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LETTER DATED 5 MARCH 1979 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-
GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a communiqué issued by the Front-Line States on 4 March 1979, at the end of their summit meeting in Luanda, People's Republic of Angola.

I would be grateful if Your Excellency could have the communiqué circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Elisio de FIGUEIREDO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

Annex

Press communiqué issued by the Front-Line
States on 4 March 1979

At the invitation of the President of the People's Republic of Angola, a Summit Meeting of the Front-Line States was held in Luanda, from 3 to 4 March 1979. Participating at the meeting were Presidents Seretse Khama of Botswana, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Agostinho Neto of Angola. President Julius Nyrere of the United Republic of Tanzania was represented by Vice-President Aboud Jumbe. The meeting was chaired by President Kenneth Kaunda.

The meeting was also attended by the President of SWAPO, Mr. Sam Nujoma, and representatives of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, militant solidarity and unity.

The Summit reviewed the developments in the liberation struggle of southern Africa. It noted with satisfaction the victories scored by the peoples of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, and Zimbabwe, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, in neutralizing the manoeuvres of the enemy and creating conditions leading to the achievement of genuine independence.

The Summit, at the same time, reviewed with great concern the desperate actions adopted by the enemy in a vain attempt to terrorize the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and intimidate the Front-Line States. These actions, which have included repeated barbaric acts of aggression against the Front-Line States, also are aimed at internationalizing the conflict.

In analysing the enemy's aims in committing aggression against Front-Line States, the Summit noted with indignation that the unprovoked and premeditated war of aggression launched by the régime of Idi Amin against the United Republic of Tanzania serves the objective of the enemy by undermining the struggle against the minority racist régimes, for Idi Amin's aggression can only be designed to the defence of her sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Summit strongly condemned the co-ordinated acts of aggression committed by the racist and fascist régimes of South Africa and Rhodesia against the Front-Line States. The four Presidents also unequivocally condemned Idi Amin's fascist and expansionist aggression against Tanzania and conveyed their message of solidarity to the Government and people of Tanzania through Vice-President Jumbe.

The Summit appealed to the international community to give all necessary assistance to the Front-Line States in order to reinforce the defence capability, so that they can even more effectively fulfil their historical duty as the strategic rear base of the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

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The Summit, which devoted considerable attention to the question of Namibia, noted with satisfaction that as a result of SWAPO's steadfastness and determination in the prosecution of the struggle, conditions are being created for the emergence of a genuinely independent Namibia. In this respect, the Summit reviewed developments since the Luanda Accord between the Western Five and SWAPO of 12 July 1978, and culminating in Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), which, inter alia, call for the holding of elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations and the creation of the necessary conditions for such elections.

The Summit, while reiterating its full support for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), strongly condemned all the manoeuvres by the South African régime aimed at frustrating the effective implementation of this resolution, including the holding of the bogus elections on 4 December 1978.

In the context of the present situation following the Secretary-General's report of 26 February 1979, the Summit and SWAPO agreed as follows:

(A) CONFINEMENT/MONITORING

(i) In accordance with the United Nations plan, SWAPO armed forces inside Namibia will be confined to base and monitored by the United Nations.

(ii) In accordance with the United Nations plan, there will be no monitoring of SWAPO forces outside Namibia. In this connexion, the Summit and SWAPO, while categorically rejecting South Africa's demand to have SWAPO forces outside Namibia monitored, reaffirmed their commitment to ensure scrupulously the observance of the cease-fire agreement.

(B) COMPOSITION OF UNTAG MILITARY COMPONENT

In respect of the composition of the forces, the Summit agreed that these should be drawn from countries outside military alliances. However, in terms of the logistic components, elements could be drawn from States, including those within the military alliances, provided that the principle of equitable and balanced distribution is observed.

The Summit reaffirmed its firm support for and solidarity with the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, at this crucial juncture of the struggle.

The Summit denounced the bogus election scheduled for 20 April 1979 in Zimbabwe as an attempt by imperialist forces to bring credibility to their agents and puppets. These so-called elections, organized by the illegal minority régime in Salisbury in the context of increased repression and massacres against the people of Zimbabwe, are null and void.

The Summit appealed to the international community, and particularly to the United Nations Security Council, to reinforce the sanctions against the illegal régime, and ignore the bogus elections.

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The Summit further reaffirmed the total support of Front-Line States for the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, and restated its commitment to act further in order to bring about greater unity within the Patriotic Front.

A luta continua

A vitoria e certa
