

**DECLARATION OF THE TWENTY SECOND ASSEMBLY OF HEADS
OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE OAU ON THE INVOLVEMENT
OF THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN THE INTERNAL
AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in its Twenty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986, NOTING that despite its 1985 Declaration AHG/Decl. 3 (XXI), on the Abrogation of the Clark Amendment by the Senate of the United States, and despite the resolution of the Forty-third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers CM/Res. 1018 (XLIII) Rev. 1 which had drawn attention to the implications the repeal of the Clark Amendment would have for the People's Republic of Angola, the present United States Administration has openly declared its political and military support for the bandits in Angola. In light of this situation therefore it REAFFIRMS the principles of the 1970 UN Declaration on Friendly Relations Among States which inter alia provides that:

“No State or group of states has the right to intervene directly or indirectly for any reasons whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state, ARMED INTERVENTION AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF INTERFERENCE OR ATTEMPTED THREATS AGAINST THE PERSONALITY OF THE STATE OR AGAINST ITS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL ELEMENTS, ARE IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW”.

it also recalls that:

“EVERY STATE HAS AN INALIENABLE RIGHT TO CHOOSE ITS POLITICAL ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SYSTEMS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE IN ANY FORM BY ANOTHER STATE”.

The Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government NOTES also, that WHEREAS, the 1970 UN Declaration on Friendly Relations Among States, the Charter of the United Nations and the OAU Charter, prohibit without equivocation, actions that are designed to aid and abet groups endeavoring to overthrow violently any government. The present United States Administration has, in addition to its tactic

support of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, extended military assistance to the bandits in Angola. It has also refrained from condemning the continued occupation of parts of Angola by South Africa. The recent aerial and ground attacks by the racist regime of South Africa against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and the naval attack against the Angolan port of Namibe is ample testimony to the fact, that the so-called policy of “Constructive Engagement” which has lost all credibility in the eyes of the Organization of African Unity, has continued to embolden the Pretoria racist regime in its criminal pursuit of the policy of destabilization of the People’s Republic of Angola, and Mozambique as well as the other states in the region.

BEING FULLY AWARE, that the present United States Administration is partly responsible for the stalemate in the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435 (1978), through its unjustifiable insistence on the issue of “Linkage”, the Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government, REAFFIRMS its rejection of the linking of Namibia’s independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from the People’s Republic of Angola. It rejects “linkage” on the grounds that the withdrawal or stationing of any forces on Angolan soil, remains the sovereign prerogative of the People’s Republic of Angola, and not any other state.

The Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government FURTHER NOTES WITH DISAPPOINTMENT and CONCERN the financial, military and logistical support racist regime of South Africa is providing to the bandits in Angola, in open defiance of world public opinion, but which the present United States Administration does not acknowledge, nor condemn as a clear violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People’s Republic of Angola, and of the provision of the UN Charter and the 1970 UN Declaration on Friendly Relations among States.

The 1986 public announcement by the United States Administration, that the bandits in Angola would be supplied with US made “Stinger Missiles”, and the subsequent delivery of these missiles, is an affront and a challenge to the Organization of African Unity, and constitutes a contemptuous act of undeclared war by the United State Administration, against the sovereign People’s Republic of Angola.

The Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government recalls, that in its 1985 “Declaration on the Abrogation of the Clark Amendment”, it underscored the point that the Clark Amendment (1975-1985) was designed to terminate American involvement in the internal affairs of the People’s Republic of Angola. It also recalls that it exhorted the Senate of the United States to ensure that the abrogation of the Clark Amendment would not constitute a license for covert or overt American involvement in the internal affairs of the People’s Republic of Angola. The evidence to date does not show that the Senate of the United States has heeded Africa’s call.

In light of these facts, and in view of the overt involvement of the present United States Administration in the violent campaign to overthrow the legitimate government of the People’s Republic of Angola which violates the norms and principles of international law governing friendly relations among states, the Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government therefore declares, as follows: that

- 1. THE FINANCIAL AND MILITARY SUPPORT THAT THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IS GIVING TO THE BANDITS IN ANGOLA CONSTITUTES A SERIOUS VIOLATION OF THE 1970 UN DECLARATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS AMONG STATES AND ALSO, A VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.**
- 2. THE SO-CALLED POLICY OF CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT WHICH HAS ENBOLDENED THE RACIST REGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA TO DEFY THE UNITED NATIONS CALL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 435 (1978) AND TO CONTINUE TO OCCUPY PARTS OF SOUTHERN ANGOLA CONTINUES TO BE UNACCEPTABLE TO AFRICA AND CONSTITUTES A MECHANISM THAT ONLY PROVIDES SUCCOUR AND COMFORT TO THE RACIST REGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA; IN ITS CONDEMNABLE ACTS OF MURDER, AGGRESSION AND DESTABILIZATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.**
- 3. THE DELIBERATE AND OVERT INVOLVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE**

