

LM/M/DOF/0001/23

MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APARTHEID AND SOUTHERN AFRICA by Mr. Kuwani, Ambassador of Zambia. September 13th 1985.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

First of all, I humbly bring to you sincere apologies from my Minister of Foreign affairs who was unable to join this important conference today, because of some very urgent government business he was called upon to attend to immediately after the Non-Alligned Ministerial Council which was held in Luanda last week.

Secondly, my Minister and the entire people of Zambia congratulate you, Mr. Chairman and your organising Committee for organising this important conference on Apartheid and Southern Africa at this most crucial time of the struggle against the Apartheid regime in South Africa. The youth of South Africa has risen to fight the barbaric oppression of the Apartheid regime and the world istoday witnessing the cold blooded murder of the innocent youth by the brutal apartheid army and the police.

This distinguished audience will no doubt recall the many warnings voiced by the leaders of Southern Africa on the explosive situation in South Africa and the catastrophe which was to result if measures were not taken to defuse it urgently. No attention was paid to this warning.

It is depressing to note that even at this almost midnight time, some people can still not see the huge explosion in South Africa which is threatening to engulf the whole of Southern Africa. All that has been added to the principle of "CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT" is the word "ACTIVE".

The position of the Front Line States and the SADCC Countries was ably explained yesterday by the Tanzanian represantative and the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Botswana. Zambia fully shares those anxieties and urges this conference to work out emergency measures which would help to defuse the time bomb. Zambia wishes to reaffirm her resolve to continue to fight side by side with the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia against the brutal regime in South Africa until apartheid is crushed and freedom is won. Zambia reaffirms that the only way to peaceful solution to the problem in Namibia is the implantation of Resolution 435 of the United Nations.

Zambia had experienced economic sanctions during the Rhodesian struggle for Independance which cost her \$16 billion up to the date of birth of Zimbabwe. We in Zambia are still living with previous sanctions and we welcome any decision on this matter if this can accelerate the struggle for freedom in Southern Africa.

Finally, Zambia reiterates her rejection of the puppet government imposed on the people of Namibia against their wishes and urge this conference to resolve to reject it and to call for immidiate genuine independance of Namibia in accordance with the United Nations resolution 435.

I thank you.

STATEMENT BY THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL SOUTHERN AFRICA COMMITTEE
Amsterdam, September 14, 1985

The Socialist International Southern Africa Committee met with representatives of the Front Line States, ANC and SWAPO. It wants to reiterate its full support for sanctions and binding comprehensive measures against the South African regime.

It regrets the decision of the US Senate to refrain from further action after the measures announced by president Reagan.

It considers it a shame that the EC is not able to define a policy towards South Africa with real sanctions. It is shocked that the European Parliament was not able, after the EC ministers non-decision Tuesday, September 10th in Luxemburg, to take a clear stand against apartheid. If the EC as a whole is not able to act, the different member-countries should coordinate actions outside the framework of the EC following the lead of countries like Sweden. In the meantime pressure inside the EC should be intensified.

The Socialist International Southern Africa Committee calls for:

- halting investments in South Africa and government insurance of credits to South Africa;
- total compliance with the existing oil embargo, which means banning the export and transport of oil;
- reducing and cutting air and shipping links with South Africa;
- banning the import of South Africa agricultural products;
- stopping all nuclear cooperation with South Africa;
- tightening the existing arms embargo;
- the liberation of Namibia according to UN Security Council Resolution 435;
- support for the actions of the UN Secretary General in his efforts to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435;
- refraining from trade with South Africa;
- the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners;
- increased and sustained economic support to SADCC.

The SI Committee notes the loss of confidence South Africa encounters in the international banking community. It asks banks and governments to refuse to bail out the South African regime.

It calls for universal suffrage for all South Africans irrespective of race, creed or color or the rights of any specific minority.

When sanctions are imposed a special assistance program has to be elaborated to counter the adverse effects of those sanctions on the Front Line States, in the framework of the SADCC program.

1 Inside RSA

- 1 - assistance to communities which have been or may be subject to compulsory relocation under the Group Areas Act;
- 2 - the improvement and development of medical and social welfare services in black communities;
- 3 - the improvement and expansion of the educational system for ~~new~~ South African blacks, particularly through community and ~~multi~~ racial initiatives in schools, universities, adult literacy and vocational training;
- 4 - training programmes for ~~black~~ South Africans in EEC and ACP countries where there are problems in securing relevant educational qualifications in South Africa.

"inside"

5 - legal assistance to people in prison ^{humanitarian aid, incl. bail}

6 - funerals

7 (artistic)

assistance to human right groups

→ 8 info

2 Front line states

health, transport

- 1 - educational, training and social welfare programmes for South African & Nam refugees from the apartheid system;
- 2 - welfare and reemployment programmes for migrant workers forced to return from South Africa to neighbouring countries;
- 3 - emergency programmes in neighbouring countries, resulting from South African pressures designed to counter international measures against apartheid.

3 Namibia
Namibian refugees

4 formal + non-formal education
point 4 + point 5 + 5

4 education dept.

Notes on South Africa Programme

- 1) Danger of overfunding of organisations inside South Africa; it could undermine some of them.
- 2) Need for EEC to use intermediaries
- 3) Plethora of organisations inside South Africa, information is required on those most suitable for funding
- 4) These problems require careful consideration and NGO involvement.
- 5) A number of NGO's have experience in running projects in repressive states. Tapping this experience in programme formulation stage is important
- 6) Programme of support to victims of apartheid, often by their nature aren't amenable to the level of accountability required by the EEC apparatus.
- 7) Depending on the scale of the programme it may well be necessary to establish a separate consortium of NGO's.