

Bearing in mind that all Member States must refrain in their relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

Conscious that it has the responsibility to take efficient collective measures to prevent and eliminate threats to peace and security,

Concerned by the situation on the borders of Zambia and Namibia, in the vicinity of the Caprivi Strip,

1. Reiterates that any violation of the sovereignty and territorial

integrity of a Member State is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Calls upon South Africa to respect fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

3. Further declares that, in the event of South Africa violating the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Zambia, the Security Council will meet again to examine the situation further in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter.

Relations between African States and Portugal

Complaints by Senegal against Portugal

By three letters to the President of the Security Council, dated 27 April, 16 June and 6 July 1971, the representative of Senegal charged Portuguese armed forces stationed in Guinea (Bissau) with attacking Senegalese frontier villages, laying mines and explosive devices in Senegalese territory and violating Senegalese air space. In the last of these letters, Senegal requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

By a letter dated 10 July 1971, addressed to the President of the Council, Portugal rejected the Senegalese charges; expressed regret that Senegal had requested a meeting of the Council without first seeking to ascertain, through direct contact with Portugal, the truth of the charges; and asserted that Senegal had not presented sufficient evidence to substantiate them.

Both Portugal and Senegal were suffering from the terrorist activities of the Partido Africano da Independencia de Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), a subversive group which enjoyed special privileges from the Government of Senegal and which was responsible for all the problems in the frontier areas, Portugal said. Senegal should seek its remedy by maintaining order within its own territory.

By a letter dated 12 July 1971, addressed to the President of the Security Council, 37 African States supported Senegal's request for a meeting of the Council; they called on the Council to take measures to ensure that Portugal halt its flagrant acts of aggression and grant self-determination and independence to its colonies, in accordance with the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.²⁷

The Council considered the Senegalese complaint at four meetings held from 12 to 15 July. At their request, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Sudan, Togo and Zambia participated in the debate, without the right to vote.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal stated that the latest acts of Portuguese aggression were part of a long series of violations of the territorial integrity of Senegal and were closely linked with Portuguese repression of the nationalist movements in Guinea (Bissau). Portuguese

violence had recently escalated and taken a new form in the laying of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines on Senegalese territory. Senegal was asking the Council to take effective measures against Portugal in terms of its resolution of 9 December 1969, which declared that, in the event of failure by Portugal to desist forthwith from violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Senegal, the Council would meet to consider other measures.²⁸

Representatives of African countries drew attention to a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity on 8 December 1970, which declared that the presence of Portuguese colonialism on the African continent was a serious threat to the peace and security of independent African States. Stating that it was no longer sufficient merely to condemn Portugal, they called for vigorous measures by the Security Council.

The representative of Somalia said that the Security Council should use to the full its investigative powers under Article 34 of the United Nations Charter,²⁹ so that any action it deemed necessary might be undertaken on a sound and informed basis.

A draft resolution sponsored by Burundi, Japan, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic was placed before the Council. By its operative part, the Security Council would: (1) demand that Portugal stop immediately any acts of violence and destruction in Senegalese territory and respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Senegal; (2) condemn Portuguese acts of violence and destruction perpetrated against Senegal since 1963; (3) condemn the unlawful laying of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in Senegalese territory; and (4) request the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to send to the spot, as a matter of urgency, a special mission of members of the Security Council, assisted by their military experts, to carry out an inquiry into the facts of which the Council had been informed, to examine the situation along the border between Guinea (Bis-

²⁷ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV), containing the Declaration.

²⁸ See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 144, text of resolution 273(1969).

²⁹ For text of Article 34 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.