AHG/Decl. 1 (XXII)

**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA CONSTITUTES A HOSTILE ACT
AGAINST THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY.**

- 4. THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA HAS THE RIGHT TO TAKE ANY APPROPRIATE ACTION IT DEEMS NECESSARY TO SAFEGUARD ITS SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.**
- 5. THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY CATEGORICALLY REJECTS THE IDEA OF LINKAGE AS A CONDITION FOR NAMIBIA'S INDEPENDENCE.**
- 6. IT IS THE POLITICAL AND MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, TO PUT A HALT WITHOUT DELAY TO THIS ACT OF GROSS INTERFERENCE BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA, A MEMBER STATE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY.**
- 7. THE SOVEREIGN RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA TO DECIDE IF AND WHEN, CUBAN FORCES IN THAT COUNTRY SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN CANNOT BE QUESTIONED OR CHALLENGED.**

**DECLARATION ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST
THE SOCIALIST PEOPLES LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT
UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986**

The assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting at its 22nd Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 – 30 July, 1986, having noted the declaration made by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, that it was the subject of American aggression in April this year an aggression, that received the collaboration of the British Government, and Aware that the present United States Administration has been conducting provocative naval manoeuvres in the Southern Mediterranean, is convinced that such acts of provocation and the readiness to resort to the use of force, is inexcusable and constitutes a threat to peace.

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government wishes to convey to the present United States Administration that the April 1986 premeditated attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, is not only a threat to peace, but constitutes an attack on the Organization of African Unity. In this regard the Assembly of Heads of State, strongly condemns this act of aggression which has further exacerbated tension in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government notes with interest, that while the present United States Administration has spearheaded the campaign for sanctions against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, it has in collaboration with the British Government continued to oppose the international call for sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa,

In view of the determination of the present United States Administration , to continue with its provocative acts against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and in view of the sanctions imposed by most members of the European Economic Community, the Heads of State and Government declares as follows: that

1. The aerial and naval attacks in Benghazi and Tripoli in April 1986 is as inexcusable as it is condemnable.

2. The deliberate attempt to kill Libyan nationals in a plan of destruction that included the killing of the leader of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Brother Muamar Ghadafi, is not only a dangerous precedent, but constitutes a contemptuous and condemnable act in violation of the principles of international law.
3. The present United States Administration must cease its provocative acts in the Southern Mediterranean, and desist from any further attacks against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, a member state of the Organization of African Unity.
4. The members of European Economic Community that have enacted sanctions and other related legislation against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, have no justifiable cause to continue to maintain these sanctions in the face of continuing provocation by the present United States Administration.
5. The deliberate bombing of civilian targets and the killing of children by US fighter aircraft from aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, and those based in the United Kingdom, is ample evidence that the present United States Administration was determined to carry out an operation it had long planned, and found the pretext for it. The action is also inexcusable and condemnable.
6. The issues and naval attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya be put on agenda of the 41st Ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly.
7. The principle of dialogue is a moral as well as political imperative which must be taken to defuse the situation as it exists, between the present United States Administration and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. To this effect the Organization of African Unity stands ready to offer its good offices towards that object.

(Reservations: Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Cote d'Ivoire, Central African Republic,

Tunisia)

(Abstention: Zaire)

**DECISION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF HEADS OF
STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON THE QUESTION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA**

The OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, meeting in its Twenty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa,

Having heard the report of the outgoing Chairman,

Gravely concern about the dangerous situation prevailing in Southern African and especially in South Africa where violence continues to spread, instigated and sustained by the abominable regime of Apartheid, and unfortunately encouraged in its blind obstinacy by the support received from some western powers,

Determined to pursue its search for solutions most likely to create the best conditions for elimination of Apartheid, the greatest challenge currently facing Africa, so as to create a society that would be democratic, egalitarian and non-racial in South Africa and to hasten the independence of Namibia:

1. DECIDES to establish to this end, in the form of a flexible structure, and **Ad-Hoc** Standing Committee of Heads of State and Government on the Question of Southern Africa, chaired by the OAU Current Chairman and comprising all the Heads of State and Government of the Frontline States and Nigeria, the outgoing Chairman of the Liberation Movements as well as Algeria, Ethiopia, Cape Verde and Congo;
2. MANDATES the Committee to monitor constantly the situation in Southern Africa and hold the necessary consultations, reflections and take initiatives necessary for the identification and co-ordination of ideas and the actions to be taken in order to speed up the elimination of Apartheid and the independence of Namibia in accordance with Resolution 435 (1978) of the United Nations Security Council;

- 3. REQUESTS the Current Chairman to report on the activities of the Standing Committee to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.**