

POLITICAL ACTION WORKING GROUP

Rapporteur: Mark Harrison

The following points should be considered basic to the Conference's deliberations:

- 1) a call for mandatory comprehensive sanctions against South Africa
- 2) reaffirm recognition of SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia
- 3) condemnation of Reagan's policies on Namibia and South Africa
- 4) call on groups attending seminar to work to isolate Reagan policies on Namibia and South Africa
- 5) condemn the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa
- 6) need to support Frontline States
- 7) no linkage to the Cuban presence in Angola with a Namibian settlement (sovereignty issue for Angola)
- 8) call on member States of the UN to recognize the UN Council for Namibia as the legal authority to administer Namibia until its independence and the lawful decrees that come from the Council, especially Decree no. 1.

ACTION SUGGESTIONS

For Contact Group Countries--US, Britain, France, West Germany, and Canada (Urgent Action):

- 1) Campaign for rejection of linking the Cuban presence in Angola with a Namibian settlement
 - a) Obtain declaration from contact group governments (Britain, France West Germany, and Canada)
 - b) Get these governments to pressure the U.S. government to drop linkage in the negotiations
 - c) Get groups in countries to make declarations on Namibia that are against linkage

For Both Contact and Non-Contact

-Goals of actions should include:

- a) Comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa
- b) Support for SWAPO
- c) Condemnation of TNC investment in Namibia and South Africa
- d) Call for no linkage of the Cuban presence in Angola with a Namibian settlement
- e) Call for recognition of the UN Council for Namibia as the legal authority to administer Namibia until its independence and its lawful decrees, especially Decree No. 1
- f) Support of Frontline States

Actions

- 1) local and higher government authorities
 - a) Divestment Campaign - from TNCs and banks which do business in Namibia and South Africa
 - b) Establishment of Apartheid Free Zones by City Councils (refusal to do business with TNCs and banks which have investments in Namibia and South Africa)

- 2) In cities with harbors, demonstrations and protests against goods coming into the country from Namibia. Check to see if local authorities can do something against this trade going through harbor.
- 3) Organize campaigns against TNCs which invest in Namibia
 - concentrate on those TNCs which strengthen South Africa's hold on Namibia
 - include information on how TNCs effect the lives of people in their base countries
- 4) Organize public investigative hearings on your country's involvement in Namibia, especially TNCs
- 5) Bring groups into campaigns by tailoring campaigns to their special interests, i.e.:
 - nuclear disarmament and environmental groups
 - by raising government policies that oppress nationalities and people of color, and the poor reflects in that government's foreign policy
- 6) Dialogue should begin between Southern Africa support groups and the nuclear disarmament movement
(Special note: There is a danger here because of the uranium exports and an independent Namibia)
- 7) The issue of independence for Namibia should be brought up during electoral campaigns
- 8) Campaigns should combat South African propaganda: Check to see if there are hired agents of DTY and South Africa in your country
- 9) Tailor campaigns and actions around important dates in the struggle of the people of Namibia for independence, i.e. August 26th, the founding of SWAPO

Other issues discussed:

- 1) Coordinated action in contact group countries
- 2) role of religion and religious bodies
- 3) International Monetary Fund
- 4) Oil sanctions, trade sanctions, transportation sanctions
- 5) August 28 demonstration in U.S.A. for the 20th Anniversary of Martin Luther King speech "I Have a Dream". Getting a SWAPO person to speak during demonstration.
- 6) The Council on Namibia should be urged to assist in the NGO implementation of recommendations for actions issuing from this seminar. The Council should be urged to organize a working conference of activists which would address itself primarily to questions of strategy, networking, tactics and other organizational issues.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS
WORKSHOP

Rapporteur: Jim Cason

The conference calls for actions to force corporations to cease their activities in Namibia, especially as regards the expropriation of Namibia's raw material wealth.

Calls for action to work for the enforcement of United Nations Decree Number 1.

December 1, 1982

RESOLUTIONS OF WORKSHOP ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH NAMIBIA

Divestment

1. Call on people to inform companies that they may be required to pay compensation to the future government of Namibia because of their illegal activity in Namibia.
2. Action to break economic links should be directed both to companies involved in Namibia and to the governments of the home countries of companies involved in Namibia.
3. Emphasis should be placed on encouraging trusts, local city councils, and pension funds to take action against companies involved in Namibia.
4. The workshop found that it was not necessarily a contradiction for people to demand divestment of groups from corporations involved in Namibia and to encourage shareholder actions. Groups can divest most of their investment in such companies and still retain a few shares for shareholder action purposes. Different tactics (divestment or shareholder actions) may be required for different countries.

Trade Unions

5. Urge that contact be made with local trade unions and urge them to take action independently to contact the National Union of Namibian workers and work with them to develop solidarity and fraternal ties.

Oil Embargo

6. Call on trade unions to be vigilant in watching for and acting against the transportation of oil to South Africa and Namibia.
7. Calls on governments to adapt stricter conditions for sale and transportation of oil, including implementation of some type of end user certificate prohibiting transportation of oil to South Africa and Namibia.
8. Call on all people to support efforts to fight the use of flags of convenience in the illegal transportation of oil to South Africa and Namibia.
9. Call on the United Nations to develop and maintain a register of all companies involved in illicit supply of oil and other materials to South Africa and Namibia.

