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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED  
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 1128TH MEETING ON 9 JUNE 1964 (S/5761)

ADDENDUM

The Secretary-General has the honour to report to the Security Council that he has received nine additional replies to his letter to Member States in connexion with the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 9 June 1964 (S/5761). The substantive parts of these replies are reproduced below:

AFGHANISTAN

[Original: English]  
22 September 1964

The Permanent Mission of Afghanistan continues to co-operate with the Members of the United Nations and endorses the resolution. The Permanent Mission of Afghanistan wishes that the contents of the resolution adopted by the Security Council will be implemented by the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

BELGIUM

[Original: French]  
15 September 1964

The Belgian Government has appealed through the diplomatic channel to the Government of South Africa, urging it to endeavour to respond positively to the appeal made to it by the Security Council in its resolution of 9 June 1964.

CANADA

[Original: English]  
15 September 1964

The Canadian Government has followed with deep concern the intensification of racial conflict in South Africa which has resulted in repressive laws and administrative measures, including the detention of persons without trial, leading in turn to further violence. The Canadian Government shares the concern felt by the vast majority of Members of the United Nations over the South African Government's continuing refusal to abandon its policy of apartheid and its treatment of opponents of this policy.

The Canadian Government has made its views known to the Government of South Africa both at the United Nations and by direct representations. It will continue to support appropriate measures within the United Nations framework to bring about a change of direction in South Africa which might lead to a permanent peaceful solution of the problem of relations between the races.

CHILE

[Original: Spanish]  
8 September 1964

I have the honour to transmit to you the following cable, which His Excellency Mr. Jorge Alessandri, the President of Chile, addressed to the President of the Republic of South Africa on 28 April 1964:

"His Excellency Mr. Charles R. Swart  
President of the Republic of South Africa  
Pretoria

Guided solely by the deep conviction of the Chilean people and Government that human rights and fundamental freedoms must be protected and all forms of racial discrimination eliminated from the world, and with no intention of intervening in the internal affairs of South Africa, I appeal to you to use your exalted influence in order that the political leaders opposed to apartheid may be spared the death penalty. It is also my hope that racial harmony based on equality before the law, without any discrimination on grounds of colour or ethnic origin, may prevail in the Republic of South Africa, so that the country may take a glorious part in the advancement of the international community, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter."

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CHINA

[Original: English]  
11 September 1964

The Chinese Government's views on the apartheid policy are well known. Racial discrimination in any form and under whatever guise is repugnant to the Chinese people. It is entirely alien to Chinese culture and tradition. The Chinese Government has made it unmistakably clear on various occasions that China is opposed to racism and all its manifestations. It is in accordance with this consistent position that the Chinese delegation has supported Security Council resolution S/5761 and other previous relevant resolutions.

The Chinese Government will continue to co-operate with the United Nations in its efforts to bring about the compliance of the Government of the Republic of South Africa with the above-mentioned resolutions.

NIGERIA

[Original: English]  
21 September 1964

The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria maintains no relations with the Government of South Africa. It has also, through public statements and series of unequivocal condemnation of the repressive and inhuman trials instituted against the opponents of apartheid in South Africa, continued its attempts to induce the Government of the Republic of South Africa not only to abandon these arbitrary trials but also to renounce the obnoxious policies of apartheid.

PHILIPPINES

Original: English  
23 September 1964

The Congress of the Philippines had expressed its opposition to the policies of apartheid in South Africa and to all other forms of racial segregation, as incompatible with the principles of justice and equality, and prejudicial to the promotion of mutual understanding among men.

The Philippines remains unalterably opposed to the policies of apartheid which are contrary to the ideals of justice and freedom and violate the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. This opposition has been manifested in the United Nations through consistent support by the Philippines of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council seeking to deter the Government of South Africa from carrying out its policies of racial domination and repression.

The Philippines views with grave concern and apprehension the increasingly serious situation in South Africa brought about by the growing severity of the repressive measures with which the South African Government seeks to enforce its racial policies.

In particular, the Philippines joins the rest of the international community in protesting against the suppression of the fundamental human rights and individual liberties of the South Africans accused of acts opposing the policies of apartheid.

The Philippines reaffirms its determination to exert diligence within the United Nations towards the formulation of prompt and adequate measures designed to dissuade the Government of South Africa from continuing to carry on a policy which is deplored and condemned by the majority of mankind.

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TUNISIA

[Original: French]  
26 August 1964

The Tunisian Government has never maintained, and does not now maintain, relations of any kind with the racist Government of South Africa. It would therefore be somewhat difficult for the Tunisian Government to exert any direct influence upon the Government of South Africa in order to induce it to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution S/5761 of 9 June 1964.

Nevertheless, in the course of its contacts with the representatives of countries which maintain diplomatic relations with the Pretoria Government, the Tunisian Government has not failed and will not fail to ask them to intercede with that Government in order to induce it to comply with its obligations as a Member State and in particular with the recommendations of the Security Council.

UNITED KINGDOM

[Original: English]  
24 September 1964

Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom abstained on this resolution on the ground that, at the time, the Rivonia case was sub judice, and that a vote by the United Kingdom in favour of the resolution might very well not have been in the interests of the defendants.

Her Majesty's Government had already made it abundantly plain to the Government of South Africa, following the passage of General Assembly resolution 1881 (XVIII) of 11 October 1963, that they deplored the absence of political means of expression for African leaders in South Africa, and the arbitrary nature of the laws by which they had been brought to trial for their opposition to apartheid.

After sentence had been passed upon the defendants in the Rivonia trial, Her Majesty's Ambassador in Pretoria, acting on instructions, drew the attention of the South African Government to the widespread criticism in the United Kingdom of the severity of the penalties imposed upon them, and represented the desirability of reducing the sentences.

