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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
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Item 33 of the preliminary list\*  
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT  
OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-first year

Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative  
of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the message by His Excellency President José Sarney addressed to the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa (see annex), held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, as it appears in the English and French versions distributed in document A/CONF.137/INF/3/Add.2. I would kindly request that this message be circulated as a, official document of the General Assembly, under item 33 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sergio M. THOMPSON-FLORES  
Acting Permanent Representative  
of Brazil to the United Nations

\* A/41/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Message dated 16 June 1986 from the President of Brazil to the  
World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa

The World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa is an event of the highest significance. It also represents an important contribution by the international community to the strengthening of trends towards the total elimination of the iniquitous apartheid régime. In addition, it draws to the attention of all nations, of world public opinion, and of all individuals, both men and women, who have a deep faith in the postulates of racial equality and common human dignity, the injustice and scandal of the perpetuation in our time of the only political régime based on the extremely vile system of institutionalized racial segregation.

On behalf of a people, and as representative of a society and a State which have striven throughout its history to strengthen democracy, not only politically and socially but also racially, I reaffirm our utter rejection of the racial system of domination which prevails in South Africa and Namibia and the full support of the Brazilian society and State for the South African patriots. By means of a vast network of alliances which includes religious, trade-union, cultural and political organizations, they are multiplying their efforts and sacrifices with admirable courage and persistence in order to create, in a future that is now within sight, a new South Africa which is genuinely pluralistic and democratic and is devoid of the present nightmare of racism and bloodshed.

The efforts of the South African people themselves form the primary resistance to racism and injustice. Their wish to live in real political peace and in a climate of racial equality is a powerful force. The democratic goals sought by the majority of South Africans will certainly be attained. But apartheid will be eliminated at a different tempo, one which is contingent on the international community's decision to strengthen the machinery and the scale of the sanctions which must be applied against the Pretoria régime.

The Government of Brazil has systematically supported the sanctions imposed on South Africa. Furthermore, it has unilaterally opted for ever-stricter measures, which reflect its total disagreement with the racism in South Africa. Brazilian foreign policy, reflecting the unanimous opinion of our society, has invariably been characterized by condemnation of the apartheid system, of the colonial occupation of Namibia and of South Africa's destabilization policies against the front-line countries. It is for this reason that the Brazilian nation will firmly and consistently uphold the decisions which are to be taken by the Conference, with a view to speeding up changes in the current situation in southern Africa and promoting peace and justice in that region.

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