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LETTER DATED 29 JULY 1965 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALGERIA, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, DAHOMEY, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, ETHIOPIA, GHANA, GUINEA, IVORY COAST, KENYA, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, REPUBLIC OF CHAD, REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SOMALIA, SUDAN, TOGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UPPER VOLTA AND ZAMBIA

On the instructions of our respective Governments we, the undersigned, have the honour to request you to convene, at the earliest possible date, a meeting of the Security Council to consider once again the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration.

On 31 July 1965, the Security Council adopted resolution S/5580 in which it determined that "the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration was seriously disturbing peace and security in Africa". By the same resolution, the Security Council called upon Portugal urgently to implement measures aimed at the immediate granting of independence to these Territories in accordance with the aspirations of the people. In a subsequent resolution adopted on 11 December 1965 (S/5481), the Security Council deprecated the non-compliance of Portugal with this resolution.

Since then, Portugal has not only persisted in its flagrant refusal to implement the measures called for in the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, but it has also intensified its repressive measures and military operations against the peoples of these Territories with a view to defeating their legitimate aspirations to self-determination and independence.

In the pursuit of these policies, which are contrary to the United Nations Charter, Portugal has continued to avail itself of the military and other assistance as well as the moral and political support extended to it by a number of Governments with which it maintains friendly relations, including some of its military allies. Emboldened by this assistance, Portugal has committed numerous violations of the territorial integrity of independent African countries adjacent to these Territories (reference document S/6538 of the Security Council containing the complaint by Senegal against Portugal).

The members of the Security Council will recall that the Heads of African States and Governments meeting at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964 expressed their profound concern about the continuing deterioration of the situation in the colonial Territories administered by Portugal. The Heads of State and Government of non-aligned countries meeting in Cairo from 5 to 10 October 1964 also expressed their grave anxiety at the persistent refusal of Portugal to acknowledge the right to independence of the populations under its administration. Further, the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its recent meeting at Nairobi from 26 February to 9 March 1965, examined the same question and expressed its deep concern about the intensification of the colonial war which Portugal is waging in Africa in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee of Twenty-Four as well as the warnings of the Heads of African States.

At the conclusion of its recent visit to Africa, the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted on 10 June 1965 a resolution in which it expressed its conviction that the attitude of Portugal, both as regards the African populations of its colonies and the neighbouring States, constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa.

It therefore seems clear that the obstinacy of Portugal in its desire to perpetuate its domination over the colonial Territories under its administration constitutes a serious threat to peace and security.

Conscious of their responsibilities and concerned to preserve peace and security on the African continent, our respective Governments request the Security Council to examine once again the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration and to take the appropriate measures envisaged in the Charter in order to give effect to its own resolutions on the question.

The representative of ALGERIA	H.B. AZZOUT
The representative of BURUNDI	A. NYANKIYE
The representative of CAMEROON	S. BAKOTO
The representative of the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	I. GUAMBA
The representative of CHAD	J. GOLSALA
The representative of the CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF)	T. IDZUMFUIR
The representative of DAHOMEY	M. ZOLLNER
The representative of ETHIOPIA	B. DERESSA (for T. GEBRE-MGY)
The representative of GHANA	N. QUAO
The representative of GUINEA	M'BAYE CHEIK
The representative of the IVORY COAST	J. KACOU
The representative of KENYA	B. NABWERA
The representative of LIBERIA	N. BARNES
The representative of LIBYA	A. ANGUDI
The representative of MADAGASCAR	G. RAKOTOMIATINA
The representative of MALAWI	G. MWALILINO
The representative of MALI	M. THIAM
The representative of MAURITANIA	A.B. MISKE
The representative of MOROCCO	D.O. SIDI BABA
The representative of NIGERIA	S.O. ADEBO
The representative of RWANDA	C. RYABONYENDE
The representative of SENEGAL	A. CISS
The representative of SIERRA LEONE	G. COLLIER
The representative of SOMALIA	A. DARMAN
The representative of the SUDAN	A. EL-AHMADI

S/5585
English
Page 4

The representative of TOGO

The representative of TUNISIA

The representative of UGANDA

The representative of the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

The representative of the UNITED REPUBLIC OF
TANZANIA

The representative of UPPER VOLTA

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