



EZKERRA EUROPAAREN ATARIAN
Nazioarteko topaketak 2005

Second Sokoia II Internationalist Sessions

RESOLUTIONS

1.- General Vasco Gonçalves and Alvaro Cunhal

The organizations present at the Sokoia II Internationalist Sessions hereby pay homage, on the occasion of their recent decease, to General Vasco Gonçalves, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of the Portuguese Revolution of the 25th of April, 1974, and to comrade Alvaro Cunhal, ex-secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party and member of the antifascist resistance movement. Throughout their lives both defended freedom and the construction of socialism on the road towards communism.

2.- Colombia

The organizations taking part in the Congress of the European Left, proclaiming their defence of peoples' sovereignty,

Condemn:

Military intervention carried out fundamentally by the US and supported by other European powers on Colombian soil; and
Manipulation of information in the media concerning arrests and extraditions of guerrillas to the US;

Reject:

A military solution of the conflict, defended by the Colombian ruling classes;

Demand:

That Colombian guerrillas be returned to Colombia and set free;
A political solution to the social, political and military conflict oppressing the Colombian people.

3.- Cuba

The principle of non-interference, constantly defended by the western powers, is no longer in evidence outside of the North. Elsewhere, International Law is dismembered and applied 'a la carte'. An example of this is the recent EU resolution against the Cuban people, which constitutes a proof of the policy of intervention and disrespect for Cuba's sovereignty.

Therefore, today more than ever, from this corner of the northern hemisphere, Euskal Herria, the organizations participating in the Sokoia sessions support, and express our active solidarity with, this Caribbean nation.

And we demand the liberation of the five Cuban citizens being held in United States prisons.



EZKERRA EUROPAREN ATARIAN

Nazioarteko topaketak 2005

3.- Mapuche

The organizations participating in the Sokoa II sessions wish to express our solidarity with the Mapuche people and our support for their political and territorial demands, which may be summarised as follows:

Constitutional recognition by the Chilean and Argentinean states of the Mapuche people.

Ratification of international conventions such as Agreement 169 of the ILO.

Recognition of the right to self-determination.

We also wish to express solidarity with political prisoners and denounce repression based on laws of the military dictatorship applied exclusively to the Mapuche resistance movement.

4.- Venezuela

Five years after the Bolivarian Revolution, permanent foreign threats from the USA and from European political and financial groups against the political process and particularly against its chief representative President Chavez are more blatant than ever. Yet advances in education, health care, housing and basic necessities are an undeniable fact to which Venezuelan citizens bore faithful witness in the 2004 referendum.

Participants in the Sokoa II sessions:

recognise the profoundly democratic nature of the Venezuelan political process;
denounce foreign military and economic threats against the Bolivarian process; and
demand respect for Venezuelan sovereignty and the popular will of this great people.

5.- Bolivia:

Nationalization of resources and democratic constitutive process

The people of Bolivia are witnessing a profound crisis and institutional power vacuum in Bolivia. Heirs to five hundred years of resistance to ruthless genocide and exploitation, Bolivian citizens have seen their natural wealth and resources privatized and handed over to the big multinationals and their local partners. This constitutes a new example of the neocolonization of the Empire, leading to grave consequences for the population, including tragically notorious military consequences.

The people gathered in the Sokoa II sessions, while we refrain from anticipating the forms that this conflict could take, wish to declare:

- That the Bolivian conflict has already attained an international dimension and consequently is no longer merely a domestic problem, but also a regional one given the possible consequences and decisive impact on the nations of the South American region.
- The political, economic and social failure of the model defended by the multinationals and the ruling classes, today immersed in a legitimacy crisis and



EZKERRA EUROPAREN ATARIAN

Nazioarteko topaketak 2005

a power vacuum which no longer permits them to govern Bolivia for their own benefit; this is the model so well known to the peoples of South America, based on the exploitation of natural and human resources to the point of exhaustion.

- That the noble resistance in political, social, indigenous and cultural terms of the Bolivian people has opened a crisis for the governability of the nation-state and the political bureaucracies that manage it.
- That the crisis of the nation-state, which has failed as a political and territorial order inherited from colonization.

