

B. AFRICA

SECOND SPECIAL SUMMIT OF LUSOPHONE AFRICAN COUNTRIES HELD IN LUANDA

*Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1900 gmt
4 Oct 89*

Text of final communique issued after "second special conference" of the five African Lusophone countries in Luanda on 4th October, as read by Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura (ME/0579 ii)

The second special conference of the heads of state of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome e Principe was held in Luanda on 4th October 1989 under the chairmanship of HE Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Aristides Maria Pereira Joao Bernardo Vieira, Joaquim Alberto Chissano and Manuel Pinto da Costa laid a wreath at the tomb of the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution, thus paying heartfelt homage to the heroes and martyrs of the Angolan people's struggle of national liberation.

At the opening session, Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola and Joao Bernardo Vieira of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau made important speeches in which they stressed the importance of the second special summit of the five African Lusophone countries, which is being held during a time of rapid and positive evolution of southern Africa's political situation, an evolution which suggests encouraging prospects for a peaceful solution to the problems prevailing in this region.

In this context, the five heads of state underlined the need for their group to play a more active role in the ongoing peace efforts, as a contribution to the urgent search for solutions, leading to peace and stability in this troubled region of Africa, particularly in Angola and Mozambique.

The leaders noted the positive influence that the international political situation, characterised by a relaxed atmosphere, has been playing in the peaceful solution of regional conflicts in general, and southern Africa in particular, whereby confrontation has gradually given way to constructive dialogue.

The heads of state were pleased with the courage and spirit of openness and clear-sightedness demonstrated by the People's Republic of Angola, which has greatly contributed to the success of the south-western African negotiation process and culminated in Angola, Cuba and South Africa signing the New York accords in New York on 22nd December 1988. The heads of state urged the signatories to adhere strictly to the accords, which is an indispensable condition for establishing peace and security in southern Africa and for strengthening trust among the countries in the region.

They stressed the role played by the glorious FAPLA in this process, and paid a heartfelt homage to the martyrs of the

heroic battles fought in Cuito Cuanavale, [name indistinct] and Calueque, among others, which made it possible to change [words indistinct] the balance of forces.

The leaders expressed their recognition of the priceless internationalist support Cuba has provided to the cause of freedom of the Angolan people and Africa.

Having dealt with the situation in the People's Republic of Angola in particular, the heads of state once again saluted the effort, clear-sightedness and flexibility shown by President Jose Deuardo dos Santos in the search of a solution to Angola's internal problem. They reiterated their support for the Angolan government's peace plan, which is designed to achieve harmony and national reconciliation.

The heads of state of the five countries reiterated their total adherence to the decisions made at the historic Gbadolite summit, which amounted to a show of African wisdom in solving disputes and conflicts in Africa.

The five heads of state condemned all manoeuvres aimed at creating obstacles to the principles of the Gbadolite declaration, and urged all sons of Angola to act with loyalty and in good faith to overcome controversies which still (?hinder) [words indistinct] peace and tranquillity aspired to by the Angolan people. In this context, the heads of state of the five countries expressed their profound concern in view of UNITA's failure to adhere to the principles it solemnly assumed in Gbadolite [words indistinct] and suffering of the Angolan people. Accordingly, they urged UNITA to adopt a position favouring the implementation of the Gbadolite undertakings, which were clarified at the Harare and Kinshasa summits held on 22nd August and 18th September respectively.

The heads of state of the five countries appealed to the United States and South Africa to stop their support for UNITA in order to permit the full implementation of the New York accords and the creation of conditions favourable to an uninterrupted advance of the peace process in Angola, under the mediation of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, President of the Republic of Zaire.

Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, informed his counterparts from the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome e Principe about the efforts that the Mozambican government has been making to end violence, establish peace and stabilise the lives of all citizens in the People's Republic of Mozambique. In this context, he gave an account of the activities carried out by Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe in their capacity as mediators [words indistinct] laid down by the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola, Aristides Maria Pereira of the Republic of Cape Verde, Joao Bernardo Vieira of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and Manuel Pinto da Costa of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome e Principe highly appreciated the

resolve and courage of President Joaquim Alberto Chissano in view of the efforts that have been made for the sake of peace in the People's Republic of Mozambique, and (?actively) supported the peace initiatives made by the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the principles guiding [words indistinct] aspirations of the Mozambican people. They encouraged the People's Republic of Mozambique to continue with efforts to end the war in Mozambique and establish peace and national reconciliation.

The heads of state assessed the process of implementation of (?UN Security Council Resolution 435/78), calling for the full implementation of the UN plan on Namibia's independence [words indistinct] the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence. In this context, they urged the UN Secretary-General to continue with efforts, through his representative in Namibia, to create conditions permitting free and fair elections.

The heads of state assessed the prevailing situation in the Republic of South Africa [words indistinct] the recent racist elections held in that country [words indistinct] to introduce without further delay measures to dismantle the apartheid system, and the establishment of a democratic society based on equality and freedom for all South Africans.

They (?condemned) apartheid [words indistinct] remains the main cause of tension and instability in southern Africa, and urged the South African government to begin dialogue and negotiations with the legitimate representatives of the South African people and democratic forces, particularly the ANC, with a view to eliminating apartheid. The heads of state [words indistinct] the release of political prisoners, particularly Nelson Mandela, the lifting of the state of emergency, and the banning of political parties would amount to an unequivocal sign of the South African government's will to change.

The heads of state expressed their pleasure at the growing importance of political and diplomatic co-operation among the five countries [words indistinct] the official Portuguese language, which will permit [words indistinct] participation. In assessing the [words indistinct] multilateral co-operation between the five countries and Portugal with a view to promoting [words indistinct] development of the respective economies, the heads of state of the five countries agreed to hold regular consultative meetings between the ministers of foreign affairs of the five and Portugal.

The heads of state of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome e Principe expressed their profound sorrow to President Aristides Maria Pereira for the demise of Renato Pires Cardoso, Secretary of State for Public Administration in the Cape Verdian government.

The heads of state of the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome e Principe expressed their pleasure with the outcome of the second special summit of the five, and expressed their appreciation to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the people and government of Angola for the warm welcome

[words indistinct] accorded to them during their stay in the People's Republic of Angola.

Issued in Luanda on 4th October 1989.