

from such aggression and listed urgent development projects necessitated by the prevailing situation and of particular importance to Mozambique as well as its food requirements. The report also reviewed the refugee situation and, in annex I, contained a recapitulation of Mozambique's external assistance requirements in the light of resolution 411 (1977).

COMPLAINT BY CHAD

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

By letter¹⁶⁴⁶ dated 8 February 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Chad requested an urgent meeting of the Council "to consider the extremely serious situation now prevailing in northern Chad as a result of Libyan aggression and of the Chad-Libyan frontier problem".

By previous letter¹⁶⁴⁷ dated 6 February 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Chad transmitted the text of a telegram dated 4 February from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Chad with regard to the disturbing situation prevailing in his country and resulting from the aggression and military occupation of northern Chad by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. He charged that the Libyan authorities were attempting to destabilize the Government of Chad and dismember the country, completely ignoring the recommendations of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Libreville in July 1977, which had established an *Ad Hoc* Committee for the settlement of the Chad-Libyan frontier dispute. He requested that the President of the Security Council intervene to end Libyan aggression and interference in Chad's internal affairs.

In a further letter¹⁶⁴⁸ dated 8 February 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Chad transmitted the text of a telegram of the same date from the Head of State of Chad, who charged that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had refused to participate in discussions of the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee and had engaged in heavy fighting at Faya. Therefore, Chad had decided to break off Chad-Libyan diplomatic relations.

By letter¹⁶⁴⁹ dated 13 February 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Chad transmitted the texts of a communication dated 8 February from the Head of State of Chad to the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to N'Djamena and a statement issued by the Head of State on 12 February in which he declared that if, by 16 February, a cease-fire had gone into effect, the Government of Chad would reconsider its complaint before the Security Council.

In a letter¹⁶⁵⁰ dated 14 February 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejected the complaint by Chad as unfounded, maintaining that his country was not involved in the internal struggle between the Chad people and the régime of that country. The problem of boundaries between his country and Chad, the Libyan representative said, could be dealt with by negotiations between the two countries or in the context of the OAU.

By letter¹⁶⁵¹ dated 17 February 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya gave an account of efforts which had been made to improve relations between his country and Chad.

The Security Council included the item in its agenda¹⁶⁵² and considered it at the 2060th meeting on 17 February 1978. The representatives of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were invited, at their request, to take part in the discussions without the right to vote.¹⁶⁵³

At the same meeting, the representative of Chad stated that Libya, in disregard of the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as well as of the relevant resolutions of those organizations and of the principles of international law, had committed aggression against Chad by occupying a part of its territory, Aouzou, in the northern part of the country and by openly fighting on the side of the rebels. He stressed that despite this clear case of aggression by Libya, Chad had, since the establishment of the new régime on 13 April 1975, shown unusual patience in seeking to resolve the dispute through peaceful means. He went on to say that the situation not only endangered the very existence of Chad as a sovereign State and a member of the international community but could seriously jeopardize peace and security in that part of the African continent. Chad was seeking the assistance of the Security Council in restoring its territorial integrity, obtaining the unconditional withdrawal of Libyan troops from its territory and creating necessary conditions for the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee to carry out the mission entrusted to it by the 14th OAU Summit Meeting in Libreville.¹⁶⁵⁴

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said that it was not true that Libyan troops were involved in the fighting in northern Chad, nor was it true that Libya occupied parts of Chad territory. If there was a Libyan administration in Aouzou, it was because after the revolution people in Libya began to take an interest in the interior and in areas on its frontiers, by building roads and creating an infrastructure. If there was a frontier problem, Libya was willing to discuss it with Chad and the OAU.¹⁶⁵⁵

¹⁶⁴⁶ S/12553, *OR*, 33rd year, *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1978*, p. 23.

¹⁶⁴⁷ S/12554, *ibid.*, pp. 23-24.

¹⁶⁴⁸ S/12555, *ibid.*, p. 24.

¹⁶⁴⁹ S/12558, *ibid.*, pp. 34-35.

¹⁶⁵⁰ S/12560, *ibid.*, pp. 36-37.

¹⁶⁵¹ S/12565, *ibid.*, p. 39.

¹⁶⁵² 2060th mtg., preceding para. 2.

¹⁶⁵³ For details, see chapter III.

¹⁶⁵⁴ 2060th mtg., paras. 8-39.

¹⁶⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 42-76.

At the end of the 2060th meeting the President stated that there were no further speakers on his list and if members of the Council had no objections the next meeting of the Security Council to continue consideration of the complaint by Chad would be held on 21 February 1978.

