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QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BARBADOS

[Original: English]
29 February 1968

I have the honour to refer to your note of 31 January 1968 regarding Security Council resolution 245 (1968) and to inform you that the Government of Barbados, which co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII), maintains no diplomatic or other relations with the Government of South Africa.

The Ministry of External Affairs of Barbados has, however, through representations made to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Barbados, requested the United Kingdom Government to transmit to the Government of South Africa a strong protest against the illegal arrest, deportation and trial in Pretoria of the thirty-four nationals of South West Africa and a demand for their release and repatriation.

MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]
4 March 1968

The Mongolian People's Republic has always opposed and continues to oppose all forms of colonialism as well as the criminal policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa against the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa - a policy which has been condemned by mankind.

The illegal trial of thirty-seven South West African patriots by the South African authorities, which ended on 9 February 1968 with a verdict of guilty after having lasted for six months, is contrary to the rules of international law and a violation of fundamental human rights.

The Mongolian People's Republic and its people have learned of these illegal actions of the Pretoria racists with grave concern and indignation; they vigorously condemn arbitrary behaviour of this type and call upon the South African authorities to release and repatriate without delay the persons who have been illegally brought to trial.

It is common knowledge that the fate of these true fighters for the liberation of the people of South West Africa from colonial oppression has aroused deep emotion throughout the world. The last session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a special resolution calling for an end to the shameful trial and the release of the prisoners. #

On 25 January 1968, the Security Council, which had been convened at the request of the Afro-Asian countries, adopted a resolution calling upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to discontinue the trial and release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned.

However, the Republic of South Africa, which is a member of the United Nations, has once again disregarded the decisions of the international organization and is flagrantly violating the international status of the Territory of South West Africa, which is under the direct control of the United Nations.

The Mongolian People's Republic, which voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII), fully supports Security Council resolution 245 (1968). In view of the fact that the Mongolian People's Republic has never had and does not now have diplomatic, economic or other relations with the Republic of South Africa, it cannot exert any direct influence on the South African Government in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII).

Nevertheless, the Mongolian People's Republic and Mongolian public organizations active in the international sphere are making every effort to compel the white minority racist régime in Pretoria to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

In the view of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, primary responsibility for the implementation of a number of United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) and Security Council resolution 245 (1968), rests with the Western Powers.

In the light of these considerations, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic urges the political allies and principal trading partners of the South African racists to exert their influence directly on the Government of the Republic of South Africa with a view to securing strict observance by that Government of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The Mongolian people and Government will continue to support the just struggle of the people of South West Africa for complete liberation from the colonial yoke of imperialism.

POLAND

[Original: English]
29 February 1968

The Polish People's Republic has repeatedly expressed its unconditional support for the people of South West Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence.

The Polish Government maintains that the illegal arrest and imprisonment of the South West Africa's patriots constitute a clear violation of the provisions of resolution 2145 (XXI) by which the General Assembly has terminated the Mandate of South Africa over the Territory of South West Africa.

In keeping with this stand Poland voted in favour of resolution 2324 (XXII), and fully supports Security Council resolution 245 (1968) which condemned the illegal trial and called upon South Africa to discontinue it and to repatriate the South West Africans concerned.

The Polish People's Republic will support appropriate steps in the international arena aimed at the elimination of the shameful system of colonialism and racial discrimination pursued by the régime of South Africa. For its part Poland has no relationship of any kind whatsoever with that régime.

The Polish People's Republic will continue to support the legitimate and just struggle of the people of South West Africa for freedom and independence.

SYRIA

[Original: English]
29 February 1968

By its decisions No. 418 and 419 dated 12 September 1963, the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic has put into effect the measures recommended by General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) as well as the measures provided for in Security Council resolution 180 (1963) of 31 July 1963.

By decree No. 1247 of 15 October 1963, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic prohibited the importation from or exportation to South Africa of all goods, directly or indirectly.

The Syrian Arab Republic, thus applying the pressure it can exert on the racist régime of South Africa, has no diplomatic, consular or commercial relations with that régime.

In all communiqués of international character of which Syria is a party, the policies of the régime of South Africa have been condemned. Such condemnation has been reiterated in the expression of the internal and international positions the Syrian Government adopted, and has adequately made the object of many commentaries diffused through the information media of the Syrian Arab Republic.
