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 Seamus Heaney Z7 - 28 JANUARY 1979  
 John Hume '  
 Senator Justin Keating  
 on  
 Neville Kaery  
 Senator Fintan Kennady  
 P. C. Kilroy  
 Dr. Donal Lamont O.Carm. C O M M U N I Q U E  
 Denis Larkin  
 Professor Patrick Lynch  
 Sean MacBride s,c\_ including Conference resolutions, .  
 Professor Roger McHugh ' Declaration, and list Of all  
 Sean Mac Reamoinn ' . , participants.  
 Michael Mullen  
 Donal Nevin  
 Paadar O'Donnell  
 Prof. Martin O' Donoghue T.D.  
 Sean O Faolain  
 Senator Mary Robinson  
 The Earl of R6359  
 Senator Eoin Ryan S.C.  
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 for freedom In Southern Africa

COMMUNIQUE.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE EEC AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The International Conference on the European Economic Community and Apartheid, which was organised in Dublin on 27th and 28th January 1979 by the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement as part of its contribution to International Anti-Apartheid Year, was attended by 9% delegates and observers.

The Conference was opened by Deputy Michael O'Kennedy, the Minister afar Foreign Affairs, Ireland, and the major address was given by Mr. Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress of South Africa. His Excellency Ampim Blankson of Nigeria representing the United NatiOns Special Committee against Apartheid; Mr. Maurice Foley, Deputy-Director General of DevelOpment of the Commission of the European Communities; Mr. N. E. Nyirende, Deputy High Commissioner of the Republic of Zambia in London; Mr. Sean Mac Bride, former United Nations Commissioner for Namibia; and representatives of South West Africa Peoples Organization of Namibia and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe spoke at the opening Session. They were welcomed by Mr. Ruaidhri 'Roberts, General Secretary of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.-

The conference chairman was Austin Flannery, O.P. President of the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, the second and third sessions were chaired by Senator Justin Keating and Mr. Donal Nevin. Assistant General Secretary of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

Delegates and observers from nine international organisations and from eleven anti-apartheid and solidarity organisations attended t the conference; there were delegates or observers from 27 Irish organisations; and observers from five Dublin embassies.

A message of greetings fromihr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations was conveyed to the Conference by Mr. E. he United Nations Centre against Apartheid. The S. Reddy, Director of t

Conference also received messages from Mr. Claude Cheysson, Commissioner of the European Communities, and from a number of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Reports were presented to the conference by Mr. Kader Asmal, chairman of the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, on the policies of the EEC towards South Africa; by Mr. Abdul Minty, Honorary Secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (U.K.) on military and nuclear collaboration; by Mr. Rafique Mottiar on EEC trade and investment in South Africa; by Miss Barbara Rogers on EEC collaboration with South Africa; by Mr. John Gaetsewe, General Secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, on the EEC Code of Conduct; by Mr. Jasmat Dhiraj, representing the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, on sporting links with South Africa.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

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The Conference resolved:

- a) to send greetings to the Extraordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries, which was taking place in Maputo from 26th January to 2nd February;
- b) to promote February 7th as Mahlangu Day, a day of action in support of the young ANC militant now under sentence of death in South Africa; I
- c) to endorse the International Commission of Enquiry into the Crimes of the Apartheid and Racist regimes in Southern Africa, whose first session will take place in Brussels from February 9th to 12th;
- d) to support the Day of Action to End Bank Loans to South Africa, on 4th April;
- e)' to support the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization - Conference on Solidarity with the Liberation Movements of Southern Africa and the Front-Line States, scheduled for April;
- f) to call on organizations to participate effectively in the " international mobilization against apartheid " proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in co-Operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid; and
- g) to adopt the following Declaration:

# DECLARATION

Delegates to the International Conference on "The European Economic Community and South Africa". meeting in Dublin, Ireland, on 27-28 January 1979 issued the following Declaration:

The situation in Southern Africa to-day is the most crucial issue confronting the international community and in particular the citizens of the Member States of the European Communities. The racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury stand condemned throughout the world; apartheid itself has been declared by the United Nations to be a crime against humanity; in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa repressive policies are intensified; the front-line states are now almost daily subject to acts of aggression by the armed forces of Pretoria and Salisbury, & because they carry the burden of putting into effect the policies of the international community, their economies and the daily lives of their peoples suffer constant disruption.

In Southern Africa the Oppressed people have waged a long struggle for their liberation and freedom. Faced with the intransigence of the racist regimes, the liberation movements have had no alternative but to resort to armed struggle. A war situation now exists throughout Southern Africa.

In Zimbabwe it is clear that the so-called "internal settlement" of March 1978 is a fraud and cannot play any positive role in bringing about an end to racist minority rule. In the face of the sabotaging of United Nations sanctions connived at by some EEC states the Patriotic Front has no alternative but to intensify the armed struggle in order to bring about genuine national liberation and independence. They have forced the Smith regime out of huge areas of the country and have taken the armed struggle into the urban areas.

In Namibia the forces of SWAPO, faced by South Africa's army of

occupation, score greater and greater victories. The fraudulent 'elections, gerrymandered by the South African regime in Namibia during December 1978, have been inadequately exposed by the media in the EEC States despite the wealth of evidence made available to reporters. South African troops continue to be massed on the Namibia/Angola border, posing a grave threat to international peace and security with the menace of further incursions into the People's Republic of Angola.

In South Africa itself, in the wake of the uprising of June 1976.

armed confrontations between the African National Congress and the South African armed forces are becoming frequent. This new level of resistance to white supremacy has created a major crisis both for the racist regimes and for their traditional allies.

