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S. J. RES. 70

Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the renewed civil war
in Angola.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 25 (legislative day, MARCH 3), 1993

Mr. SIMON (for himself, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the renewed
civil war in Angola.

Whereas the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) signed the Bicesse Peace Accords on May 31, 1991, pledging both parties to full demobilization, the formation of a new national army, and multiparty democratic elections in the autumn of 1992;

Whereas 4,500,000 Angolans voted in such elections when such elections were held on September 29 and 30, 1992, and such elections were certified by the United Nations and the United States as “generally free and fair” and without significant irregularities or systematic fraud;

Whereas the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola candidate for president received 49.6 percent and the UNITA candidate for president received 40.1 percent of the total votes cast for that office;

Whereas immediately upon completion of the presidential election, the UNITA leadership called the results into question, withdrew its forces from the newly unified national army, and 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, of additional deaths estimated at 20,000 persons from the recent conflict, of more than 1,000,000 persons displaced, and of 3,000,000 persons threatened by hunger, disease, and land mines;

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

Whereas over the years the United States Government has played a significant role in Angola, providing extensive support for UNITA during the civil war and facilitating the negotiation of 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 on-going conflict in Angola; and

Whereas an appropriate response to the crisis in Angola is likely to set an important precedent for United States ac-

tions in emerging democracies elsewhere in Africa: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Congress—

4 (1) deplores the human rights violations com-
5 mitted by the Government of Angola and the Na-
6 tional Union for the Total Independence of Angola
7 (UNITA) during the recently renewed conflict in
8 Angola;

9 (2) condemns the refusal of UNITA to nego-
10 tiate;

11 (3) urges both the Government of Angola and
12 the UNITA leadership to act swiftly to negotiate an
13 immediate cease-fire and move effectively to set a
14 timetable for full implementation of the Bicesse
15 Peace Accords, including reaching an agreement on
16 a date certain for demobilizing military forces; and

17 (4) calls upon the President—

18 (A) to extend diplomatic recognition to the
19 Government of Angola in order to encourage
20 the peace process in Angola;

21 (B) to appoint a special envoy in order to
22 support the on-going efforts of the United Na-
23 tions to facilitate a cease-fire and negotiate a
24 peaceful resolution of the conflict in Angola;

1 (C) to take immediate actions in the inter-
2 national community to pressure any party in
3 Angola that obstructs the peace process into
4 ceasing such obstruction, including imposing
5 sanctions against such party or taking such
6 other actions as the President considers appro-
7 priate; and

8 (D) to consider dispatching a team to An-
9 gola to assess the humanitarian crisis in Angola
10 and make recommendations for a United States
11 response to the crisis.

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