



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/45/496 ✓  
S/21743  
12 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-fifth session  
Item 30 of the provisional agenda\*  
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 11 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of  
Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward you herewith texts of statements issued by the Fifth Session of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa on the situation in Liberia and on South Africa.

I wish, on behalf of the group of African States at the United Nations, to request you to circulate both statements as official documents of the General Assembly, under item 30 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative  
of Nigeria to the United Nations  
Chairman of the African Group for  
the month of September

\* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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ANNEX I

Statement of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State  
and Government on Southern Africa on the situation  
in Liberia, issued on 8 September 1990

1. The OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa, meeting at Kampala, Uganda, on 8 September 1990, took the opportunity of their fifth session to review the grave situation prevailing in Liberia.
2. The Ad Hoc Committee expressed grave concern at the continuing conflict with the attendant suffering including enormous loss of human lives and destruction of property. It called upon the warring factions to respect the sanctity of human life and to put to an immediate end the wanton and indiscriminate killings now going on.
3. The Ad Hoc Committee took note of the efforts made by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) aimed at bringing an end to the conflict, including the deployment of an ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG). The Ad Hoc Committee called upon all the warring factions to observe an immediate cease-fire and to co-operate with ECOWAS in bringing about the normalization of the situation by ensuring an end to violence and restoration of peace and stability and thus facilitating an atmosphere conducive to a peaceful transition to an elected Government.
4. The Ad Hoc Committee equally expressed grave concern at the human tragedy resulting from the continued fighting. In particular, the Committee was gravely concerned at the hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians who have been rendered refugees or displaced, the imminent mass starvation, and the lack of basic needs, including medicines as needing immediate attention. In this respect, the Ad Hoc Committee reiterated the appeal launched by the ECOWAS Monitoring Group to African countries and the international community at large for urgent humanitarian assistance to the people of Liberia. The needs of the Liberian people are basic and very urgent and it is the hope of the Ad Hoc Committee that the international community would give this serious unfolding human tragedy the priority it merits.
5. The Ad Hoc Committee noted with appreciation the role played by the Current Chairman of the OAU, President Yoweri Museveni, in support of efforts of ECOWAS in the search for a solution to the Liberian conflict.

ANNEX II

The Kampala Communiqué of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee  
on Southern Africa, issued on 8 September 1990

1. The fifth session of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity met at the invitation of the Current Chairman, His Excellency President Yoweri Museveni in Kampala, Uganda, on 8 September 1990, to review recent developments in South Africa since its last session held in Lusaka, Zambia, on 19 March 1990.

2. Present at the meeting were the following Heads of State:

Uganda: H.E. Mr. Yoweri Museveni  
(Current Chairman of the OAU)

Ethiopia: H.E. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam

Zambia: H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda

The following other members of the Committee were present:

Algeria: H.E. Mr. Sidi Said Hamid  
Minister of Health

Angola: H.E. Mr. Pascoal Luvualu  
Member of the Political Bureau  
of MPLA Workers Party and  
Secretary-General of UNTA  
(Trade Union)

Botswana: The Honourable P. S. Musi  
Vice-President

Cape Verde: H.E. Mr. Antonio Pedro Lima  
Secretary of State for Foreign  
Affairs and Immigration

Congo: H.E. Mr. Antoine Ndinga-Oba  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and  
International Co-operation

Egypt: H.E. Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali  
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

Mozambique: H.E. Mr. Manuel Dos Santos  
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Namibia: H.E. Mr. Hage G. Geingob  
Prime Minister

Nigeria: H.E. Major General I. O. S. Nwachukwu  
Minister of External Affairs

United Republic  
of Tanzania: Hon. Benjamin N. Nkapa  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Zimbabwe: H.E. Dr. N. Shamuyarira  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

