

REPORT OF COMMISSION C -- PRETORIA'S REGIONAL POLICY

Fifty-eight people participated in the work of the Commission. The Commission met from 8.30 am to 1 pm on December 3rd. The Commission was assisted in its work by three background documents, namely:

- i) The illegality of the apartheid regime
- ii) Apartheid's war against the Frontline States
- iii) The Pretoria regime's military and economic aggression

which all participants had read. The Commission also benefited from briefings by Cde N'Vunda of the MPLA Political Bureau; Cde Teodatto Hunguana, the Mozambican Information Minister; and a representative of the democratic Lawyer's Movement. The main themes discussed by the Commission were:

- i) The illegitimacy of the apartheid regime and the legitimacy of the national liberation struggle;
- ii) Illegal occupation of Namibia;
- iii) Destabilisation of the states of Southern Africa.

The Commission concentrated on discussing practical recommendations to be incorporated in Conference resolutions and Programme of Action.

The Commission was unanimous about the criminal and illegal nature of the apartheid regime and its acts of destabilisation in Southern Africa. The regime is waging war against the peoples of Southern Africa. All agreed that there will be no peace in Southern Africa as long as apartheid continues to exist, and that the complete eradication of apartheid is the fundamental pre-condition for peace and economic and social development in the region. The situation of war prevailing in the region makes it necessary for all states to take sides. There can be no sitting on the fence. Furthermore the state of war in the region poses a threat to world peace, given the interdependent character of today's world.

These states and regional organisations, like the European Community, which continue to maintain normal relations with the apartheid regime are treating with the enemy -- whether or not they also simultaneously provide some economic aid to victims of destabilisation. In this respect, the Commission was particularly critical of the stance of the major Western powers and most especially of the US administration which not only continues to thwart effective action against apartheid but is actively engaged in supporting UNITA bandits in Angola, in collaboration with the Pretoria regime. The Commission recognised the important contribution to peace made by Tanzanian and Zimbabwean troops deployed



Mozambique and saluted the vital role played by the Cuban internationalists in the defence of the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Commission took particular note of the escalation of Pretoria's aggression against the Frontline States as reflected in:

- \* the invasion of southern Angola by 3000 SADF troops;
- \* the massacre of hundreds of innocent civilians by MNR bandits in Mozambique;
- \* kidnappings and murders against ANC members in neighbouring states.

In view of the deteriorating situation, we call for urgent international action to aid the Frontline States' efforts to withstand this assault.

In putting forward specific recommendations, the Commission emphasised the principle of mass mobilisation in every part of the world as the essential ingredient in generating effective action at government level. The following were the main specific recommendations:

1. Derecognition of the apartheid regime -- in view of the illegality of the apartheid regime, we call on solidarity groups and lawyers' organisations in all countries to campaign for the derecognition of the apartheid regime. At the same time, we call for the recognition of the ANC as the authentic representative of the people of South Africa. Consequently we call on all states maintaining diplomatic and other relations with Pretoria to terminate these and to take steps to grant full recognition to the ANC.
2. Mandatory comprehensive sanctions should be imposed against the apartheid regime. A sanctions campaign should focus both on the criminal, illegal nature of the apartheid regime and on its aggression against neighbouring states. Aid to the Frontline States is essential, but is not an alternative to sanctions. Rather sanctions and support for the Frontline States should be seen as inseparable elements in a package of international action against apartheid.
3. In view of the criminal and terroristic nature of the apartheid regime's assault on neighbouring states, aid to the victims of destabilisation must be mobilised. This aid cannot be restricted to economic assistance, but should also be directed towards reinforcing the defensive capacities of these countries to enable these states to effectively repel Pretoria's aggression. Aid need not be restricted to government action. People-to-people aid mobilised at grass roots level can also make a major contribution.



- This could include support for raising the defence capacity of these states. All this activity should be combined with educational programmes aimed at raising mass awareness about Southern Africa.
4. The international community must act to enforce the recent UN Security Council Resolution calling for the withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola. Failing compliance therewith, we call on the Security Council to take action against Pretoria in terms of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter for breaching peace and security of the region.
  5. We call for the immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and for the recognition of Walvis Bay as an integral and inseparable part of Namibia. We also call for the implementation of UN Council on Namibia Resolution 1 calling for an end to the plundering of the wealth of Namibia by South Africa and multinational companies.
  6. We call on all Western and African governments to withhold all facilities to and to prohibit any activity on the territory by bandit groups like Renamo and Unita.
  7. We urge Western governments to take action against any of their passport holders fighting in the SADF. At the same time we call on all governments to provide residential and/or transit facilities to war resisters, refugees and, indeed, combatants of the ANC.
  8. All political prisoners should be released immediately and in any event, during any period of incarceration should be accorded Prisoner of War status. All trials under security legislation should be terminated forthwith. Judges involving themselves in such trials should be entered into a register of war criminals.
  9. Immediate steps must be taken to organise a massive campaign in the US against the US Administration's policy in Southern Africa, and most particularly, its support for South African-backed bandit forces operating in Angola. This campaign must be complemented by related international campaigns. These campaigns should include the demand that the US government recognises the government of Angola.
  10. In view of the blatant collaboration by Israel in the military field, we demand the total end to all such ties with a regime of war criminals. Should Israel fail to cut these links forthwith, the matter should be urgently referred to the United Nations Security Council who should implement effective punitive measures.
  11. We call for international recognition and support for the embryonic structures of people's power created by the struggling people of South Africa and for the alternative state envisaged in the Freedom Charter.