Economic resolutions

Oil Embargo (continued)

10. Call on people to target specifically the ten key companies involved in the shipment of oil to Namibia and South Africa (ten key companies account for 90 percent of oil shipments to South Africa)

Research Activities

11. Calls on researchers to communicate with the United Nations Institute for Namibia to obtain information research on Namibia that has been done in the past. In conjunction with this the conference calls on researchers to use the United Nations Institute for Namibia as a clearinghouse for information on research about Namibia.

12. Calls on researchers to undertake programs of research specifically on violations of the arms embargo against Namibia and South Africa.

13. Calls for research on the effects of South Africa's aggressive actions against the front-line states on development in the front-line states. In addition research should be done on the development needs of the front-line states, particularly as result from South Africa's aggressive actions.

14. Calls for further research on Transnational corporations involved in Namibia and the effects of these transnationals on the land and people of Namibia.

15. Calls for further research on companies involved in transportation of Namibia's wealth out of the South African occupied territory.

16. Calls for further research on government export development corporations and their role in developing illegal trade and involvement with Namibia.

International Monetary Fund

17. Calls on individuals and organizations to contact their countries representative at the International Monetary Fund to discuss individual countries' attitudes towards the recent IMF loan to South Africa.

18. Calls on people to be prepared to act to oppose further IMF lending to South Africa should the Republic's balance of payments position deteriorate and Pretoria be for required to return to the IMF for further loans.

19. Noting that the IMF is seeking a substantial replenishment of its reserves that will require member countries to make large new contributions to the IMF, the conference calls on people to demand that their governments when making these new contributions attach conditions to the contributions that will effectively prohibit loans to South Africa.

20. Calls for Jim Morrell at the Center for International Policy to serve as a clearinghouse for information about IMF lending to South Africa.

Working Group on Material Aid
Rapporteur: Henning Melber

1. In addition to the presentations already delivered during the plenary sessions, the members of the group reported on the various material aid activities of the organizations they are working with. It became obvious from the contributions, that it is neither possible nor desirable to separate material aid activities from campaigns oriented towards dissemination of information and stimulation of political actions.
2. Experiences already acquired at some place on certain material aid activities should be made known and recognized either by consulting these groups on similar action-programs planned or channelling support in such fields through the organizations already involved. The needs for better coordination and communication among the various groups contributing in the field of material aid were noted with concern. There should be increased efforts for an exchange of information among the church groups, the NGO's, the UNCN and those state agencies willing to lend meaningful and constructive support. For this, the combined efforts of all groups and institutions involved are urgently requested.
3. In case of organizational problems and constraints (e.g. the transport of material to the SWAPO refugee camps in Angola and Zambia) as well as financial shortages for initiating regional campaigns, the UNCN could be approached and asked for assistance.
4. As a general guiding principle, material support should always be conducted within the frame of contact with SWAPO of Namibia as the genuine and authentic representative of the Namibian people. Communication should firstly be addressed to the regional SWAPO office or representative and at a later stage both the regional representative and SWAPO Headquarters or the specific Department under whose responsibility the aid falls. In any case the emphasis lies in the direct contact with SWAPO and the channeling of support through this organization.

5. Next to temporarily measures for immediate actions to assist in critical issues (e.g. the humanitarian assistance after large-scale military attacks on the camps), middle-range and long-term targets should be identified and agreed upon. Within this frame more steps and efforts should be done to cope with the potential needs for support in the transitional period. This requires a careful assessment of future needs in collaboration with SWAPO (e.g. to give as much assistance as possible during elections). In addition to this the perspectives of material aid after the liberation of Namibia should already be taken into consideration and discussed. This includes the coordination of NGOs potential assistance for, as much as the identification of possible constraints in an independent Namibia (e.g. recruitment of personpower in various fields).

6. To summarize, the members of the working group recommend the following,

- a - to further increase the efforts for material aid to SWAPO in this decisive phase of the liberation struggle;
- b - to improve the structures and organisational requirements of the material aid supply;
- c - to work for closer cooperation of all projects with SWAPO of Namibia and to improve the exchange of information and experiences among each other;
- d - to request the groups and appropriate international bodies for their support to gain closer contact among each other;
- e - to develop a programme of action based on an assessment of the needs and priorities in the field of material aid;
- f - to evaluate the perspectives for material aid in the transitional phase and after the liberation of Namibia.

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Report of the Committee on Information:
Rapporteur: Susan Hurlich

Recommendation

In consultation with SWAPO, the International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in Namibia recommends the establishment of the NAMIBIA ACTION EXCHANGE (NAX) which would have the following objectives:

- (a) To assist organizations which are actively campaigning for the liberation of Namibia, particularly those in hostile or isolated environments.
- (b) To facilitate cooperation among these groups through a regular exchange of information and documentation.
- (c) To make available to the U.N. and SWAPO regular information on local, regional and national research and action taken in support of the liberation of Namibia.

We recommend that the President of this Seminar appoint a committee of three (3) or more of those organizations present to devise and implement a concrete proposal to achieve these objectives. This committee should inform the participants of this Seminar of its proposals.

Following the acceptance of this proposal by the final plenary meeting of the Seminar, the President appointed the American Committee on Africa, the Holland Committee on Southern Africa and the Namibia Support Committee (U.K.) to serve as an initial committee to develop proposals and report back to the Seminar participants.