situation in Namibia had further deteriorated and the danger of racial war had increased. More effective measures to ensure the removal of South Africa from the territory were called for, and it recommended that the Security Council's attention be drawn to the need for such measures. It also recommended, among other things, that the General Assembly finance from the regular budget of the United Nations a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians and establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia to assist Namibians who suffered persecution.

At its twenty-fifth (1970) session, the General Assembly on 9 December adopted three resolutions on the question. By the first of these (2678 (XXV)), the Assembly among other things condemned South Africa for its refusal to withdraw from the territory; called on States to co-operate with the Council for Namibia and act to obtain the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia; and invited the Security Council to consider effective measures to that end.

By the second resolution (2679(XXV)), the Assembly decided that a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia should be established and asked the Secretary-General to study and report on the matter in 1971; in the meantime, the Secretary-General was authorized to make interim grants from the regular budget to enable existing United Nations programmes to provide greater assistance, as necessary, to Namibians.

The third resolution (2680(XXV)) had to do with the question of petitions concerning Namibia.

Various other resolutions of the Assembly adopted during its 1970 session had a bearing on the question of Namibia, including, among other things, decisions on: the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the activities of foreign economic interests impeding implementation of the Declaration; and measures to deal with racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa.

(For details about the decisions taken during 1970 by United Nations organs, see pp. 733-58.)

RELATIONS BETWEEN AFRICAN STATES AND PORTUGAL

COMPLAINTS BY GUINEA AGAINST PORTUGAL

In a telegram to the Secretary-General dated 22 November 1970, the President of the Republic of Guinea charged that his country had been the object of armed aggression by Portuguese forces that day, when mercenary commando troops had landed in the capital city of Conakry and had carried out bombing raids at several points in the city. He appealed to the United Nations for the immediate dispatch of United Nations airborne troops to co-operate with the Guinean national army in repelling the aggression.

On the same day, Guinea requested the President of the Security Council to convene a meeting of the Council, as a matter of urgency, to consider the situation in Guinea.

Portugal categorically denied Guinea's accusations in a letter of 22 November 1970 addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that the Government of Portugal was not involved in the internal affairs of Guinea.

The letter reiterated that Portugal's policy was one of scrupulous respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries contiguous with its boundaries and expressed the hope that the Council would therefore reject the complaint raised by Guinea.

The Security Council considered Guinea's complaint at a meeting on 22 November; the representatives of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia and Senegal were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In the discussion, the representative of Guinea recalled previous complaints brought against Portugal for its acts of aggression against African countries, and drew the attention of world public opinion to the military and psychological preparations said to be taking place in special training camps in Guinea (Bissau) with the purpose of invading the national territory of the Republic of Guinea.

He then recounted the alleged events that had occurred in the Republic of Guinea on the