Therefore we wish to express:

- our solidarity with the Bolivian people in their struggle for the immediate nationalization of hydrocarbon fuels and the holding of a constitutive assembly;
- our active solidarity to ensure that the population stays alert to possible foreign interference or intervention and possible US interests.

Wherefore we appeal to all social movements, all men and women participating in struggles against neoliberalism, and all movements fighting for respect for their collective economic, social, civil, political and cultural rights, to carry out acts of active solidarity with the Bolivian people.

6.- Països Catalans

Within the framework of the Sokoa II international sessions, the participating organizations and persons declare that:

- The present process of reform of the statutes of autonomy in the Spanish state is merely an attempt by the state to preserve an instrument of domination and negation over oppressed nations and their popular classes.
- Autonomism has run its course. The statutes of autonomy are not instruments for sovereignty, their function being rather to stop oppressed peoples attaining sovereignty. This is the conclusion that can be drawn from twenty-five years of the application of autonomist policy.
- Only recognition of the right to self-determination can provide a solution for the national aspirations of the popular classes of oppressed nations within the state.
- Autonomism, like any other partial or substitute strategy in place of the right to self-determination, merely seeks to put off a democratic solution for the national and social aspirations of unacknowledged nations. The ultimate aim of autonomism is to neutralize and destroy separatist options.



EZKERRA EUROPAREN ATARIAN

Nazioarteko topaketak 2005

7.- Bring Basque prisoners back to the Basque Country now!

Because the policy of dispersal infringes on the fundamental rights of prisoners and their relatives.

Because the policy of dispersal amounts to a death sentence for prisoners and their relatives: 34 people have died as a result.

Because this demand implies acknowledgment of the origin and political character of Basque prisoners.

Because it is a guarantee for the participation of Basque political prisoners in Basque political life.

Because it is an important step forward towards the resolution of the conflict and obtaining amnesty.

Because this has been explicitly demanded again and again by Basque society.

8.- Morocco

The participants in the Sokoa II sessions:

- express their solidarity with all the victims and those exposed to great suffering and danger because of their attempts to exercise the right to emigrate, and condemn the European security policy that is responsible for this collective crime against humanity, while we also denounce the transformation of the Maghreb states into southern European border gendarmes.

9.- The Sahara

With respect to recent events in Laayoune where Saharawi students and workers were arrested, the organizations taking part in these international sessions wish:

- Firmly to condemn this action and Moroccan oppression of the Saharawi people;
- To demand the exercise of the right of self-determination by the Saharawi people;
- To condemn the hypocrisy of the international community for whom economic and geo-strategic Moroccan interests take priority, to the expense of respect for the political rights of the Saharawi people.

10.- Palestine

The organizations participating in these international sessions firmly condemn the domination of the United States over the resources and destinies of the world's peoples.

We recognise the right of all peoples to freedom, independence and self-determination, and reject the globalization of capitalist control over the world as manifested through the neoliberal economic system.

For all the above reasons we DECLARE:



EZKERRA EUROPAREN ATARIAN

Nazioarteko topaketak 2005

- the need for a just peace based on the right to return, the right to free determination and the right to a fully sovereign Palestinian state, and the necessity for steps to be taken to guarantee respect for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination by means of political sanctions and boycott of the Israeli economy.

AND WE DEMAND:

- The immediate release of the Secretary General of the PFLP and his comrades from Palestinian Authority prisons, where they are imprisoned under the supervision and control of United States and British forces.
- The unconditional and total liberation of Palestinian and Arab prisoners from all Israeli prisons.

11.- The right to asylum and refuge

We wish to express our most categorical disapproval of the regressive policy and criminalization currently being developed by various states of the European Union to limit the right to asylum and refuge of persons who for political reasons are obliged to flee from their countries of origin, within the Union or outside it.

The treaties of Schengen, Dublin and Laeken, the Euro-order, visa policies, internment and extraditions are the legal and political mechanisms being employed by the police and military to stop these persons from exercising their right to exile and to take refuge, making a democratic solution of political conflicts more difficult in consequence.