

invaded its territory at Matola (near the capital of Maputo) and killed 11 South African refugees who were members of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), as well as a Portuguese technician; it described the attack as part of a concerted plan to weaken, terrorize and destabilize southern African countries. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique, by a letter of 5 February,<sup>(3)</sup> informed the Secretary-General that South Africa had recalled its personnel in Maputo for consultations and continued to concentrate a large number of troops and war equipment along the border and to violate Mozambique airspace; Mozambique believed that South Africa was preparing another aggression and requested the Secretary-General to take immediate action to dissuade it.

Replying on 6 February,<sup>(5)</sup> South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter of the same day from its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information, stating that the action by the South African Defence Force had been directed solely at ANC terrorists; it had followed several warnings to Mozambique that, unless steps were taken to put an end to terrorist activities against South Africa from its territory, South Africa would be forced to act.

The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid condemned the attack in a press statement of 3 February and urged the Security Council to impose sanctions against South Africa to force it to end its criminal acts of aggression.<sup>(7)</sup>

On 9 February,<sup>(1)</sup> India conveyed to the Council President a message from the Secretary-General of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 9-13 February) in which the Conference strongly condemned the South African military action against Mozambique and appealed for increased assistance to strengthen the defence of the African front-line States and for United Nations action to prevent such acts of aggression.

By a telegram of 18 March to the Secretary-General,<sup>(4)</sup> the Foreign Minister of Mozambique stated that, on 17 March, about 50 South African soldiers had crossed the border into Mozambique and opened fire against a unit of border guards near the town of Ponta do Ouro, seriously injuring one guard while losing two of their own soldiers; large numbers of South African troops were still positioned along the border.

South Africa, on 20 March,<sup>(6)</sup> transmitted to the Secretary-General a message of 17 March addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique, in which the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Information stated that the South African border unit involved in the incident had accidentally strayed

across the unmarked border due to a navigational and map-reading error; South Africa protested the killing of one of its soldiers.

Letters and telegram (i): <sup>(1)</sup>India, for non-aligned countries: 9 Feb., S/14370. Mozambique: <sup>(2)</sup>2 Feb., A/36/90-S/14358; <sup>(3)</sup>5 Feb., A/36/96-S/14363; (4)18 Mar., S/14412 (i). South Africa: <sup>(5)</sup>6 Feb., S/14367; <sup>(6)</sup>20 Mar., S/14415.

Report: <sup>(7)</sup>Committee against Apartheid, A/36/22.

## Chad situation

During 1981, the situation in Chad was the subject of several communications to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

By a letter of 18 February,<sup>(6)</sup> Sierra Leone transmitted to the Council President three documents relating to Chad, including the final communique issued at Lomé, Togo, on 14 January 1981 by the Bureau of the seventeenth summit (1980) of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the OAU Standing Committee on Chad. By that communiqué, the participants called on Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to set aside the reported merger agreement between them, affirmed that only a democratically elected government could commit Chad in such a fundamental agreement, called on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and other Powers immediately to withdraw their troops and military personnel from Chad, called on OAU members to refuse the use of their territory by extra-African Powers or dissident Chadian groups as sanctuaries or bases for mounting armed attacks against Chad, mandated the OAU Secretary-General to organize elections in Chad by the end of April 1981, and decided to send to Chad a Monitoring Commission and an African peace-keeping force composed of troops from Benin, the Congo, Guinea and Togo.

By a letter of 20 February,<sup>(\*)</sup> Chad declared that the January communique had not been approved by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government and did not commit Chad, as it had been adopted in Chad's absence; peace had returned to Chad since the defeat of the rebel group and Chad firmly opposed any consideration of the situation by the Security Council.

By a letter dated 22 April,<sup>(2)</sup> Chad charged that Egypt and the Sudan were threatening it with armed aggression. Both countries denied these charges by letters of 24 April<sup>(4)</sup> and 27 April,<sup>(7)</sup> respectively; the Egyptian letter annexed a 24 April letter from its Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Council President.

The Sudan, on 16 September,<sup>(8)</sup> stated that the occupying Libyan forces in Chad had committed three acts of aggression against the