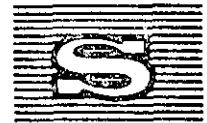


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LETTER DATED 27 JUNE 1980 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to attach herewith some details of the South African Armed Forces' action on the territory of the People's Republic of Angola from 7 June 1980 onwards. As Your Excellency will no doubt notice, South African Armed Forces are still on Angolan territory.

We request that the attached be circulated as a document of the Security Council, in connexion with the Question of South African Aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

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

Annex

Details of the attack by the racist South African Armed Forces
against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the
People's Republic of Angola, 7 June-23 June 1980

7 June onwards:

The Armed Forces of racist South Africa attacked the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, between landmarks 25 and 32. They carried out a series of criminal actions against the unarmed population in the south of Angola, in the province of Kunene, 180 kilometres inside our borders.

The South African forces were composed of a motorized infantry brigade, accompanied by three squadrons of Mirage fighter bombers, two Hercules C-130 airplanes for the purpose of transferring paratroopers to 20 Puma helicopters, 32 units of heavy artillery with 155 mm shells, grenades, and 40 AML-90 armoured cars.

On the same day (7 June) at approximately 4.30 p.m., six Mirage jets tried to bomb a Namibian refugee camp located 16 kilometres east of Lubango. Three of these aircraft were shot down. The bombing resulted in the death of 12 Namibians, and the destruction of a portable shelter containing medical supplies. Sixteen heads of cattle were killed.

8 June:

Troops flown in in two Hercules C-130 aircraft (two paratrooper companies) occupied Mulemba and set up a command post.

10 June:

The invading South African forces manoeuvred around our troops, and attacked the inhabitants of the commune of Xifufua, indiscriminately killing old men, women and children, destroying their houses and their livestock.

15 June:

At approximately 2 p.m., a concentration of the invading South African troops was noted in the area of Chitondo. This unit attacked the inhabitants of the area.

19 June:

A column of our troops moving from N'Giva to Neone was ambushed by the racist South African forces. Seventeen FAPLA patriots were killed. Seven 14.5 mm anti-aircraft units and three Gase-66 vehicles that had been taken earlier to Namibia by the racists were recovered.

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22 June:

A battalion of the invading brigade, accompanied by Angolan puppet groups, attacked and occupied the headquarters of the commune of Eval.

23 June:

At 8 a.m., an enemy battalion passed 12 kilometres west of N'Giva, moving towards the headquarters of the commune of Mongua, which was then attacked at approximately 4 p.m.

The same day, as the racist South Africans were attempting to land helicopter-borne troops in an area defended by one of our units in the suburb of Xangongo, our anti-aerial defence shot down a South African Allouette-3 helicopter, which was supporting the landing of the racist troops.

The pilot was killed, and we are in possession of his body.

Since 23 June 1980, a brigade of the racist South African Armed Forces has been inside the territory of the People's Republic of Angola:

(A) One motorized infantry brigade, distributed thus:

- (i) One infantry battalion in Eval
- (ii) One infantry battalion in Mongua
- (iii) One infantry battalion north of Kwamato

(B) Two battalions of paratroopers, distributed thus:

- (i) One battalion on the road between Ankuaka and N'Giva
- (ii) One battalion on the road north of Meone

(C) One company of armoured cars north-east of Ongo

One motorized infantry battalion supported by 32 artillery units of 155 mm, mortars and AML-90 armoured cars in the area of Xifufua.

This massacre by the racist South Africans has left 370 people dead (most of them old men, women and children), as well as 255 people wounded, 30 vehicles destroyed, bridges and houses destroyed, and most of the livestock in the area killed. The roads were mined, which will lead to more deaths and injuries.

Seventeen patriots belonging to FAPLA gave their lives for Angola.

The racist South Africans have presented the patently false argument that their criminal actions strike at the Namibian nationalist forces which, with arms in their hands, and led by its revolutionary vanguard, SWAPO, fight against the racist and fascist South African régime which persists in colonizing the Namibian people.

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In fact, it is the racist and fascist South Africans who launch fear and death against the undefended population in the south of our country. This is done with the vile purpose of immobilizing them in their task of national reconstruction, and to make them oppose the just line of our Party, the Party which unconditionally supports all peoples who fight for their total liberation.

It is in this manner that the racist South Africans intend to open the doors for the introduction of their worms and lackeys, those in their pay, the Angolan puppet groups, placing them inside those areas of ours that are defined as delimiting the proposed demilitarized zone. Behind this bellicose and adventurist policy of the Pretoria Government is clearly visible its intention of sabotaging the implementation of United Nations resolution 435, which envisages the creation of the demilitarized zone as a first step towards free elections under United Nations supervision, and the subsequent independence of the territory of Namibia.

The Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola wishes to alert international public opinion to South Africa's vile manoeuvres, and calls attention to the fact that the racist and fascist South African régime continues to be the fountainhead of wars and acts of aggression in southern Africa. Only the combined efforts of mankind, hating the apartheid régime, will be victorious in eliminating it from the face of the earth, so that southern African will cease to be the focus of permanent tension, and could be instead another zone of peace and progress in the world.
