

occupation of Namibia by South Africa constituted a grave threat to international peace and security; and recommended that the Security Council urgently take all appropriate steps, in accordance with United Nations Charter provisions, to ensure the immediate removal of the South African presence from Namibia and to secure independence for Namibia. (For texts of Assembly resolutions, see pp. 787-88, 789, 790 and 736-37.)

Another Assembly resolution, which related in part to the situation in Namibia, dealt with activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the United Nations Declaration of 14 December 1960 on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. By this resolution, the Assembly, inter

alia: reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and other dependent territories to the natural resources of their territory as well as their right to dispose of these resources in their best interest; declared that depriving the colonial peoples concerned of the exercise of these rights or subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests violated the obligations which the Member States concerned had assumed under United Nations Charter provisions regarding non-self-governing and Trust Territories and condemned the exploitation of colonial territories and peoples and the methods practised by those foreign economic, financial and other interests which were designed to perpetuate colonial rule. (For further details, see pp. 725-27.)

RELATIONS BETWEEN AFRICAN STATES AND PORTUGAL

COMPLAINTS BY DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO AGAINST PORTUGAL

On 3 June 1968 the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, complained that on 21 May 1968 two Portuguese military aircraft had intruded into Congolese territory, dropping leaflets in Portuguese over Kimpangu. One side of the leaflets bore the Portuguese colours and the other side bore a text offering a better life to those who returned to Angola which was called "an integral part of Portugal." The Congo letter protested such acts of provocation which, it said, violated the principles of the United Nations Charter.

In another letter dated 28 June, the Democratic Republic of the Congo charged that, on 23 June, Portuguese aircraft operating from Angola had bombed Yongo, causing considerable damage to property and wounding two inhabitants. This was stated to be the third of a series of aggressive acts committed by Portugal against the Congo during the previous few weeks: 27 persons had been killed the first time, and 18 the second time. The letter declared that such acts violated relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and expressed the hope that Governments whose

assistance enabled Portugal to maintain an anachronistic colonial situation would realize their responsibility for the deaths and suffering incurred.

In a further letter dated 5 July, the Democratic Republic of the Congo charged Portugal with committing new acts of aggression: on 26 June, 15 Portuguese soldiers had entered Congolese territory and had seized five Angolan refugees; on 30 June, Portuguese armed forces had fired 10 times at three Congolese on the frontier with Angola and, on 2 July, they had bombed three Congolese villages.

COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA AGAINST PORTUGAL

In a letter dated 8 November 1968 and addressed to the President of the Security Council, Zambia charged that, on 6 November, Portuguese armed forces had violated Zambian territory and taken up positions at Kameta village, near the Mozambique border. Zambian security forces had been engaged by Portuguese forces and, in a clash that ensued, one Portuguese soldier had been killed and four others seriously wounded. One Zambian soldier had been wounded. That incident was one in a series of similar unprovoked aggressive acts by Portuguese forces against Zambia.