



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/43/330 ✓
S/19828
25 April 1988

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-third session
Item 36 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-third year

Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward the enclosed communiqué issued on 4 April 1988 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 36 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. MANZOU
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/43/50.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 4 April 1988 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of
the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on racist South Africa's
aggression against Botswana

At its meeting on 4 April 1988, the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries considered the naked acts of aggression and State terrorism perpetrated by racist South Africa against the Republic of Botswana, which resulted in the loss of life of three Botswana civilian nationals and one South African refugee on 28 March 1988.

The Bureau recalled that at their Eighth Summit, the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had agreed with the analysis of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, that racist South Africa's numerous acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against independent African States, including deliberate massacres of refugees, causing enormous human and material damage, constituted "a clear illustration of the policies of State terrorism".

The Bureau further recalled that prior to Pretoria's recent attack on Botswana, the racist régime had falsely accused that country of allowing ANC infiltration through Botswana. It noted with concern that similar baseless allegations were now being levelled against Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Bureau regarded these latest machinations as a pretext for the racist régime to perpetrate further acts of State terrorism and aggression against the front-line States.

The Bureau therefore strongly condemned the latest wanton massacre of innocent civilians as well as the flagrant violation of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Botswana. It reiterated that the destabilization policies and acts of State terrorism pursued by racist South Africa against the front-line and other neighbouring independent States endangered not only the peace and security of the region but also international peace and security. In this context, and bearing in mind the inescapable responsibility of the international community to combat apartheid, which is the root cause of violence and instability in southern Africa, the Bureau once again called upon the international community to exert pressure on the racist régime in Pretoria, in particular by imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions, to make it abandon apartheid and stop forthwith its acts of State terrorism and aggression.