National liberation movements

ANC: Comrade Nelson Mandela

PAC: Comrade Johnson Mlambo

3. While the Ad Hoc Committee noted that during the period under review, certain measures in the right direction had been taken by the apartheid régime, it was of the view that even these were too few and ineffectual in terms of fulfilling the conditions stipulated in the Harare Declaration and United Nations consensus Declaration (General Assembly resolution S-16/1). These measures were limited to the lifting of the State of Emergency in three of the country's four provinces and the withdrawal of troops from some townships. The Committee noted that the State of Emergency remained in force in Natal; and even in those provinces where it was no longer in force, the existence of repressive legislation continued to severely restrict political activity. Further, repressive troops not only remained stationed in Natal but it appeared they continued to operate in some townships in other provinces. The majority of political prisoners and detainees had not been freed; and the continued existence of security legislation had had the effect of restricting the very organizations and persons which the régime claimed to have unbanned or removed restrictions from. Indeed, as had been stressed by the Ad Hoc Committee itself in the Lusaka Statement, the structures of apartheid and the myriad of apartheid Laws which held them together remained intact. The South African apartheid régime had not conceded the principle of majority rule nor that the new South Africa should be a united, democratic and non-racial society. In essence, little of substance had been achieved.

4. The Ad Hoc Committee had accordingly reaffirmed the conclusion contained in the report of its Monitoring Group that:

"There has not been any fundamental or irreversible change in South Africa. The so-called changes which have led some members of the international community to believe that pressures should be relaxed vis-à-vis the Apartheid régime, fall far short of justifying that belief."

5. The Ad Hoc Committee recalled in this connection that in the United Nations Declaration, the international community had committed itself to ensure that

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existing measures aimed at encouraging the South African régime to eradicate apartheid would not be relaxed until "the system of apartheid in South Africa has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country".

6. The Ad Hoc Committee was indeed of the view that until the régime complied with the conditions contained in the United Nations and Harare Declarations for the creation of a climate conducive to negotiations, the international community should, at the very least, maintain the present pressures and sanctions as a means of ensuring the full and immediate implementation of the Harare Declaration and United Nations consensus Declaration.

7. In this connection the fifth session of the Ad Hoc Committee commended the Monitoring Group for its comprehensive report and reaffirmed the urgent need for all member States of the organization, as stressed by the last session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the highest political body of the organization, to maintain the African position on the isolation of the apartheid régime and the maintenance of sanctions. Consequently, the Ad Hoc Committee strongly recommended that this position be maintained during the resumed and forthcoming General Assembly session in September 1990.

8. The Ad Hoc Committee condemned the destructive wave of violence as it equally condemned the role of the South African police for its encouragement and active involvement in the violence being perpetrated by Inkatha. The Ad Hoc Committee affirmed that the South African régime, for the time being responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the country, cannot be exonerated from responsibility for these wanton killings and destruction.

9. The Ad Hoc Committee called upon the international community to exert pressure on the apartheid régime to take swift and appropriate measures to put an end to the increasing acts of violence and terrorism perpetrated by the right wing elements of the white community.

10. The Ad Hoc Committee also considered the distressing situation caused by the violent, destructive conflict among the black people in South Africa and appealed to them to close their ranks and present a united front. The Ad Hoc Committee viewed this violence with grave concern and underscored the fact that this situation, if allowed to continue, would be detrimental to the anti-apartheid struggle.

11. The Ad Hoc Committee commended the African National Congress for its initiative in calling for talks with the régime, resulting thus far in the meetings of 2 to 4 May 1990 and 6 August 1990. It expressed the hope that the outcome of these talks would lead to the removal of all obstacles to negotiations, thus facilitating the commencement of substantive negotiations. It called upon all the anti-apartheid forces to co-ordinate their positions, and in a cohesive and united manner to pursue the negotiations with the objective of arriving at an agreement which would guarantee the establishment of a non-racial, democratic and united South Africa.

12. The Ad Hoc Committee called for increased assistance to the national liberation movements to facilitate their re-establishment in South Africa and to enhance their prosecution of the struggle.

13. The Ad Hoc Committee expressed their deep and sincere gratitude to the Current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, H.E. President Yoweri Museveni, to the Government and people of Uganda for the warm and fraternal welcome and the generous hospitality extended to all delegations to the Meeting.

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