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Agenda item 33**POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA****Letter dated 21 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of
Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the Maputo Declaration adopted at the Summit Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the Front-line States, which was held at Maputo, on 12 October 1986, regarding the deteriorating situation in South Africa due to racist South Africa's aggressive attitude towards the independent African countries in our region (see annex).

I request that this letter and the declaration be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 33.

(Signed) Lt. Gen. P. D. ZUZE (DFS)
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Maputo Declaration

1. We, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola, Quett Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana, Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Ali Hassane Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, and Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, meeting on 12 October 1986 in Maputo, capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, seriously concerned at the South African threat to provoke a generalized war in southern Africa, earnestly appeal to the peoples and Governments of the world to take necessary measures against South Africa to safeguard peace in the region.
2. The racist Government of South Africa has already embarked on the road of fascism and of war against the peoples of southern Africa. Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe have been attacked and Angolan territory is being occupied by South Africa.
3. The Lusaka Understanding and the Nkomati Accord have been grossly and systematically violated by Pretoria authorities. Terrorists recruited, trained, organized, directed, financed, supplied and transported by South Africa attack Front-line States and in particular the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola. They massacre the people of these countries, they loot, pillage, burn down villages, homes, food stores, hospitals, schools, churches, mosques, plantations, factories, buses, trains and trucks. They even kidnap and murder foreigners.
4. In its activities, and in express violation of the undertakings it has given, the South African régime is using the territory of Malawi to attack the People's Republic of Mozambique. It thus drags Malawi into a conflict that is damaging to the interests of its people, of the peoples of southern Africa, and to peace in the region.
5. This situation worsened at the end of September. Then the Malawian Government, at the same time as it proposed negotiations with the People's Republic of Mozambique, organized, facilitated and set up conditions for bandit gangs to occupy frontier zones in the provinces of Tete Sofala and Zambezia of Mozambique.
6. Over the last few days Pretoria has unleashed an incessant campaign of accusations and threats against the People's Republic of Mozambique. South African forces are concentrated along the border with the People's Republic of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and commando units have been infiltrated to carry out acts of terrorism in Mozambique.
7. South Africa blames Mozambique and the other Front-line States for the growing opposition of the South African people to the policy of apartheid.

8. South Africa takes revenge for the unanimous international condemnation it suffers, by intensifying sanctions against the neighbouring States and expanding the war to them.
9. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Front-line States:
10. Consider, along with all States of the world, that apartheid is a crime against humanity, condemned by all civilized men and women regardless of their political and ideological beliefs. Reaffirm our determination and multifaceted support to the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola.
11. We declare that our solidarity with the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa is unwavering and demand the immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).
12. We strongly condemn the support and collaboration that armed bandits in southern Africa enjoy from certain Western Governments and the attempt to promote them as political entities.
13. We denounce the complicity of the Malawian Government with the Pretoria authorities in the terrorist campaign against the People's Republic of Mozambique.
14. We, Heads of State and Government of the Front-line States address ourselves to the Heads of State and Government of those countries that are members of the United Nations Security Council, and particularly the permanent members, to the members of the European Economic Community, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and of the Organization of African Unity, and call upon them to use all means at their disposal to block South Africa's race towards generalized war.
15. We call upon the international community, and particularly the industrialized countries, to support the People's Republic of Mozambique and other Front-line States in the strengthening of their defensive capacity so that they may confront Pretoria's aggression. We also appeal for their support for the reconstruction of economies devastated by economic reprisals and military aggression.
16. We demand that the South African régime put an end to its war against its own people and the people of Namibia. This is a major condition for the restoration of a lasting peace in southern Africa.
17. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Front-line States, solemnly reaffirm that we desire to build a southern Africa where the peoples and States of the region, in peace and in all their diversity, coexist, co-operate and jointly construct a common prosperity. This will be a southern Africa free of apartheid, racism and colonialism, a southern Africa dedicated to co-operation with all States and regions of the world, and which will thus contribute towards international peace and security.