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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

**Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative
of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I enclose herewith a statement issued by my Foreign Minister on the incursions of the terrorist régime of Peter Botha of South Africa into the neighbouring front-line States.

The South African régime is trying the patience of the international community daily. Their brutish treatment of South African blacks is threatening to engulf the globe in widespread conflagration.

I request that this letter, together with its annex, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 33 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Lloydstone F. JACOBS
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary

* A/41/50/Rev.1.

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ANNEX

Press release issued on 20 May 1986 by the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs, Economic Development, Tourism
and Energy of Antigua and Barbuda

The following statement was issued today by the Honourable Mr. Lester Bird, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Antigua and Barbuda:

The apartheid régime in South Africa has shown conclusively that it has no interest in a peaceful solution to the problems of South Africa.

The fact that the Botha Government chose the moment when the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group was actually in South Africa, negotiating a peaceful settlement, to launch attacks on three neighbouring African States is painful evidence that the régime is determined to spurn every initiative for peace.

It is now clear that nothing short of full international economic sanctions will have an effect on the South African Government. In this context, the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States should recognize that the time has come for them to join the rest of the international community in applying the strongest sanctions against the régime.

The Botha régime is guilty of state terrorism against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, particularly as the targets for the South African attacks were not army camps of the African National Congress but civilian sites. These acts of violation of the sovereignty of Commonwealth States deserve the most virulent condemnation.
