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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-first session
Items 19, 33, 36 and 70 of the
preliminary list*
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON
THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO
COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-first year

Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Missions of Angola and of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the joint statement dated 10 May 1986 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Angola on the situation in southern Africa.

We request you to arrange for the circulation of the text of this statement as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 19, 33, 36 and 70 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council, and to bring it to the attention of the Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the Special Committee against Apartheid.

(Signed) Toko DIAKENGÁ SERÃO
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the
People's Republic of Angola
to the United Nations

(Signed) V. V. SHUSTOV
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics to the United Nations

* A/41/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Joint statement by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
and the People's Republic of Angola on the situation in
southern Africa

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Angola, guided by the interests of strengthening peace and universal security, consider it necessary to draw the attention of the international community to the situation in southern Africa.

The potentially explosive situation that has arisen in the south of the African continent constitutes a serious threat to world peace. It has been created by Pretoria's aggressive foreign policy, by the unprecedented violence of the repression to which the racists are subjecting the majority of South Africa's population, and by their illegal occupation of Namibia. The United States Administration, in the grip of its imperialist ambitions, is acting together with the racists, seeking here, as in other parts of the world, to take political revenge and prevent the victory of the forces of national and social liberation. Washington has taken the side of the terrorist apartheid régime and, in order to save it, is conniving at the Pretoria racists' attempts to destabilize the "front-line" States and encouraging the undeclared war they are waging against the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The United States has gone so far as to take direct action against Angola by delivering the most modern weapons to the puppet gangs of UNITA.

The intention of the racists and imperialists is to do battle here, in the south, with the whole of free Africa, to turn back the process of national liberation and to conduct a counter-offensive for the purpose of asserting neo-colonialist domination over the whole of the African continent. This policy is directed against the lawful rights of the African countries' peoples, and indeed against the interests of the white population of South Africa, to whom it will bring nothing other than sacrifices and suffering. The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola, taking into account the increasing aggressiveness of Washington and Pretoria towards the democratic system established by the Angolan people, reaffirm their position of principle agreed upon at the tripartite Soviet-Angolan-Cuban consultations in Moscow in January 1986, that is, their readiness to take co-ordinated action in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola.

The Soviet Union, in conformity with the Soviet-Angolan Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation of 8 October 1976, again declares its full solidarity with the selfless struggle of the Angolan people in defence of their revolutionary achievements.

The situation in southern Africa calls for an immediate political settlement. To achieve this, the first requirement is to put an end to the policy of aggression by the racist régime in Pretoria against the "front-line" countries and to halt its interference in their internal affairs and its use of gangs of terrorists and

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mercenaries. The United States Administration must refrain from providing military and all other forms of assistance to the UNITA puppet gangs and from attempting to bring political and economic pressure to bear on the sovereign States of Angola and Mozambique.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola are convinced that the improvement and stabilization of the situation in southern Africa would be facilitated by the immediate granting of independence to Namibia. They express their solidarity with the heroic liberation struggle which the Namibian people are waging under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The Soviet Union and Angola condemn the attempts by the United States and South Africa to block a just settlement to the question of Namibia and to solve this issue on a neo-colonial basis, bypassing the United Nations. They declare that the sole internationally recognized basis for ensuring the independence of Namibia by political means is the implementation of United Nations decisions, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The full implementation of the decisions cannot and must not be made conditional upon issues which are irrelevant to them.

The USSR and Angola reject out of hand Pretoria's latest attempt to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from the People's Republic of Angola.

Angola's sovereignty and independence, its independent domestic and foreign policy, cannot be the subject of bargaining.

The Soviet Union and Angola consider that there is an urgent need to create a more active role in relation to the question of Namibia for the United Nations, and above all for its Security Council, which bears the direct responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia.

They advocate a constructive search for ways and means of bringing about the speediest possible practical implementation of the United Nations decisions on Namibia. The Soviet Union considers that the positions taken in the platform of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola (September 1984) and the relevant additions to it, aimed at ensuring the independence of Namibia and security and peace in south-west Africa, serve the attainment of precisely this objective.

The Soviet Union and Angola are convinced that only with the eradication of the inhuman system of apartheid in South Africa can a stable peace and relations of co-operation and good-neighbourliness be established in this region.

The Soviet Union and Angola confirm their unchanging solidarity with the courageous fighters against apartheid who, under the leadership of the African National Congress, are seeking to establish in South Africa a unified and democratic state based on the principle of majority rule. They demand the release from the racist gaols of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners.

The racists' crimes, which have been made possible by the policy of "constructive engagement" pursued by the United States with respect to South Africa and by the complicity with the racists of the Governments of certain Western countries, constitute a challenge to the entire civilized world. The USSR and Angola call on these States to cease forthwith all support for the Pretoria régime and to join in international actions, including the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola appeal to the Governments and public of all countries, to international organizations and to all people of good will to mobilize efforts in support of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and the "front-line" States so as to facilitate an immediate and just settlement of the problems in the southern African region in the interests of stability and a lasting peace.

Such a settlement would make a considerable contribution to the overall improvement of the international climate and the strengthening of the universal peace and security of peoples.
