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OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 September 1980 from the Chairman
of the Special Committee against Apartheid to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Declaration of the International NGO Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, held at Geneva from 30 June to 3 July 1980.

The Conference was organized by the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid.

I have the honour to request you, on behalf of the Special Committee, to circulate the Declaration of the International Conference as a document of the General Assembly under item 28 of the provisional agenda and of the Security Council.

(Signed) B. Akporode CLARK
Chairman of the
Special Committee against Apartheid

* A/35/150.

ANNEX

Declaration of the International NGO Action Conference for
Sanctions against South Africa

1. The International NGO Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa takes place at a crucial time in the struggle for liberation in southern Africa.
2. The triumph of the people of Zimbabwe, after a long and heroic struggle, has further isolated the apartheid régime in South Africa and dramatically altered the balance of forces in southern Africa. The liberation of Namibia and South Africa has become a matter of utmost priority for the African people and all Governments and peoples committed to the eradication of colonialism and racism from this globe.
3. The independence of Zimbabwe has coincided with the intensification of the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa with a view to destroying the last bastions of racism and colonialism in Africa. The major victories scored by guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) against apartheid forces, as well as the massive national upsurge of resistance inside South Africa involving students, workers and other sections of the oppressed black population are a clear demonstration of the fact that the initiative has passed decisively to the African people. The armed struggle against the apartheid régime in South Africa has greatly advanced, as exemplified by the recent attack against the SASOL oil installations by the freedom fighters of the African National Congress (ANC). The Pretoria régime, despite all its arms, has become highly vulnerable to the heroic and determined resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia.
4. Meanwhile, the oppressed people of South Africa have launched a nation-wide campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners as an indispensable means toward the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic government in South Africa. SWAPO and the front-line States have taken new initiatives for the independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations.
5. But the apartheid régime has spurned all demands for peaceful solutions, and is resorting to ever more desperate and ruthless measures in order to preserve the apartheid system in South Africa, to perpetuate the illegal occupation of the international territory of Namibia and to establish a so-called "constellation of States" to acquire hegemony in the region.
6. It has again resorted to brutal terror to suppress the mass upsurge of the South African people, killing and maiming schoolchildren, and detaining numerous workers and others.
7. It has launched a series of armed attacks against Angola and Zambia, causing

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enormous loss of life, and occupied territories of these African States. It has threatened all neighbouring States which support the liberation movements and has engaged in efforts to destabilize them.

8. The enormous military might acquired by the Pretoria régime has encouraged and enabled it to rely increasingly on the use of force in South Africa and beyond its borders, thus causing an even greater menace to peace.

9. The Pretoria régime is still able to acquire supplies of military equipment, ammunition and technology, despite the mandatory arms embargo instituted by the Security Council in November 1977. Indeed, as the decisions on the arms embargo have become relatively stronger over the years, the conspiracy to keep South Africa supplied with vital war material through devious black market and other arrangements has also deepened. Despite repeated revelations of major violations of the arms embargo, the Governments concerned have shown no willingness to take necessary action to close the existing loopholes, punish the culprits and strengthen the embargo.

10. The Pretoria régime has not only expanded its war machine but has embarked, in order to blackmail and intimidate the African States and the rest of the world, on an ambitious nuclear-weapon programme. It has today achieved an advanced nuclear capability and its nuclear collaborators still continue under various pretences to provide the technology and equipment required to perfect an apartheid bomb.

11. The enormous military and nuclear threat posed by the apartheid régime to Africa and the world has been made possible by the direct external assistance it receives from a number of Western Powers - particularly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America - and foreign economic interests over many years. A nefarious role is also played by Israel, and the apartheid régime has developed links with fascist States in other continents. These Powers and interests share a major responsibility for apartheid South Africa's present destructive capability. By blocking or contravening all effective measures against the apartheid régime these States encourage that régime to pursue its aggressive and expansionist ambitions with impunity.

12. Certain NATO Powers and their collaborators are, moreover, surreptitiously strengthening their links with South Africa, considering it an ally in the cold war and in efforts to perpetuate their interests in southern Africa.

