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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 2 September 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Zambia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

am enclosing a communiqué issued by the Front-line Heads of State and Government on the situation in southern Africa.

I would be grateful if the present letter and the attached statement could be issued as a document of the General Assembly under item 33 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) J. M. NGO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/41/150.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued at Luanda, Angola, on 21 August 1986
by the Front-line Heads of State and Government

1. The Summit of the Front-line Heads of State and Government met at Luanda, Angola, on Thursday, 21 August 1986.
2. Participating in the Summit Meeting were their Excellencies President José Eduardo Dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola, President Quett Masire of the Republic of Botswana, President Samora Moises Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania, President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Gabriel Mugabe of the Republic of Zimbabwe.
3. Attending the Summit as guests were their Excellencies Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the People's Republic of the Congo and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Chairman of Chamacha Mapinduzi Party of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Ide Oumarou, Secretary-General of OAU.
4. The Summit was also attended by Mr. Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress (ANC) and Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).
5. The leaders reviewed developments in southern Africa that had taken place since their Harare Summit of 18 July 1986.
6. They noted with grave concern that the situation inside South Africa had continued to deteriorate as a result of the stepped-up state terrorism and daily wanton killings perpetrated by the racist régime against the opponents of apartheid in the enforcement of the draconian state of emergency of 12 June 1986, in defence of apartheid, the root cause of the conflict in the region. They strongly condemned the Pretoria régime's renewed threats against the neighbouring countries. The leaders condemned the régime's continued intransigence as evidenced by the recently announced creation of a so-called National Statutory Council designed to further entrench apartheid.
7. The Summit took note of the results of the mini summit meeting of the seven leaders of the Commonwealth that took place in London from 3 to 5 August 1986. In this connection, the Summit expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the meeting while expressing disappointment and dismay at the unco-operative attitude of the British Government in maintaining its opposition to economic sanctions against the Pretoria régime. The Summit hailed the stand taken by the six leaders and commended the measures they had proposed against South Africa for adoption not only to the rest of the Commonwealth countries but also to all peace and freedom-loving countries. The leaders noted that the outcome of the mini Commonwealth summit had given new impetus to the world campaign against apartheid as well as for sanctions against the régime that practises it.

8. Stressing the need for mandatory comprehensive economic sanctions against racist South Africa, the leaders commended the resolutions on sanctions against South Africa recently adopted by the twenty-second summit of OAU at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for adoption by the forthcoming eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

9. The Summit commended the people of the United States of America for their relentless efforts in support of sanctions, which have resulted in their legislators' adopting sanctions against the apartheid régime.

10. Concerning South Africa's retaliatory measures taken against its neighbouring States as a result of their support for the liberation struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples, the Summit strongly condemned the racist régime for its recent punitive trade restrictions against Zambia and Zimbabwe in particular, as a reprisal for the stand they had taken during the Commonwealth mini summit in London. In this respect, the Summit appealed to the international community to render all possible support and assistance to all the front-line and other States in the region in order for them to withstand South Africa's retaliatory sanctions against them.

11. In relation to Namibia, the leaders, while reiterating their condemnation of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the territory and their unwavering rejection of the linkage pre-condition introduced by the Reagan Administration to obstruct the independence of Namibia, reaffirmed their support for the recent resolution adopted by the twenty-second Summit of OAU calling on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to assume his responsibility fully in ensuring the speedy and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Summit, conscious of the fact that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination of South Africa's mandate over Namibia, recalled the decision of the debate of OAU to ensure participation at a ministerial level in the debate of the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on Namibia and recommended it to the summit of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to be held at Harare in September 1986.

12. The Summit appealed to the international community to increase support and assistance to the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle against apartheid and South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

13. The Summit noted with appreciation the decision of the twenty-second summit of OAU to create a committee of Heads of State on the question of southern Africa, and in this respect, welcomed the presence as guests at the Summit of both the current OAU Chairman, His Excellency President Denis Sassou Nguesso, and the OAU Secretary-General, Ide Oumarou.

14. The Summit expressed its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for the warm hospitality accorded it and for hosting the Summit.
