

## General Assembly Security Council

Distr. GENERAL

A/45/97 S/21125

5 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 February 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit for your information the attached comments by His Excellency Dr. Q. K. J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana. I would be grateful if the comments could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", and of the Security Council.

(<u>Signed</u>) T. R. DITLHABI-OLIPHANT Chargé d'affaires

## ANNEX

## Comments dated 2 February 1990 by the President of Botswana on the statement made by the President of South Africa at the opening of Parliament

I have received information on the statement made by President F. W. de Klerk while opening Parliament this morning. I think it is a bold statement in the context of the South African reality.

We have been calling on the South African Government to un-ban all political parties and organizations, and I am glad President de Klerk has done so. I am also encouraged that a firm decision has been made to release Nelson Mandela unconditionally and can only hope that he and other political prisoners will be released soon.

The decision to abolish media emergency regulations as well as the education emergency regulations, and the removal of restrictions in terms of the emergency regulations on 33 organizations, are a step in the right direction.

These are measures which go a long way to create a climate conducive to negotiating a peaceful end to apartheid.

While President de Klerk has done the positive things I have just referred to, he still has a lot to do, and I urge him to address the remaining problems that stand in the way of a negotiated settlement, such as the state of emergency, the presence of troops in the townships, and detention without trial.