

cruitment and training, as well as transport and supply of arms,

"Concerned at the threat which the organization of such forces poses to the territorial integrity and independence of States,

"Reaffirming resolutions 226 of 14 October 1966 and 239 of 11 July 1967,

"1. Condemns any act of interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

"2. Condemns, in particular, the failure of Portugal, in violation of the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions, to prevent the mercenaries from using the territory of Angola under its administration as a base of operations for armed attacks against the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

"3. Calls upon Portugal to put an end immediately, in conformity with the above-mentioned resolutions of the Security Council, to the provision to the mercenaries of any assistance whatsoever;

"4. Calls upon all countries receiving mercenaries who have participated in the armed attacks against the Democratic Republic of the Congo to take appropriate measures to prevent them from renewing their activities against any State;

"5. Calls upon all Member States to co-operate with the Security Council in the implementation of this resolution;

"6. Decides that the Security Council should remain seized of the question and requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution."

RELATIONS BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND GUINEA, PORTUGAL AND SENEGAL, PORTUGAL AND ZAMBIA

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND GUINEA

On 13 October 1967, Guinea, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, complained of a number of warlike acts perpetrated against it by Portugal from the occupied territory of Guinea-Bissau. On 4 October, three Portuguese aircraft had attacked and bombed the Guinean village of Kandodi 40 kilometers inside Guinean territory, causing the death of 11 nationals of Guinea, including women, children and aged persons.

This provocation, the letter said, followed a long series of armed attacks launched in 1965 and 1966 against Guinean villages. The Republic of Guinea protested most vigorously against this adventurist policy and warned the Portuguese authorities and their allies of the serious consequences which might result.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND SENEGAL

On 19 July and 11 September 1967, Senegal addressed communications to the President of the Security Council charging that on 12 July and 5 August, armed Portuguese soldiers from Guinea-Bissau had infiltrated into Senegalese territory where they had perpetrated acts of violence, destruction and looting.

On 22 September 1967 Portugal replied by letter, stating that on the night of 5-6 August, villagers had repulsed attacking terrorist elements from Senegal and pursued them across

the frontier of Guinea. The Portuguese armed forces had not crossed the frontier. The accusation of violation of Senegalese territory was consequently false. The Senegalese Government was responsible for such episodes because it had improperly authorized terrorist elements to utilize its territory as a base of aggression against the province of Guinea.

In further letters to the Security Council, dated 9 October and 29 November 1967, Senegal charged Portugal with six violations of Senegalese territory between 1 September and 6 November. They involved violations of air space, crossings of the frontier, casualties, abductions and looting.

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND ZAMBIA

By a letter to the Secretary-General on 3 January 1967, Zambia denied Portuguese charges made in a letter of 12 December 1966, that it was allowing illicit activities on its territory against Portuguese territory.³⁴ Portugal, Zambia declared, was engaged in a war against the local inhabitants of Angola and Mozambique, who were fighting for freedom and independence. Because of Portugal's repressive policy, no less than 3,000 refugees had fled for asylum into Zambia, causing a major refugee problem. No Zambian citizens were known to be engaging in acts of aggression against the Portuguese Government, and in August 1966

³⁴ See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 122.