

States, individually and collectively, to assist Angola to defend its sovereignty and territory.

On 17 September,<sup>(5)</sup> Algeria, on behalf of the African Group, transmitted to the Secretary-General a communique issued at the end of an emergent summit of the front-line States and Nigeria Lagos, Nigeria, 11 September), in which the participating heads of State and Government appealed for international assistance for Angola's defence and reconstruction, expressed dismay at the United States veto in the Security Council, condemned that country's support of South Africa and expressed their views on the Namibia question (p. 1128).

Angola, by letters of 28 October<sup>(16)</sup> and 11 November,<sup>(17)</sup> charged that South Africa's aggression against it continued unabated and that South African forces continued to occupy the southern part of the country.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION. In a resolution of 28 October on self-determination of peoples,<sup>(33)</sup> the General Assembly strongly condemned the invasion and occupation of part of Angolan territory by South African troops.

By a resolution of 17 December,<sup>(34)</sup> adopted under the agenda item on apartheid and South Africa, the Assembly condemned the unprovoked acts of aggression by South Africa against Angola and other African States, and urged the Security Council to adopt effective measures to prevent breaches of peace and acts of aggression by the apartheid regime. It demanded that South Africa withdraw all its troops from Angola immediately and unconditionally, respect fully the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and other States, and pay full compensation to Angola for the damage to life and property caused by its acts of aggression. It called on States and organizations to provide moral and material support to Angola and other African States subjected to aggression, subversion and terrorism by the apartheid regime, and requested the Committee against Apartheid to publicize those acts of aggression and to promote moral and material support to Angola and other front-line States.

During the debate on apartheid, a number of States criticized South Africa for committing aggression against Angola. The German Democratic Republic and Uganda said such action was intended to weaken and destabilize Angola; another aim, said Uganda, was to insulate South Africa from the liberation movements fighting against apartheid. Mozambique said South Africa must get out of Angolan territory and pay indemnities to that country.

Ghana and the Syrian Arab Republic said the United States veto in the Security Council of the draft resolution on the invasion of Angola fur-

thered the protection and encouragement of the South African regime. In Sierra Leone's view, the veto indicated double standards and double-talk; it was inconsistent to condemn one proven case of aggression and refuse to condemn another in similar circumstances.

Draft resolution not adopted: <sup>(1)</sup>Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda, S/14664/Rev.2.

Letters and notes verbales (nv):

Committee against Apartheid Acting Chairman: <sup>(2)</sup>26 Aug., A/36/459-S/14656; <sup>(3)</sup>10 Sep., A/36/496-S/14686.

Algeria: <sup>(4)</sup>31 Aug., S/14672 (nv); <sup>(5)</sup>17 Sep., for African Group, A/36/525.

Angola: <sup>(6)</sup>19 Jan., S/14335; <sup>(7)</sup>22 Jan., S/14340; <sup>(8)</sup>24 Feb., S/14385; <sup>(9)</sup>23 June, S/14571; <sup>(10)</sup>13 July, S/14587; <sup>(11)</sup>30 July, S/14623; <sup>(12)</sup>25 Aug., S/14643; <sup>(13)</sup>26 Aug., S/14646; <sup>(14)</sup>26 Aug., S/14647; <sup>(15)</sup>27 Aug., S/14654; <sup>(16)</sup>28 Oct., S/14740; <sup>(17)</sup>11 Nov., S/14749.

Others: <sup>(18)</sup>Council for Namibia Acting President, 28 Aug., A/36/467-S/14671. <sup>(19)</sup>Bangladesh, 3 Sep., S/14682. <sup>(20)</sup>Botswana, 31 Aug., S/14669. <sup>(21)</sup>China, 28 Aug., S/14665. <sup>(22)</sup>Cuba, for non-aligned countries, 29 Aug., S/14661. <sup>(23)</sup>Egypt, 28 Aug., S/14655. <sup>(24)</sup>Kenya, 29 Aug., S/14663. <sup>(25)</sup>Mongolia, 29 Aug., S/14662. <sup>(26)</sup>Pakistan, 8 Sep., S/14680. South Africa, 27 Aug., S/14652. <sup>(28)</sup>Spain, 27 Aug., S/14650. <sup>(29)</sup>Suriname, 31 Aug., S/14674 (nv). <sup>(30)</sup>Tunisia, 29 Aug., S/14666. <sup>(31)</sup>USSR, 28 Aug., S/14658.

Resolutions: <sup>(32)</sup>Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (report, A/CONF.100/11, Sales No. E.81.L.24): 4 paras. 2 & 4, 21 Aug. GA: (33)36/g, para. 8, 28 Oct. (p. 895); <sup>(34)</sup>36/172 C, 17 Dec. (p. 214). SC: <sup>(35)</sup>418(1977), 4 Nov. 1977 (YUN 1977, p. 161); <sup>(36)</sup>475(1980), para. 7, 27 June 1980 (YUN 1980, p. 257).

Meeting records: SC, S/PV.2296-2300 (28-31 Aug.).

### Lesotho and South Africa

By a letter of 9 October 1981,<sup>(1)</sup> Lesotho informed the Secretary-General that, on 8 October, mortars and machine-guns had been fired from South African territory at the barracks of a Lesotho paramilitary unit stationed near the border. Annexed to the letter was a protest note addressed to the South African Government.

South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General on the same day a letter from its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information<sup>(2)</sup> rejecting the inference that South Africa had been involved in the attack and pointing out that opposition elements in Lesotho had openly claimed responsibility for past acts of violence against the Lesotho Government. The letter further stated that South Africa had acted against armed persons or groups endeavouring to traverse South African territory en route to Lesotho. It requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a fact-finding mission.

Letters: ("Lesotho, 9 Oct., S/14721; <sup>(2)</sup>South Africa, 9 Oct., S/14720.

### Mozambique and South Africa

By a letter of 2 February 1981 to the Secretary-General,<sup>(2)</sup> Mozambique stated that, on 30 January, a group of South African commandos had