The European Economic Community and its Member States stand condemned with the racist regimes, by all those who seek freedom for the people of Southern Africa, for their continued collaboration with South Africa. As Mr. Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress of South Africa, declared in opening the conference: "The European Economic Community is the lifeblood of Apartheid". The collaboration between the EEC countries and the racist regimes in the military, economic, political, cultural and sporting fields has been well documented and shows that:

t EEC countries provide 43% of South Africa's total imports

' EEC countries buy 39% of South Africa's total exports

' 57% of South Africa's foreign liabilities are to the EEC

t EEC countries account for 6% of direct foreign investment in South Africa

' EEC based trans-national corporations are actively involved in the militarisation of South Africa

t EEC based oil companies have conspired to breach United Nations mandatory sanctions against the illegal Smith regime

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t EEC based banking corporations provide South Africa with huge loans  
1' EEC nationals continue to commit the crime of mercenarism by enlisting  
for gain in the armed forces of South Africa and Rhodesia.v

At the United Nations the Member States of the EEC have sought to  
frustrate effective international action by the United Nations against the  
apartheid regime. No EEC Member State serves on the United Nations  
Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia  
or the United Nations Decolonisation Committee. No EEC Member State has  
ratified the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment  
of the Crime of Apartheid, adopted in 1973 and Ireland has not ratified  
the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination  
of 1965. The EEC Member States with the "veto" have not hesitated to  
use it to block any effective action by the Security Council against the  
racist regimes. .

The Nine Member States of the EEC, whilst frustrating effective  
international action, have however, intensified their collective action  
in ways calculated to divert attention from their crucial role in  
sustaining the racist regimes. In September 1977 they adapted the EEC  
Code of Conduct for the subsidiaries of EEC companies operating in South  
Africa. Repeatedly during the last three years the Nine have collectively  
identified with the various manoeuvres of Britain and the United States for  
so-called 'peaceful solutions' for Zimbabwe and Namibia. Neither Codes  
of Conduct nor manoeuvres of the type so far experienced are aimed at  
challenging the fundamental evils of apartheid and racism. In this  
respect also the mass media in the Nine Member States have played a  
consistent role of distorting the truth of the EEC's relation to apartheid  
and of failing to inform the peoples of the EEC countries of the factual  
situation in Southern Africa. E

As one delegate expressed this relationship:

"The countries which talk loudest about peaceful change are the very  
critical

ones which have it in their power to ensure by economic and political

pressure that the process of change is accelerated".

The European Economic Community and its Member States must be compelled to implement policies which will contribute to the liberation of Southern Africa and ensure the total isolation of the racist regimes, in particular by:

- (1) recognizing the African National Congress of South Africa, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the South west African Peoples Organization of Namibia as the authentic representatives of the peoples of their countries and legitimacy of their struggle, by all necessary means, for self-determination and independence
  - (2) providing concrete material assistance to the three National Liberation Movements
  - (3) .declaring that the South African regime is illegitimate and does not and cannot represent the people of South Africa
  - (h) closing the South African mission to the EEC, severing all links between the EEC and South Africa and terminating all agreements, 'secret or otherwise
  - (5) terminating all-forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regimes including an end to all Euratom links with South Africa. the expulsion of South African military attachée from EEC capitals, and an embargo on all strategic commodities . including oil
  - (6) enacting legislation to prevent the recruitment, enlistment and other forms of promotion of mercenarism from all EEC countries
  - (7) ending all economic and financial collaboration with the racist regimes including measures to stop the transfer of capital and loans to South Africa, the termination of any preferential trade agreements which benefit South Africa and measures to stop the penetration into the EEC of South African capital
  - (8) fully supporting United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 a
- of 1978 on Namibia and implementing Decree No; 1. of the United Nations Council of Namibia
- (9) refusing any support or recognition to so-called 'internal' 7 . settlement' in Rhodesia and effectively implementing United Nations



(10)

Security Council sanctions against the Smith regime.

providing all necessary aid to the African front-line States to enable them to defend their territorial integrity and economic independence and meet the humanitarian needs of the thousands of refugees from Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

The Conference emphasised the importance of mobilizing all organisations and individuals in the EEC countries to challenge the policies of the Communities, its Member States, and the EEC based transnational corporations which collaborate with South Africa.

Anti-apartheid and Solidarity movements in the EEC must intensify their co-operation in order to achieve this mobilization, particularly in view of the forthcoming elections to the EEC parliament. Campaigns need to be organized to:

(1) terminate all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa

(2) win support for mandatory and economic sanctions against South Africa

(3) end all trade missions to South Africa, and prevent South African participation in trade fairs in Europe

(4) stop all bank loans to South Africa

(5) secure the release of all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia and in particular to stop the execution of Solomon Mahlangu and of captured freedom fighters

(6) mobilize material aid for the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, SWAPO of Namibia, and the African National Congress of South Africa

(7) secure the isolation of South Africa in the cultural and sporting fields, and end all emigration to South Africa.

The situation in Southern Africa requires urgent action by the international community. The Programmes of Action adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1976 and the World Conference for Action against Apartheid in 1977 together with the Maputo and Lagos Declarations provide

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al mobilization  
a comprehensive basis for effective internation  
againinstall forms of collaboration with apartheid and colonialism  
in Southern Africa.  
The peoples of Southern Africa have every right to expect sugh  
solidarity from the international community. The citizens of the  
Member States of the EEC have a Special responsibility to ensure mat  
their expectations are fulfilled - for the EEC is indeed the  
"lifeblood of apartheid".

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
THE EEC AND SOUTH AFRICA, DUBLIN 27-28 JANUARY 1979

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SPECIAL GUESTS

MR. MICHAEL O'KENNEDY, T.D., Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland  
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H. E. MR. AMPIH D. BLANKSON, Deputy Permanent Representative of Nigeria  
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