

Lusophone Summit Issues Communiqué

(a) Maputo home service 0500 gmt 30 Apr 86

Text of report:

South Africa continues to be the main cause of tension in southern Africa, which is characterised by armed violence directed against Mozambique and Angola. The final declaration of the summit of the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries states this. The summit, which began in Luanda on Monday [28th April] ended yesterday.

In the final declaration, to be known as the Luanda Declaration, the five condemned South Africa's support for the armed bandits operating in Mozambique and Angola - support which was made evident by the documents captured from the bandits in Gorongosa. The five heads of state also referred to the sabotage attempts against the Malongo oil installations in Angola shortly after South Africa had declared that it had withdrawn its forces from southern Angola within the terms of the Lusaka Agreement of 1984. They also referred to the Incomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa.

Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary General, must play a legal role in the Namibian issue, the five pointed out. They rejected the USA playing the role of mediator, in view of its support for UNITA and because of the way it tries to link the process to the withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban troops from Angola.

The final communiqué appeals for intensified co-operation among the five through practical actions.

On East Timor, the summit supported the peace plan of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor and called on Portugal to assume its juridical responsibilities. The Five also called on the UN to continue to search for a peaceful solution of the conflict in East Timor.

(b) Lisbon home service 2230 gmt 29 Apr 86

Text of report:

A two-day summit of Portuguese-speaking African countries ended today in the Angolan capital of Luanda. [Correspondent's report] The Presidents of Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe reaffirmed this evening, in Luanda, their condemnation of certain political, economic, financial and military circles of a number of countries, particularly Portugal, for their complicity and connivance in acts of aggression, propaganda and terrorism against Angola and Mozambique. This is one of the major points in the Luanda Declaration released today at the end of the summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries.

In this document, the five also call, into question the United States' capacity to mediate in the southern African conflict, above all because President Reagan received Jonas Savimbi in Washington and decided to provide military and financial aid to UNITA, a group which kidnaps, violates, mutilates and murders Angolan women, children and the elderly and is, therefore, described in the document as terrorist. (?In view of) the contradiction in . . . recent facets of American policy, the five (?draw) a logical conclusion and ask: Is there or is there not a legitimate terrorism. Despite this, the five adopt a moderate stance and appeal to the US government to play a positive role in the struggle for peace, stability and progress in southern Africa. But they set a precondition for this: The US government must revise its attitude of support for organised terrorism and must unconditionally support the Namibian people's right to self-determination and independence.

The Luanda Declaration goes on to accuse the apartheid regime of being the sole cause of violence and war in southern Africa, and of the maintenance of colonialism in Namibia.

Finally, the five say they are looking forward with anticipation to the implementation of Namibia's independence as from 1st August 1986, in accordance with the recent proposal of the South African President, but they make no reference to a withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, a condition which President Pieter Botha has always (?stipulated).