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the preliminary list*

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Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Permanent Mission
of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to submit herewith the text of the Declaration of the VII Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, which was held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987 (see annex).

The Permanent Representative requests that this Declaration be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 33, 73, 131, 133, 136 and 140 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

* A/42/50.

ANNEX

Declaration of the VII Summit Conference of the Heads of State
of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome
and Principe

Maputo Declaration

1. We, the Presidents of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, met at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987.
 2. We invoke, with deep feelings, the physical absence of our beloved comrade Samora Moises Machel. His demise represents an irreparable loss to the Mozambican people, to all our peoples, to the African continent, and to the progressive world. In the person of President Samora Moises Machel, we recognized and admired the heroic fighter for the cause of African liberation, the revolutionary and internationalist leader who led his people to victory against colonialism and to national independence and to active solidarity with the struggle of oppressed peoples. Samora Machel's ideals and deeds remain with us. They are yet another precious patrimony of our peoples and an endless source of inspiration that is added to the heroic legacy of his unforgettable colleagues in the struggle: Eduardo Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral and Agostinho Neto.
 3. The Mbuzini tragedy - all indications point out that it was man-made - emerges in the context of a new escalation of the apartheid régime's aggressive acts against the Front-line States, particularly against the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola. It happened at a moment when the Front-line States were undertaking important diplomatic initiatives, with a view to neutralizing the involvement of other countries in Pretoria's aggressive manoeuvres. In these initiatives, President Samora Machel played a role of particular importance that we solemnly pledge to continue with the support of all forces that defend peace, liberty and justice for all humankind.
 4. We note with satisfaction that since the VI Summit was held at Luanda, it is becoming clear to the international community that the climate of violence, terrorism and instability obtaining in the south of the African continent falls squarely on the shoulders of the apartheid régime. This awareness - shared by all humankind with the exception of the most reactionary circles - compels the international community to play an increasingly active role in the search of a peaceful solution to the conflict between the apartheid régime and the South African people and other peoples in the region.
- Irrespective of their social and political systems, an increasing number of States have contributed to the isolation of the Pretoria régime, have recognized and supported the struggle of the South African people against apartheid and the Namibian people's struggle for national liberation.

5. However, the racist régime of the Republic of South Africa persists in maintaining its apartheid policy by all means, such as escalating internal repression, the destabilization of and aggression against the sovereign States of southern Africa and the colonial oppression in Namibia. Pretoria's intransigence and aggressiveness has involved the whole region in a conflict of unforeseeable consequences.

6. The South African régime has time and again failed to comply with the spirit and letter of the Nkomati Accords signed with the People's Republic of Mozambique. It escalates its aggression against this sisterly country through terrorist acts perpetrated by armed bandits that are recruited, trained, armed, supplied, commanded and transported by it. Likewise, the South African régime, in violation of the Lusaka understanding which it has never respected, continues its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola by invading and occupying parts of its territory, sowing death and destruction, and persisting in arming, equipping and using a terrorist group as its instrument.

7. We, the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Mozambique, reiterate the demand for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

8. Pursuing its policy of promoting generalized war in southern Africa, the apartheid régime escalates its threats and aggression against the Front-line States and attacks the Republic of Botswana and the Republics of Zambia and Zimbabwe.

9. The apartheid régime - intrinsically racist, colonialist, bellicose and expansionist - cannot tread the path of peace and progress in the region and cannot be reformed. Apartheid must be eradicated.

10. Once again we express condemnation of all manoeuvres aimed at legitimizing the terrorist groups created and commanded by the racist régime of South Africa, which are responsible for the massacres, assassinations, kidnappings and mutilations, as well as other acts of violence and cruelty against defenceless populations, the elderly and women and children in Angola and Mozambique. Every country, the African countries in particular, must not give these bands under Pretoria's control any logistic, shelter or transit facilities, or any other form of support.

11. We renew the appeal we made to the United States of America at the VI Summit, namely, for them to terminate the support to organized terrorism in Angola and to support unconditionally the right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), thus playing a constructive role in the solution of the conflict in southern Africa.

12. Once again we reaffirm that Namibia's independence cannot be made conditional to extraneous issues. It is an inalienable and an uncontestable right of her people which demands an urgent solution.

13. We note that, although the solution of the question of Namibia remains a responsibility of the international community as a whole, Angola, for its part has

already taken repeated steps in order to facilitate the search for a negotiated settlement that safeguards the inalienable rights of the Namibian people. In these circumstances, it is incumbent upon South Africa and the United States of America to assume a constructive attitude by positively responding to the initiative of the People's Republic of Angola in order to bring about the immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

We commend these initiatives by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and we encourage it to continue to pursue that course of seeking, through dialogue, a just solution that will guarantee peace and stability in the region.

14. In the struggle for peace, security and development in southern Africa, we salute the concerted action by the Front-line States, Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania in particular, for the support they are rendering to the People's Republic of Mozambique in its struggle against Pretoria's aggression of using armed bandits.

15. We note with concern that certain countries continue to render support to the armed bandits operating in the southern region of the African continent, in flagrant violation of the principles governing relations among sovereign States that maintain diplomatic and co-operative relations.

16. In this context, once again we call upon the Government of Portugal to put an end to the activities of the terrorist groups in its territory which, under the control of apartheid, operate against the peoples of Angola and Mozambique.

17. We, the Heads of State of the "five", reject all attempts at misrepresenting the nature of the conflict that is developing in southern Africa by placing it in the context of the East-West confrontation. We reiterate our conviction that the problem in this region stems exclusively from apartheid and colonialism in Namibia.

18. We, the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, members of the Non-aligned Movement, having gained our national independence after a difficult and hard struggle that demanded supreme sacrifice of many of the best sons and daughters of our lands, reaffirm the determination to defend intransigently and safeguard the gains we have achieved, our sovereignty and territorial integrity, however difficult the conditions may be.

19. We, the Heads of State of the five sisterly countries, the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe:

(a) Reiterate our determination to further consolidate the bonds of friendship and solidarity among our peoples, born of oppression suffered in common, and strengthened in the struggle for freedom;

(b) Reaffirm our determination to participate actively in the struggle for peace, security, co-operation and progress of all nations and for the elimination of all causes and factors of tension among States;

(c) Reaffirm our full commitment to the cause of liberation, development and unity, erected by our beloved comrades, Eduardo Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral, Agostinho Neto and Samora Machel.

A Luta Continua!

A Vitória é Certa!

Maputo, 22 May 1987
