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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA

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SECURITY COUNCIL
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Letter dated 6 July 1983 from the Permanent Representative of
India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a communiqué, adopted by the co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 28 June 1983, on the situation in South Africa, and to request that this letter and the communiqué annexed thereto be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

* A/38/50/Rev. 1.

ANNEX

Communiqué, adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 28 June 1983, on the situation in South Africa

The Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Countries, having met in New York on 28th June, 1983 and heard statements by the representatives of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania on the situation in South Africa, strongly condemns the Pretoria regime for its increased acts of internal repression and terrorism as well as destabilisation and aggression against the frontline states and Lesotho. It vehemently condemns the brutal killing of Mogoerane, Mosololi and Motaung, three ANC freedom fighters who were hanged on June 9, 1983 in defiance of the international call including that of the Security Council for clemency in order to avert the further aggravation of the already explosive situation prevailing in Southern Africa. This criminal act against the freedom fighters in violation of international law relating to the treatment of prisoners of war is the latest proof of the Pretoria regime's fascist character. The Bureau commends all the governments and non-governmental organisations that have expressed their indignation and condemnation of this act.

The Bureau notes that the Pretoria regime's rule of violence, terror and genocide against the dispossessed black majority is neither new nor an aberration in racist South Africa. It has always been the cornerstone of the successive settler regimes' policies since the colonial conquest of this African territory. It has been relentlessly pursued and intensified since the contested granting of 'independence' and status of 'sovereignty' to settler population whose exclusively white instrument of state power have been and continue to be founded on land expropriation, plunder and the unbridled exploitation of the black population whose colonial status and subjugation is guaranteed through the denial of the right to vote.

The Bureau further notes that it was as a result of these policies and the unbroken chain of massacres of black men, women and children that after 50 years of non-violence and reformism the African National Congress was forced to embark on planned attacks against strategic installations. The Bureau notes with satisfaction that despite the extreme difficulties resulting from inadequate means and rigorous conditions imposed by the regime, the past few months have been marked by a rising tide of struggle courageously waged by the oppressed people of South Africa for the destruction of the universally condemned colonial and inhuman system of apartheid and for the establishment of a non-racial democratic society. It

congratulates the heroic freedom fighters of the African National Congress on the spectacular victories scored and urges member states of the Non-aligned Movement and the international community to increase their assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa recognised by the OAU to enable them to further intensify the struggle.

The Bureau recalls that the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries held in New Delhi in March, 1983 had condemned the United States policy of "constructive engagement" which is aimed at countering the international campaign for the total isolation of apartheid South Africa. The public proclamation of the racist Pretoria regime as friend and ally has encouraged it in its intensified repression of the South African people, its escalating aggression against its neighbours and its determined intransigence over Namibian independence.

The Bureau commends those support groups, students, labour, civic community and solidarity organisations as well as elected officials all over the world, particularly in USA for their relentless striving to halt the cooperation between South Africa and its allies and to promote measures in favour of imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the UN Charter against racist South Africa.

The Bureau commends the Frontline States and Lesotho for the sacrifice they are making in rejecting the Pretoria regime's policy of intimidation and blackmail designed to coerce them to abandon their traditional position of giving moral and political support to national liberation movements including granting of asylum to refugees fleeing the apartheid repression. The Bureau also calls upon the world community to provide all possible assistance and support to these countries to strengthen their defences as well as to create conditions to avert bloodshed in the whole of Southern Africa.
