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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic on the barbaric air raid of South African war planes on Maputo.

I should be very grateful if Your Excellency could have this statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 32 and 66 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Harry OTT
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary,
Deputy Minister for Foreign
Affairs

* A/38/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the German Democratic Republic on the barbaric air raid of
South African war planes on Maputo

Combat planes of the South African air force in the early morning of 23 May attacked the Mozambican capital, Maputo, with a missile and machine-gun bombardment, hitting peaceable Mozambican citizens of whom six were killed and 40 injured.

That barbaric onslaught is fresh evidence of the aggressive policy of the South African racist régime against the free peoples of southern Africa - a policy that is part and parcel of imperialist global confrontation politics and aims to shore up the South African racists' ambitions to dominate the neighbouring States and peoples. They are escalating tensions with the purpose of destabilizing the situation in the southern part of the continent, weakening the resistance to apartheid and racism, and consolidating their own position. Another goal of that policy of the RSA is to prevent a settlement of the question of Namibia in accordance with the relevant UN decisions. Thus, the South African racists are creating new dangers to peace and security that are not confined to that region.

The Government and the people of the GDR most strongly condemn that military provocation as an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a country with which the GDR has very close, friendly ties. The GDR insists that the RSA give up that policy immediately, respect the sovereignty and independence of the neighbouring countries and peoples, and cease all aggressive actions against them.

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That provocation by the RSA of the peoples and States of Africa and the world at large requires a resolute rebuff from all forces committed to peace and social progress.

The German Democratic Republic reiterates its unqualified solidarity with the peoples in southern Africa which are threatened by the RSA, and with the patriots of ANC and SWAPO fighting for freedom. The GDR will continue to do everything in its power to see that the concepts and practices of apartheid, racism and colonialism, which endanger peace and defy all principles of international law, will come to a definite end.
