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OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fortieth year

Letter dated 27 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of
India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 27 July 1985, regarding the situation in South Africa (see annex) and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

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

* A/40/150.

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement
of Non-Aligned Countries on 27 July 1985 regarding the
situation in South Africa

1. The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met in urgent session in New York on 27 July 1985 to consider the grave situation in South Africa arising, inter alia, out of the imposition of a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts of South Africa, which has been accompanied by a further escalation in the violence, repression and terror unleashed by the racist Pretoria régime against the oppressed majority in South Africa.
2. The Bureau strongly condemned the Pretoria régime for its imposition of the state of emergency, which it has used as a pretext to give virtually unlimited powers to its security forces to carry out indiscriminate killings, arbitrary arrests and detention without trial of innocent men, women and children and opponents of apartheid. It demands the immediate and unconditional abrogation of the state of emergency and all the draconian measures associated with it. It further reiterates its call for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa.
3. The Bureau expressed its conviction that the increased resort to brute force by the racist régime will, far from succeeding in its design to crush the rising tide of mass resistance to the abhorrent system of apartheid, lead to a further intensification of such resistance. It recalled the solidarity and support expressed by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries for the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa. It reaffirmed the legitimacy of their struggle for a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa and expressed the conviction that it would find a successful culmination.
4. The Bureau once again condemned the policy of the United States of America of constructive engagement with South Africa and all other forms of collaboration with apartheid, which are aimed at countering the international campaign for the total isolation of the racist régime and which encourage that régime in its intransigence. While welcoming the steps taken by certain Governments to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa, it called upon all States that continue to maintain links with South Africa to sever them completely.
5. The Bureau emphasized that apartheid lay at the root of all the tension and instability that afflicts southern Africa and that only the total eradication of that system and the establishment of majority rule, with freedom and democracy for all South Africans, can bring a just and lasting solution to the escalating conflict in that country.
6. While welcoming Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, the Bureau deeply regretted the veto cast by two Western permanent members on the amendment proposed by the Non-Aligned members of the Council warning South Africa of action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. The Bureau reiterated its conviction that the threat to international peace and security posed by the policies and actions of the apartheid régime could be met only through the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; it reiterated its call to the Security Council to take action to this effect.

8. The Bureau reaffirmed its unflinching solidarity with the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle for freedom, justice, peace, human dignity and social progress.

