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LETTER DATED 24 APRIL 1981 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that the attached communiqué issued at the end of the meeting in Luanda of the Heads of Front Line States of Southern Africa, be issued as a document of the Security Council in connexion with the situation in Namibia.

(Signed) Elisio de FIGUEIREDO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Final communiqué of the Front Line States Summit Meeting,
Luanda - 15 April 1981

1. The Presidents of Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia and the representative of Zimbabwe met in Luanda, Angola, 15 April 1981, and held discussions in a fraternal and most cordial atmosphere. The President of SWAPO also participated in the talks.

2. In their discussions, the leaders reviewed the current situation in southern Africa since their last summit meeting in Lusaka, 17 February 1981. They viewed with deep concern three disturbing and interrelated developments:

(a) The increased acts of aggression by South Africa against Front-line States as well as threats aimed at destabilizing and undermining their Governments.

(b) The continued refusal of the South African régime to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

(c) The intensification of repressive measures taken by the illegal régime in Namibia and the creation of new fait accomplis with the aim of giving a semblance of legitimacy to its puppets.

3. The summit reviewed the threats and direct attacks against the sovereignty, stability, and security of the Front-line States. They expressed their particular concern at attempts aimed at destabilization of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

To that effect, they affirmed their unqualified support for and solidarity with the Government and people of Angola led by the MPLA-Workers Party. They solemnly called for the scrupulous respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, a member of the OAU, United Nations and non-aligned movement as well as an invaluable member of the Front-line States which has made and continues to make enormous sacrifices in the struggle for Africa's freedom and dignity.

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4. The summit expressed grave concern at the reports that the Reagan Administration is considering measures to destabilize the legitimate Government of Angola by providing assistance to Angolan puppet traitor groups in the service of the Pretoria régime.

In this context, the summit viewed the efforts to repeal the "Clark Amendment" as a manifestation of that objective.

The summit denounced any move on the part of the Reagan Administration geared to destabilize the Government of Angola. Such action against Angola would constitute a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a member State of the OAU and the United Nations and a clear affront and challenge to free Africa.

5. The summit condemned the intention of the United States to strengthen its relations with South Africa at a time when the apartheid régime has not only embarked on systematic acts of aggression against independent African States, but has also resorted to the training and equipping of traitor groups from the Front-line States with a view to destabilize their legitimate Government and ultimately therefore, to undermine the freedom of the African continent.

6. In this connexion, the Presidents noted with satisfaction, the collective expression of indignation and condemnation made by African States at the United Nations.

7. The leaders of the Front-line States reaffirmed their total support for SWAPO, and appealed to the international community to redouble their efforts in rendering effective assistance to the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in order that they may prosecute more effectively the struggle in all fronts for the independence of their country.

The leaders recalled with satisfaction the declaration of the New Delhi Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement and the resolutions of the OAU Council of Ministers at their thirty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa in respect to Namibia. They stressed the importance of the extraordinary meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement scheduled to meet in Algiers beginning 16 April 1981, and expressed their confidence that the session will work out practical measures of assistance to SWAPO and the mobilization of the world community in support of the struggle for Namibian independence.

8. The summit reaffirmed their support for the United Nations plan as provided for under Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and stressed the urgent need to implement this plan without any further delay, prevarication, qualification, or modification.

They stressed the responsibility of the Western Five to ensure the implementation of the United Nations plan of which they are the authors. In this context, the summit underscored the special obligation of the Western Five

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to exert the necessary pressure on the South African racist régime to comply with resolution 435 (1978).

9. The summit agreed on the need for continuous and frequent consultations in order to collectively strive to thwart any manoeuvres and schemes of imperialism and racism in the region.