13. The hypocrisy of the major Western Powers in professing commitment to peaceful change must be exposed. They persistently refuse to support peaceful measures such as sanctions which can make a major contribution to bringing about real and speedy change in southern Africa and reduce violence and suffering in the process of liberation. In this connexion, the three western permanent members of the Security Council, France, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, deserve particular condemnation

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for constantly abusing their veto power to block all meaningful action against the apartheid régime.

14. While they speak of support for peaceful change, they act in total support of the apartheid régime and enable it to survive. They actively bolster the apartheid régime with every resource it needs, including military equipment and ammunition, thereby encouraging it to continue and expand its brutal war against the African people. Their actions threaten to provoke a major racial conflict in Africa that could easily develop into a global confrontation with grave implications for the future of mankind.

15. It is, therefore, vital and urgent that all Governments and peoples committed to peace and freedom should take urgent and firm action to end all collaboration with the apartheid régime, to isolate it totally and to provide all necessary support to the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia.

16. The apartheid régime cannot be persuaded to abandon racism, nor can apartheid be reformed. The system of apartheid must be destroyed. Only then can the independence and sovereignty of neighbouring African States be truly secure and the millions of oppressed Africans freed from the tyranny and terror of the apartheid régime.

17. Sanctions against South Africa are the most effective means by which the international community can support the struggle for liberation in South Africa and Namibia.

18. All those who value peace and freedom should, therefore, be mobilized in support of an international programme of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa. The heroic struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia can triumph with effective support by the international community and thereby avert a grave danger to world peace. An active mobilization of all the forces committed to freedom and peace can stop the collaborators of apartheid from precipitating a catastrophic conflict.

19. Campaigns must be organized to ensure that the Security Council adopt a programme of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa.

20. The mandatory arms embargo should be strengthened and made more comprehensive and all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the apartheid régime ended. There must be constant vigilance against violations of the embargo and the culprits punished.

21. There must be a complete cessation of all nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

22. An effective oil embargo must be implemented as a matter of utmost urgency. An oil embargo is an indispensable complement to the arms embargo as the oil

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supplies facilitate the South African military and police operations against the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia and against all neighbouring countries. The embargoes instituted by members of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries and other oil-producing countries must be effectively policed, so as to prevent the oil companies and tanker companies from continuing to undermine the embargoes.

23. External economic collaboration with the Pretoria régime - in the form of trade, investment and transfer of finance capital, technology and know-how - effectively serves to bolster the apartheid system and helps to assure its survival. Transnational corporations and other interests also operate as a powerful propaganda and lobby force for the Pretoria régime and as the enemies of liberation. Comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa are, therefore, an essential component of international action against apartheid.

24. The isolation of South Africa must be total and boycotts should cover diplomatic relations, shipping and airline links, sport, culture, academic and scientific co-operation and all other relations with the apartheid system.

25. The United Nations Decree for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including uranium, must be effectively enforced by all countries.

26. Closest links must be forged between all committed Governments and organizations in order to counter all collaborators with the apartheid régime and to secure comprehensive, mandatory and universally applied sanctions against apartheid.

27. The Conference, therefore, appeals to all Parliaments, political parties, trade unions, religious bodies, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, peace movements, organizations of youth, students and women, those engaged in the mass media, social, cultural and other bodies, and all other organizations, institutions and individuals to join in the campaign for sanctions against South Africa as a matter of utmost urgency.

28. It invites the co-operation of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity and all committed Governments in this campaign against the collaborators with the apartheid régime.

29. It welcomes the decision of the United Nations to organize, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, an international Conference on Sanctions against South Africa and pledges fullest co-operation to ensure its success.

30. The Conference calls for full support to the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia in their legitimate struggle by all means of their choice. It declares its full solidarity with the front-line States in this crucial period.

31. It sends its greetings and conveys its solidarity to all those struggling in South Africa and Namibia for the noble ideals enshrined in the South African Programme of Action of 1949, the Freedom Charter of 1955 and the declarations of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-aligned Countries and the United Nations.
