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LETTER DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1978 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF CHAD TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith telex No. 0133/MAEC/CAB, dated at Ndjamena on 4 February 1978 and addressed to you by His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation.

Allow me, Sir, to draw your attention to the urgent nature of the last paragraph of this message.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this communication to be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) B. DESSANDE

Annex

Telegram dated 4 February 1978 from Lieutenant-Colonel Kamougue Wadal Abdelkader, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Chad, addressed to the President of the Security Council

Honour bring to your attention disturbing situation which prevails in my country resulting from the aggression and military occupation northern Chad by Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its intervention in internal affairs of Chad.

Completely ignoring recommendations Libreville OAU summit, which established Ad Hoc Commission for settlement Chad-Libyan frontier dispute, Libyan authorities persist in their acts aimed at destabilizing the Chad Government and dismembering this country to achieve expansionist designs.

In escalation aggression against Chad, the Libyan régime has placed Radio Tripoli at disposal Chad rebels since 21 October 1977, dictating to them for repetition hostile words against the Chad régime and calls for revolt to elements of the Chad national army.

Using the Chad rebels of the BET (Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti) who are in its service, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya participates directly in the fighting against the Chad national army in the north of the country. For instance, on 29 and 30 January 1978, a DC-3 aircraft and a DC-4 aircraft which were being used in the regular Chad airlift of food and supplies to the Faya group were hit by SAM-8 rockets of the Libyan army. While the persons on board the DC-4 escaped from this attack without injury, those on board the other aircraft are posted missing. It was also established that Libyan heavy transport planes were landing military supplies of all kinds, including vehicles, in the BET. Foreign elements were fighting alongside the Chad rebels.

The foregoing is evidence of the fact that Tripoli is carrying out the threats which it has constantly uttered against Chad and which Chad delegations to a number of international organizations have denounced in the past. This being so, the recent statement by the Libyan Head of State, at Niamey, concerning his willingness to find a solution to the Chad-Libyan dispute is clearly intended to divert the attention of world opinion from his true intentions.

As a peace-loving country, Chad seeks only to live in peace within the frontiers it inherited from colonization at the time of its accession to independence, in accordance with the OAU Charter and the Cairo Declaration of July 1964. Its territorial integrity and its very existence as a sovereign State member of the international community are now dangerously threatened.

I therefore request your vigorous intervention with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, to the end that it should immediately desist from its aggression and its acts of intervention in the internal affairs of Chad and withdraw its troops from the BET. Otherwise, it will be held solely responsible for the serious consequences that will ensue. Highest consideration.
