

The Front Line States and Apartheid

Southern Africa since Namibia's Independence

A Solidarity Conference organised by
the Anti-Apartheid Movement

at NALGO HQ,
1 Mabledon Place, London WC1
(near Euston,
St Pancras and
King's Cross stations)



9.30 - 5.30 pm Saturday 29 September 1990

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The Anti-Apartheid Movement's conference will examine the changing situation in Southern Africa, and provide an opportunity to -

- ★ Promote the campaign for the return of Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands to Namibia's control.
- ★ Make a fresh assessment of South Africa's re-
armament programme and its regional military strategy,
and of the importance of the UN embargo on arms for
apartheid.
- ★ Exchange information and ideas on projects
and campaigns in support of
the Front Line States.

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Plenary Sessions will consider four key questions:

- Does change in South Africa mean peace for the region?
- How has Namibia's independence affected Pretoria's regional role?
- Apartheid's final phase: What role for the Front Line States?
- Britain and Southern Africa: What can we do?

Workshops will discuss the following themes in depth:

Namibia: Walvis Bay - its political, economic and strategic significance, role of the UN, British government and public opinion; the debt issue; the security situation' especially as regards Koevoet/Unita; progress since independence; aid policy.

Military destabilisation: South Africa's military capacity and its regional implications; the activities and sources of support for Unita and Renamo, and up-date on the peace initiatives of the governments of Angola and Mozambique; the significance of the arms embargo and how it could be strengthened; the role of Pretoria's death squads.

Economic destabilisation: The effects of South Africa's undeclared war; the role of the IMF and structural adjustment programmes; the mounting burden of debt; the importance of sanctions against South Africa; regional cooperation and the future of the SADCC; British policy towards the region.

Registration Form

Persons registering before 14th September 1990, will receive a pack containing the programme for the day; country/subject briefings; and a list of useful resources.

Registration fee: Individuals £5 Delegates £10

I/We wish to attend the **Front Line States and Apartheid** conference

Individuals (please give details below for documentation)

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Postcode _____

Organisations (please give details below for documentation)

Name of Organisation _____

Names and addresses of delegates:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Stalls: Organisations wishing to display/sell publications etc, relating to Namibia and other Front Line States are invited to take a stall at the conference. Since space is limited, stalls are offered on a first-come-first-served basis. Tick box if required.

Disabled access is provided. Please tick if details required

Creche will be available. Please tick for particulars

Registration fee enclosed £ _____

Donation £ _____

Total (cheques payable to the AAM please) £ _____

Please return asap to: Alan Brooks, Anti-Apartheid Movement,
13 Mandela St, London NW1 ODW. Tel 071 387 7966

The Front Line States and Apartheid

In South Africa and the capitals of Western Europe, President De Klerk preaches 'reform' and peaceful negotiations.

But to the Front Line States of Southern Africa, the continued existence of the apartheid regime is a deadly menace.

Angola: Whilst starvation threatens 1.5 million people in the south of the country, South Africa continues to back the US Government's attempt to push Jonas Savimbi's Unita into power.

Mozambique: Renamo gangs coming from South Africa still perpetuate atrocities virtually every week against Mozambique's impoverished people - now the poorest in the region.

Namibia: In defiance of the United Nations, South Africa holds on to Walvis Bay, Namibia's only deep-water port and the centre of its fishing industry.

Southern Africa's rail networks continue to be a prime target for sabotage. Only South Africa benefits from such attacks.

The Front Line States are vital allies of the liberation struggle in South Africa:

- They are committed to the ending of apartheid, and to the creation of a united, non-racial, democratic South Africa - the best guarantee of peace in Southern Africa.
- They support sanctions and the continuing isolation of South Africa until freedom is achieved.
- They need support - both political and material, from governments and non-governmental organisations.

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