to relay without

allocating broadcasting time specifically to us:

- permitting us to monitor South African radio

broadcasts from their territory.