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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-third year

Letter dated 13 September 1988 from the Chairman of the Special  
Committee against Apartheid addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a portion of the text of the Final Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988 (see annex). The text under reference deals, among other things, with the question of the brutal effects of apartheid on the majority population in South Africa and the continuing destruction to lives and property in the region as well as the threat that the situation continues to pose to international peace and stability. Finally, it calls for the convening in 1989 of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa.

Since I personally represented the Special Committee at that Conference, and as the matter raised in the part of the Declaration attached herewith relates to the work and mandate of the Special Committee, I thought I should bring it to your attention.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex were issued as a document of the General Assembly, under item 36 of the provisional agenda and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Major-General J. N. GARBA, CFR  
Chairman of the Special Committee  
against Apartheid

\* A/43/150.

ANNEX

Excerpt from the Final Document of the Conference of Foreign  
Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to  
10 September 1988

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Nicosia, Cyprus, from 7 to 10 September 1988.
2. The Conference was preceded by a meeting of senior officials on 5 and 6 September 1988.
3. The representatives of the following countries and organisations which are members of the Movement participated in the Conference: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organisation, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organisation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
4. The representatives of the following countries, organisations and national liberation movements attended the Conference as observers: Brazil, Mexico, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, League of Arab States, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico and the United Nations.
5. Guest delegations were present at the Conference from the following countries and organisations: Australia, Austria, Finland, Greece, Holy See, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Commonwealth Secretariat, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Latin American Economic System (SELA), United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, World Health Organisation and Non-Governmental and Independent Commission of the South for Development Issues.

6. During the inaugural ceremony, the Conference heard a keynote address by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Cyprus Mr. George Vassiliou. The text of the address was adopted by acclamation as an official document of the Conference.

7. Also by acclamation, the Conference adopted the message by the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Chairman of the Movement, the Honourable Robert G. Mugabe, as an official document.

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### South Africa

87. The Ministers expressed grave concern at the serious deterioration of the situation in South Africa, characterized by continuing mass arrests and detentions without trial and the mounting death toll of innocent people now reaching genocidal proportions. They strongly condemned the terrorist racist South African régime for its policy and practice of apartheid, which is a crime against humanity and an affront to the universal conscience. The Ministers reiterated the conviction that apartheid is the root-cause of violence and conflict in southern Africa and within South Africa itself and that there could be no peace, stability or security in the sub-region until the heinous and inhuman policy and practice of apartheid is completely eradicated.

88. The Ministers recalled the determination by successive summit meetings of the movement that apartheid could not be reformed but must be totally eradicated. They strongly condemned the Pretoria racist régime's futile plans to stage nation-wide "municipal elections", an exercise through which the régime intends to place its hand-picked puppets on the so-called "President's Council" which has already been rejected by the people and which, like the similarly rejected and condemned "tri-cameral" parliamentary system as well as the so-called "Natal option", are conclusive proof of the continuing intransigent refusal by racist Pretoria to recognize that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be totally eradicated. They reaffirmed their conviction that only the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on universal franchise in a unitary South Africa can constitute the basis for a just, durable and universally acceptable solution to the problem.

89. The Ministers reiterated their condemnation of the racist South African régime for its obnoxious policy and practice of apartheid, its policy of bantustanization which serves to perpetuate the colonial situation existing in South Africa, and its imposition, renewal and expansion of the state of emergency.

90. While hailing the international campaign and activities for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, which assumed universal dimensions on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, they reiterated their demand for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng as well as the release of all other political prisoners, detainees, trade union leaders, church leaders, other detainees and restrictees, and in particular detained children. They further demanded the unbanning of ANC, PAC and other mass anti-apartheid organizations. They also demanded the lifting of restrictions on organisations and individuals.

91. The Ministers condemned the banning of 18 mass democratic organisations and 18 individuals as well as the outright banning of the end conscription campaign (ECC) committed to peaceful use of struggle and in particular its concerted attacks on the Labourer Movement, the harassment of its leaders and activists and the introduction of the "industrial labour relations amendment bill" by which the régime intends to curtail trade union activities including their right to strike in the struggle against apartheid.

92. The Ministers condemned and demanded a halt to the terrorist régime's practice of imposing death sentences against its political opponents. In this regard, they demanded the granting of prisoner-of-war status to freedom fighters and the rescission of the death sentences against the Sharpeville Six, sentences which if carried out would further aggravate the already grave situation in South Africa. They called for an immediate end to the régime's secret executions of other South African patriots already on its death roll.

93. The Ministers demanded the repeal of the internal security act and all other draconian measures; the removal of the racist troops from townships and the unimpeded return of all political exiles and freedom fighters, in order to create an atmosphere favourable to a meaningful dialogue between the régime and the authentic leaders of the oppressed people and to enter into negotiations with them for the purpose of establishing a democratic basis for the governance of the country.

94. They vehemently condemned the Pretoria régime for the assassination of the ANC Chief Representative to France and Switzerland, Miss Dulcie September, in Paris, on 29 March 1988, as well as the deployment by the régime of hit squads in Africa and elsewhere for the purpose of eliminating leaders of the national liberation movements. They called upon the international community to act in concert to bring the régime to account for its criminal acts of murder and aggression.

95. They reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa against apartheid and for their right to self-determination in an unfragmented, non-racial and democratic South Africa. They further reaffirmed the right of the South African people to use all necessary means, including armed struggle, to achieve that just and legitimate objective.

96. They commended the South African people for the continuing all-round escalations of their struggle, especially the armed struggle and the successful three-day nation-wide strike jointly called by CUSATU and ACTU, in the face of the intensification of the racist Pretoria's state reign of terror, and called upon the international community to increase its political, diplomatic, moral and material support to their national liberation movements recognized by the OAU.

97. The Ministers reaffirmed their solidarity with and support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for self-determination, freedom and justice.

98. The Ministers expressed grave concern at racist South Africa's recently-announced acquisition of the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons,

enabling it to have in its arsenals these weapons of mass destruction. They noted with serious concern that this situation posed a serious threat to international peace and security and in particular to the countries in southern Africa. In this regard, they called on the international community to ensure the protection of the front-line and other neighbouring independent States.

99. The Ministers condemned the nuclear and military collaboration between South Africa and certain member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and Israel, as a violation of the arms embargo imposed against the racist South African régime by the United Nations, and demanded that such collaboration cease.

100. The Ministers strongly condemned the increasing collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and Israel. They underlined the similarity of repressive measures, such as the policy of the "iron fist" and "hot pursuit" practised by both régimes against the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Palestine, southern Lebanon and the Arab lands occupied by Israel. The Ministers called upon all States to refrain from collaboration with the régimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv in the nuclear field, since such co-operation constitutes a threat to international peace and security. They also recalled the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly which reaffirmed its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa and expressed its awareness of the grave consequences for international peace and security of such collaboration in the development of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

101. They noted that the brutal effects of apartheid on the majority population in South Africa and the continuing destruction to lives and property in the region, as well as the threat that the situation continues to pose to international peace, security and regional stability, demand renewed urgency in the response of the international community. The Ministers therefore called for the convening in 1989 of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa.

102. In view of the continuing intransigency of the racist Pretoria régime, the rapidly deteriorating situation in South Africa and the region, and the mounting threat it poses to international peace and security, the Ministers reiterated the call for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid régime by the United Nations Security Council, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. To this end they endorsed the decision of OAU to work towards the convening of a meeting of the United Nations Security Council in Africa for the purpose of examining the totality of racist South Africa's reprehensible policies and acts of State terrorism in South Africa, Namibia and the region, in order to undertake appropriate actions, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid régime.