well as data on the deterioration of the economic situation in the Dominican Republic.

“The interventions made by the members of the Council have condemned gross violations of human rights in the Dominican Republic, have expressed the desire that such violations should cease, and have indicated again the need for the strict observance of the cease-fire in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council.

“At the same time it has become apparent that the members of the Council consider it necessary that the Council continue to watch closely the situation in the Dominican Republic and that therefore the Secretary-General, in accordance with the previous decision of the Council, will continue to submit reports to the Council on the situation in the Dominican Republic.”

The President further stated that he would convene the Council should a request to that effect be made by a member of the Council or if the President deemed it necessary to do so.

The question remained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

COMPLAINT BY SENEGAL

Decision of 19 May 1965 (1212th meeting): Deeply deploving any incursion by Portuguese military forces into Senegalese territory reaffirming the Council resolution 178 (1963) on a previous complaint, and requesting once again the Government of Portugal to take all effective and necessary action to prevent any violation of Senegal's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

By letter dated 7 May 1965 to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Senegal requested that the Council be convened as soon as possible to consider “the repeated violations of Senegalese air space and territory by the Portuguese authorities”.

In the letter it was stated that despite the Council's resolution of 24 April 1963, in which Portugal was requested to take whatever action might be necessary to prevent any further violations of Senegalese territory, Portugal has committed sixteen new violations of Senegalese territory and air space. Senegal had not wished to draw the attention of the Council at the time of each of those violations, but during the past three months, in view of their increasing seriousness, it had been obliged to bring those incidents to the attention of the Council. In the course of the new violations, Portuguese troops had invaded the Senegalese villages of Thiamoulé (on 18 April 1964), Sara Coube (on 14 June 1964), Salikene (on 6-8 January 1965), N'Gobry (on 15 February 1965), Bambatodíng (on 11-12 April 1965), Sambalécounda (on 14 April 1965) and Bambata (18-20 April 1965), opening fire on the villagers and causing considerable material damage. Portuguese soldiers had also crossed the frontier in the neighbourhood of the villages of Coumbacara (on 10 July 1963), Bambata (on 14 August 1964) and N'Gore (on 27 February 1965) and had also participated in incidents occurring in Senegalese territory on 29 September 1964 and on the night of 28 February-1 March 1965. There had been overflights by Portuguese planes at the villages of Tanaff (on 4 April 1964), Djidadji Balanta (on 5 July 1964), Dofia (23 January 1965) and Sara Koubé (8 March 1965). Bullets, cartridge shells, tear-gas bombs and a hand-grenade had been found at the sites where the incidents had taken place. In addition to that evidence, two soldiers of the regular Portuguese Army and a Portuguese intelligence agent had been arrested by the Senegalese authorities. In answer to all the charges of Senegal, the only allegation made by Portugal was that each of its actions had been in the nature of a counter-attack, since they had been preceded by a Senegalese attack. However, Portugal could not submit any evidence in support of its allegation. As a precautionary measure, to avoid incidents, Senegal had no military force stationed along the frontier of more than 350 kilometres, but only a few guards patrolling it on bicycles. The representative of Senegal requested the Security Council to ask Portugal to take all measures to end incursions by its armed forces into Senegalese territory, and to abide by its decla-
ration of intention made two years earlier, during the debate of the Council that resulted from the first incident at Bounia. Moreover, the Council should strongly condemn Portugal for the violations of Senegalese territory and air space, which had been committed despite the solemn warning issued to Portugal by the Security Council in its resolution 178 (1963).499

At the 1206th meeting on 13 May 1965, the representative of Portugal stated in reply to the allegations by Senegal that they were "too vague and unidentifiable". Those which were included in the notes sent by the Senegalese representative to the Security Council and subsequently issued as documents S/6177 of 8 February and S/6196 of 24 February 1965, could not be held to substantiate the Senegalese request for a Council meeting, since they had already been refuted by the notes of the Government of Portugal contained in documents S/6192 of 17 February and S/6240 of 16 March 1965. Moreover, the charges were unsubstantiated and did not correspond to the facts. Portugal was most scrupulous in respecting the inviolability of the territory of its neighbours, whether it was Senegal or any other State. At the outset, the Government of Portugal wished to reiterate that the first duty of parties to a dispute, under Article 33 of the Charter, was to seek a solution by peaceful bilateral arrangements, before submitting any charges to the Security Council. If the Government of Senegal felt itself in any way aggrieved by Portugal it had at its disposal ways and means to approach Portugal for a bilateral peaceful settlement. There were thus no prima facie grounds for the Council's debate on the Senegalese allegations. Apart from one instance when, on 18 October 1963, due to a navigation error in bad weather, a Portuguese aircraft had strayed into Senegalese air space, for which the Portuguese Government had conveyed its regrets and explanation to the Government of Senegal, there had been no violations of Senegalese territory by the Portuguese military forces, "1. Deeply deplores any incursions by Portuguese military forces into Senegalese territory; 2. Reaffirms its resolution 178 (1963) of 24 April 1965 (S/5293); 3. Requests once again the Government of Portugal to take all effective and necessary action to prevent any violation of Senegal's sovereignty and territorial integrity; 4. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the development of the situation." The President (Malaysia) stated that the Council had concluded the debate on the item.501

SITUATION IN TERRITORIES IN AFRICA UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

Decision of 23 November 1965 (1268th meeting):
(i) Deploring the failure of the Government of Portugal to comply with previous resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and to recognize the right of the peoples under its administration to self-determination and independence;
(ii) Calling upon Portugal to give immediate effect to the principles of self-determination as set forth in previous General Assembly and Security Council resolutions;
(iii) Requesting all States to refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the people of the African Territories under its administration, to take all necessary measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government for that purpose, including the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition to be used in the Territories under Portuguese administration, and to inform the Secretary-General on measures undertaken in implementation of this request of the Security Council;