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Agenda item 36

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

International solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/23 of 20 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, particularly paragraphs 183 to 194, 1/

Gravely concerned at the escalating repression of and State terror against opponents of apartheid and the increasing intransigence of the racist régime of South Africa, exemplified by the continuous extension of the state of emergency, the imposition of severe restrictions on peaceful anti-apartheid organizations and individuals, the increasing numbers of arbitrary detentions, trials, torture and killings, including those of women and children, the increased use of vigilante groups and the stifling of the press,

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/43/22).

Noting with serious concern the racist régime's continuing acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States, including assassinations and abductions of freedom fighters in those States, and elsewhere, and the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia,

1. Reaffirms its full support to the majority of the South African people in their struggle, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, to eradicate apartheid totally, so that all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, may enjoy equal and full political and other rights, and participate freely in the determination of their destiny;

2. Reaffirms further the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa and their right to choose the necessary means, including armed struggle, to attain the eradication of apartheid, and the establishment of a free, democratic, unfragmented and non-racial South Africa;

3. Condemns the racist régime and its policies and practices of apartheid and, in particular, the execution of patriots and captured freedom fighters in South Africa and demands that the racist régime:

(a) Stay the execution of those now on death row, including the "Sharpeville Six";

(b) Recognize prisoner-of-war status of captured freedom fighters in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 2/ and Additional Protocol I of 1977; 3/

4. Demands again:

(a) The lifting of the state of emergency;

(b) The immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, Zephania Mothopeng and all other political prisoners and detainees;

(c) The lifting of the ban on all political organizations and opponents of apartheid;

(d) The safe return of all political exiles;

(e) The withdrawal of the régime's troops from black townships;

(f) The repeal of restrictions on the freedom of the press;

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2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

3/ A/32/144, annex I.

(g) The end of the policy of bantustanization and forced population removals;

(h) The end of military and paramilitary activities aimed at the neighbouring countries;

5. Demands in particular that all detained children be unconditionally released and that the abhorrent practice of applying repressive measures to children and minors cease immediately;

6. Considers that the implementation of the above demands would create the appropriate conditions for free consultations among all the people of South Africa with a view to negotiating a just and lasting solution to the conflict in that country;

7. Appeals to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, mass media, and city and other local authorities as well as individuals to increase urgently political, economic, educational, legal, humanitarian and all other forms of necessary assistance to the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;

8. Also appeals to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States;

9. Urges all countries to contribute generously to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries with the aim of increasing support to the national liberation movements fighting the apartheid régime and to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States;

10. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity - namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania - to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against Apartheid and other appropriate bodies;

11. Requests Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert their influence towards the implementation of this resolution.

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