Decision: deletion of the item from the list of matters of which the Council is seized

By letter¹⁶⁵⁶ dated 18 February 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that following discussions among representatives of the Sudan, Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya at Tripoli between 16 and 18 February, a trilateral joint communiqué had been issued, as well as a bilateral joint press communiqué of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Sudan, copies of which were transmitted to the Council.

By letter¹⁶⁵⁷ dated 21 February 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Chad also transmitted the text of the Chad-Libyan-Sudanese joint communiqué.

In the penultimate paragraph of the joint communiqué, it was stated that the Chad delegation had decided to withdraw its complaint to the Security Council and to work for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In a letter¹⁶⁵⁸ dated 22 February 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Chad informed the President that the Government of Chad had decided not to press for further consideration of its complaint by the Council.

In a letter¹⁶⁵⁹ dated 22 February 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, noting that Chad had decided to withdraw the complaint, assumed that the Security Council had taken the necessary measures to delete the item "Complaint by Chad" from the list of matters of which it was seized.

On 23 February 1978, the Secretary-General drew the two above communications to the attention of the members of the Security Council and proposed that if no objection was received by 27 February, the item "Complaint by Chad" should be deleted from the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized. As no objections were received, the item was deleted from the list.

COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA

Decision of 17 March 1978 (2070th meeting): resolution 424 (1978)

By letter¹⁶⁶⁰ dated 9 March 1978, the representative of Zambia requested the President of the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting of the Council to

consider the latest premeditated and unprovoked act of aggression against Zambia's sovereignty and territorial integrity by forces of the rebel minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. Rebel Rhodesian forces, using infantry troops and war planes, had violated Zambian territory between 6 and 8 March in the Lungwa (Feira) district on the Zambia side of the Zambezi River. Five members of the Zambia National Defence Forces had been reported killed and 20 innocent civilians injured.

The complaint by Zambia was supported by messages¹⁶⁶¹ from the Commonwealth Secretary-General, the representative of Upper Volta, on behalf of the African Group of States, and the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries condemning the act of aggression by the Rhodesian rebels and urging the Security Council to protect the territorial integrity of Zambia.

At the 2068th meeting on 15 March 1978, the Security Council included the letter dated 9 March 1978 from the representative of Zambia in its agenda and considered the item during its 2068th to 2070th meetings from 15 to 17 March 1978. During its deliberations the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Jamaica, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item.¹⁶⁶² At the 2069th meeting on 16 March 1978, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. George Silundika under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.¹⁶⁶³

At the 2068th meeting on 15 March 1978, the Foreign Minister of Zambia warned that unless the root cause of the Rhodesian problem was eliminated, the prospects of averting a generalized conflict engulfing the entire region were bound to recede irreversibly. He offered a detailed description of the latest Rhodesian attack which had come within hours of the signing of the so-called agreement at Salisbury. He expressed his Government's appreciation that the Security Council had firmly rejected that internal settlement and indicated that Zambia was deeply worried about ominous consequences of unbridled acts of aggression by the Rhodesian régime which was trying to draw the front-line States and their friends into direct conflict with Southern Rhodesia. He stressed that the latest attack was not directed against so-called guerrilla bases in Zambia nor was it a question of hot pursuit, but was a premeditated act of aggression against Zambia. Quoting words of President Kaunda he invoked Zambia's right to retaliate in self-defence when its territorial integrity was violated and asked the Government of the United Kingdom to change the situation in Southern Rhodesia. Since the colonial Power had so far refused to coerce the

¹⁶⁵⁶ S/12568, *OR*, 33rd year, *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1978*, pp. 40-41.

¹⁶⁵⁷ S/12570, *ibid.*, p. 42.

¹⁶⁵⁸ S/12572, *ibid.*, pp. 42-43.

¹⁶⁵⁹ S/12573, *ibid.*, p. 43.

¹⁶⁶⁰ S/12589, *ibid.*, pp. 51-52.

¹⁶⁶¹ See S/12593, *ibid.*, p. 53, for the note of the President of the Security Council transmitting the statement by the Commonwealth Secretary-General, S/12594, *ibid.*, p. 54, for the letter dated 10 March 1978 from the representative of Upper Volta; and S/12595, *ibid.*, pp. 54-55, for a letter also dated 10 March from the representative of Sri Lanka transmitting the text of a communiqué by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries.

¹⁶⁶² For details, see chapter III.

¹⁶⁶³ For further details, see the same chapter.