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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-first year

Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the Acting 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 30 January 1986 regarding the situation in southern Africa and to request that it 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.

(Signed) P. M. S. MALIK
Acting Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 30 January 1986 regarding the situation in southern Africa

1. The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met in urgent session in New York on 30 January 1986 to consider recent developments in southern Africa, in particular, in Angola. In this context the Bureau noted with concern the fresh complications created by the visit of Jonas Savimbi to the United States.
2. The Bureau recalled in this context that the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, while noting that the Clark Amendment was designed to terminate American involvement in the internal affairs of Angola had condemned the recent repeal of the Clark Amendment. The Conference had also expressed support for the OAU Summit Declaration AHG/Decl.3 (XXI), which had stated, inter alia, that:
 - "2. Any American covert or overt involvement in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, directly or through third parties, will be considered a hostile act against the Organisation of African Unity; and
 - "3. Any renewal of clandestine operations against the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola would constitute gross interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, and the latter reserves the right to take any appropriate action it may deem necessary."
3. The Bureau noted that the bandits operating in parts of southern Angola are trained, financed, armed and directed by the racist Pretoria régime based in illegally occupied Namibia and that South African forces themselves continue to illegally occupy parts of southern Angola. The Bureau once again vigorously condemned the racist régime and its puppets for the continuing aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the attempts to topple its legally constituted Government.
4. The Bureau therefore strongly condemned the visit of Mr. Savimbi for the sole purpose of seeking financial and military assistance from the United States to continue his criminal activities against the security and stability of Angola and strongly urged the United States Administration to refrain from assisting the racist régime of Pretoria and the bandits aided by them to subvert or overthrow Governments of sovereign and independent States in southern Africa.
5. The Bureau reiterated its support for and solidarity with the people and Government of Angola in order to consolidate Angola's national independence and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.