

103^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 75

To support the peace process in Angola.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 25, 1993

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida (for himself, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. GEJD-ENSON, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Ms. MCKINNEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To support the peace process in Angola.

Whereas on May 31, 1991, the Government of the Republic of Angola, under the control of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (hereinafter in this resolution referred to as “the MPLA”), and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (hereinafter in this resolution referred to as “UNITA”) signed the Bicesse Peace Accords, pledging both parties to full demobilization, the formation of a new national army, and multiparty democratic elections;

Whereas the United States has agreed to recognize the Angolan Government based on certified democratic elections and commitment in word and deed to the Bicesse Peace Accords;

Whereas such elections were held on September 29 and 30, 1992, with 4,500,000 Angolans voting;

Whereas these elections were certified by the United Nations and determined by an estimated 800 international observers to be generally free and fair and without significant irregularities or systematic fraud;

Whereas the MPLA candidate for President, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, received 49.6 percent of the total vote and the UNITA candidate, Jonas Savimbi, received 40.1 percent;

Whereas neither the MPLA, UNITA, nor any other major political party in Angola contested the results of the legislative elections, in which the MPLA won a clear victory;

Whereas the UNITA leadership immediately called into question the results of the Presidential election, withdrew its forces from the newly unified army, and subsequently retreated to its stronghold to launch a military offensive;

Whereas life in Angola has been dramatically disrupted by the consequences of 350,000 casualties from 16 years of civil war, an estimated 20,000 additional deaths from the renewed conflict, more than 1,000,000 people displaced, and 3,000,000 people threatened by hunger, disease, and land mines;

Whereas the Angolan Government has continued to work with the United Nations to resurrect a negotiated settlement through talks in Addis Ababa, while UNITA has called for the removal of United Nations personnel from Angola refused to participate in additional attempts to negotiate, and threatened to carry out violence against United States companies operating throughout Angola;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council has adopted a resolution expressing grave concerns about the outbreak of fighting in Angola, urging both sides to begin peace talks, and strongly condemning UNITA's persistent violations of the Bicesse Peace Accords;

Whereas over the years the United States Government played a significant role in Angola, providing extensive support for UNITA during the war and facilitating the negotiations that led to the Bicesse Peace Accords;

Whereas the Clinton Administration has the opportunity to establish a new policy with respect to Angola and utilize diplomatic resources to seek a peaceful resolution to the ongoing conflict in Angola; and

Whereas an appropriate and strategic United States response to the crisis in Angola will set an important precedent for United States action in newly emerging democracies elsewhere in Africa: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring),*

3 **SECTION 1. DECLARATIONS BY THE CONGRESS.**

4 The Congress—

5 (1) deploras human rights violations committed
6 by the MPLA-controlled government forces and
7 UNITA;

8 (2) condemns UNITA's refusal to negotiate, its
9 attempts to expand the war, including into areas
10 where foreign companies operate, and its apparent

1 effort to disregard the democratic process and to in-
2 stead win a military victory in Angola; and

3 (3) urges both parties to the conflict in Angola
4 to act swiftly to negotiate an immediate cease-fire
5 and move effectively to set a timetable for full imple-
6 mentation of the Bicesse Peace Accords, including
7 an agreement on a date for the demobilization of
8 military forces.

9 **SEC. 2. ACTIONS THE UNITED STATES SHOULD TAKE.**

10 The Congress calls upon the President to—

11 (1) accord diplomatic recognition of the Govern-
12 ment of Angola;

13 (2) appoint a Special Envoy to be sent to An-
14 gola to underscore United States interest in a politi-
15 cal settlement and to assist both sides in the nego-
16 tiation of a cease-fire;

17 (3) immediately urge the United Nations' Sec-
18 retary General to take whatever steps may be nec-
19 essary to facilitate a cease-fire and build an accept-
20 able climate for a Presidential run-off in Angola, in-
21 cluding increasing the United Nations' presence on
22 the ground to expedite a cease-fire and provide sup-
23 port for demobilization and for other aspects of im-
24 plementing the Bicesse Peace Accords;

1 (4) take immediate steps in the international
2 community, including sanctions or other necessary
3 actions, to pressure any nation or any party to the
4 conflict determined to be obstructing the evolution of
5 peace in Angola; and

6 (5) consider dispatching a team to Angola to
7 assess the humanitarian crisis and make rec-
8 ommendations for a United States response to the
9 crisis.

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