

Charter to solve the situation arising as a result of South Africa's refusal to withdraw and it asked the Council for Namibia to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it.

Various other General Assembly resolutions related in part to the question of Namibia. These included, among other things, resolutions dealing with the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

Colonial Countries and Peoples, with the activities of foreign economic interests which impeded implementation of the Declaration, with the Manifesto on Southern Africa and with measures to combat racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa.

(For details about the decisions taken by United Nations organs in 1969 on the question of Namibia, see pp. 675-701.)

## RELATIONS BETWEEN AFRICAN STATES AND PORTUGAL

### COMPLAINTS BY ZAMBIA AGAINST PORTUGAL

By a letter of 4 February 1969 to the President of the Security Council, Zambia stated that a skirmish had taken place on 24 January 1969 near Chingi, a Zambia police camp, in the Balovale District of Zambia, between Portuguese and Zambian soldiers, resulting in the deaths of three Portuguese soldiers.

In a letter dated 15 July 1969 to the President of the Security Council, Zambia further charged Portugal with calculated violations of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia and also, on 30 June 1969, with bombing, destruction of property, and the wounding and killing of two unarmed civilians at Lote village in the Katete District of the Eastern Province of Zambia, situated along the border of Mozambique. The letter recalled previous reports to the Council of similar violations and requested an early meeting of the Security Council to consider the recent incidents.

On 18 July 1969, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, the representatives of 32 African States—Algeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia—subsequently joined by Burundi, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria, stated on behalf of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that they supported Zambia's request for a meeting and hoped that the Security Council would take, in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,<sup>40</sup> the

measures necessary to put an end to the acts of aggression by Portugal.

The Security Council considered the question between 18 and 28 July 1969. The representative of Portugal, at his request, was invited to participate without vote in the discussions. Similar invitations were subsequently issued by the Council to the representatives of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia on behalf of OAU, and to the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Somalia, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the Council discussions, the representative of Zambia said that between 18 May 1966 and 30 June 1969 there had been 60 Portuguese military incursions into Zambia from Angola and Mozambique, 35 by land and 25 by air. He cited specifically some 20 acts of aggression that had resulted in the killing, wounding, and kidnapping of numerous innocent persons.

Despite negotiations and promises, he said, Portugal had continued to attack Zambia with increasing frequency in the course of its colonial war against the peoples of Angola and Mozambique. He indicated that such arms as members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) made available to Portugal were used not for the defence of Portugal or NATO countries but for Portugal's oppressive colonial policy and against Zambia. Following its preferred policy to negotiate bilaterally, the Zambian Government had taken up the question of the attacks on Lote village between 30 June and 3 July with the Portuguese authorities, but the latter's intransigence and rejection of the com-

<sup>40</sup>For text of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, see APPENDIX II.