

means necessary, including armed struggle, and reaffirmed its total support for the struggle the South African people, led by their national liberation movement, are waging to end the hateful system of apartheid, seize power and create a democratic State that will guarantee respect for the inalienable rights of the South African people.

79. The Conference denounced the South African authorities for intensifying the repression, especially the waves of arrests, summary trials, political murders, massacres and genocide that have been used against the people's increasing struggle. The Conference also repudiated the systematic aggression against the independent States of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia in retaliation of the support those countries have given the freedom fighters.

80. The Conference declared that the apartheid régime's plan to set up what it calls the fortress of southern African States designed to ensure the perpetuation of plunder of the sub-continent and the exploitation of its peoples, as well as serving as a base of aggression against the entire continent, is part of South Africa's global imperialist strategy.

81. The Conference reiterated the importance of the mandatory arms embargo imposed on South Africa by United Nations Security Council resolution 418 (1977) called for an improved formulation of this resolution so as to close the loopholes as well as for improved Security Council machinery and procedures that will ensure strict compliance with the arms embargo.

82. The Heads of State and/or Government called on all the Western countries to halt all forms of collaboration with the Pretoria régime. They declared that should such collaboration continue, it will inevitably lead to a response by the non-aligned countries in the form of appropriate individual and collective measures.

83. The Conference called on the people of those Western and other countries that collaborate with South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields to actively mobilize their resources and efforts so as to confront the apartheid system as a matter of priority.

84. The Heads of State and/or Government noted with deep concern the plans to defend imperialist interest in the South Atlantic and the Cape route and condemned those designs, in which the South African régime together with some Latin American countries would play an important role.

85. The Conference stressed that the apartheid régime has increased its repressive, aggressive and expansionist tendencies since the defeat of Portuguese colonialism. Not only did it continue its illegal occupation of Namibia but it also invaded and systematically attacked the People's Republic of Angola, in an effort to prevent its consolidation as an independent State.

86. As a result of this continued aggression against the neighbouring States, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia, and particularly, the continued criminal policies of apartheid, the Conference urged the United Nations Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the South African régime in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

87. The Conference endorsed and demanded the full implementation of the appeal made to all progressive States and forces at the Special Co-ordinating Bureau Meeting in Maputo and demanded that it be fully implemented. In particular, it stressed the need:

(a) To provide political, economic, financial and military assistance to the South African national liberation movement;

(b) To support training programmes of the South African liberation movement;

(c) To contribute generously with aid programme for South African refugees;

(d) To strongly condemn in the United Nations and all other international forums the apartheid régime's criminal policy and its programme of tribal fragmentation;

(e) To implement the OAU, non-aligned and United Nations resolutions stipulating that there be no diplomatic or other ties with the bantustans;

(f) To denounce the economic, material, financial and military collaboration and the political, diplomatic and moral support that the imperialist Powers provide to South Africa, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/35;

(g) To urge all States to strictly enforce and effectively control the arms embargo against South Africa, in accordance with Security Council resolution 418(1977);

(h) To demand strict implementation of all United Nations resolutions on South Africa;

(i) To demand a halt to all oil and fuel shipments to South Africa;

(j) To extend maximum pressures on the South African authorities to ensure that full political status is granted to all political prisoners in South Africa and those imprisoned, banned or restricted for their opposition to apartheid;

(k) To demand immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners;

(l) To call for the signing and the ratification of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of Crimes of Apartheid by all States which have not yet done so;

88. The Conference expressed its sympathy with the independent African States in southern Africa which could be adversely affected by the imposition of sanctions against South Africa and appealed to all non-aligned countries to assist the affected countries. The Conference also appealed to the non-aligned oil producing countries to supply oil to such independent African countries as required.

89. The Heads of State and/or Government adopted the decision contained in the Maputo Declaration to have all the non-aligned countries of the United Nations co-ordinate and consult with all other Member States so that, at the forthcoming thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, a declaration of solidarity with the South African people's liberation struggle can be adopted which will commit all States to refrain from participating in direct or indirect military intervention in support or defence of the apartheid régime.

90. The Heads of State and/or Government paid homage to the heroism of the South African people and their liberation movement. Under extremely difficult conditions of the most brutal repression these people have consistently made endless sacrifices to end the hateful régime of apartheid and establish a new society based on freedom, equality and full respect for human dignity.

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