



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/40/676
S/17491

24 September 1985
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fortieth session
Agenda items 34, 35 and 72
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fortieth year

Letter dated 24 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement by the Soviet Government dated 21 September 1985 concerning South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

I should be grateful if you would take the necessary steps to have the text of this statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 35 and 72, and of the Security Council.

O. Troyanovsky

ANNEX

Statement by the Soviet Government dated 21 September 1985

The racist régime of South Africa has again perpetrated a barbaric act of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. On 16 September 1985, detachments of South African troops intruded into Angolan territory. Regions lying more than 200 kilometres from the frontier were subjected to bombing attacks. Blood is being shed on Angolan soil, and people are dying. Yet again, the world has witnessed still another high-handed breach of the most elementary norms of international law, a brazen violation of the sovereignty of an independent State.

By their incursion into Angola, the racists in Pretoria are attempting to save the armed hands of UNITA from the utter defeat which is inevitable. It is common knowledge that this puppet organization is actively used by South Africa and its western patrons in order to destabilize the internal situation in Angola and to disrupt and bring to nothing the revolutionary achievements of its people.

Military adventurism is an intrinsic feature of the South African régime, which is experiencing a severe internal political crisis. Faced with increasing resistance to the apartheid system in South Africa itself and with the growing liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, the rulers in Pretoria are seeking a way out through external aggression.

South Africa's provocative actions clearly demonstrate to the world at large the insubstantiality of the western countries' so-called "limited economic sanctions" against the apartheid régime and of the policy of appeasement of the aggressor pursued by the United States and some of its allies in NATO.

The Government of the USSR strongly condemns South Africa's criminal aggression and demands the immediate and complete cessation of hostile acts against the People's Republic of Angola. In view of the special danger South Africa's aggressive policy presents to the cause of peace, the Soviet Government calls on the Security Council to take against the aggressor the effective measures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.
