

plaint had led his Government to resort to the Security Council.

The Zambian representative warned Portugal that if it persisted in its policy of aggression, Zambia reserved its inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.<sup>41</sup> He asked the Council to call upon Portugal to cease its continuous, unprovoked and premeditated aggression against Zambia, to release Zambian nationals kidnapped by Portuguese soldiers in Angola and Mozambique, and to make amends for the destruction of Zambian homes and property by armed Portuguese units.

The representative of Portugal denied the specific Zambian allegation concerning Lote village, stating that between 30 June and 3 July Portuguese security forces had been attacked by armed raiders from Zambia. Describing encounters with Zambian soldiers and armed raiders inside Portuguese territory on 21 and 23 June, he said that he could cite many more such violations of Portuguese territory.

It was not in self-defence, he said, that Zambia had authorized hostile elements to establish bases on its territory and had permitted frequent armed attacks on the adjoining Portuguese territories. Zambian armed forces, including the air force, had also been involved. Zambia must assume responsibility for attacks by elements proceeding from its territory and fleeing back for sanctuary. The Portuguese Government ensured obedience to strict instructions to its own forces to respect the territorial integrity of Zambia. Portugal also denied it was using NATO arms in Africa.

Portugal had tried to deal with these frontier problems through the bilateral talks agreed to by Zambia, the Portuguese representative said. Despite Zambia's bypassing of the bilateral talks by coming to the Security Council, Portugal was willing to continue to negotiate bilaterally. The representative of Portugal formally proposed investigation by the Mixed Luso-Zambian Commission, which had met occasionally since 1968. He also asked the Security Council to call upon Zambia to release two Portuguese soldiers who had been invited to the frontier on 16 June, treacherously arrested, subsequently found innocent and ordered released by the High Court of Zambia, yet who continued to be detained.

In reply, the Zambian spokesman stated that there was no permanent Zambian-Portuguese joint commission to look into border incidents. Ad hoc committees had met from time to time. However, of the 60-odd incidents, only three had been investigated and only one settled. Portugal had rejected Zambia's complaint about the Lote incident; in the face of that intransigence, Zambia had decided to come to the Security Council.

Replying to the accusation that Zambia had authorized training bases for armed attacks against Portugal, he stated that Zambia had carried out its responsibilities to OAU and to the United Nations by opening its doors to thousands of refugees from Angola and Mozambique.

The representative of Zambia also said that his Government would hand over the two detained invaders if Portugal would release kidnapped Zambian nationals, despite the fact that one of those held by Zambia was the leader of the invading unit on 24 January 1969.

Portugal's spokesman denied that there were any kidnapped Zambians in Portuguese territory and stated that it should be a point of honour for Zambia to return the two detained Portuguese soldiers.

During the Council's discussion, Somalia expressed the view that Portugal's acts of aggression against Zambia were part of a wider pattern of actions committed by Portugal against African States bordering on Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea. This view was shared by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, among others. Other Portuguese actions were cited that several of those speakers felt perpetuated an inhuman colonialism and seriously threatened peace and security. These included the discredited practice by Portugal of the so-called right of pursuit under the guise of self-defence, Portugal's alliance with the racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and the military support to Portugal from its NATO allies.

<sup>41</sup>For text of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, see APPENDIX II.