



UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL  
  
S/8357/Add.7\*  
13 February 1968  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/  
SPANISH

QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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\* Also issued under the symbol A/7045/Add.7.

## INTRODUCTION

1. Replies received from Governments and organizations regarding the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) have been circulated to the members of the Security Council (S/8357 and Add.1-6) and to the members of the General Assembly (A/7045 and Add.1-6).
2. The report of the Secretary-General dated 13 February 1968 on the implementation of Security Council resolution 245 (1968) has been issued under the symbol S/8399.
3. In view of the fact that both resolution 245 (1968) and resolution 2324 (XXII) are similar in substance, further replies referring to either of the resolutions will be reproduced as addenda to the present report.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> See S/8399, para. 7.

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]  
7 February 1968

In pursuance of resolution 2324 (XXII), which it co-sponsored from the very beginning, the Argentine Government informed the Government of the Republic of South Africa of its preoccupation with and interest in the trial of the thirty-five South West Africans and its results.

CANADA

[Original: English]  
12 February 1968

The position of the Canadian Government with regard to the trial in Pretoria of South West Africans charged under the South African Terrorism Act was clearly expressed by Canadian representatives in the General Assembly on 11 December 1967 and in the Security Council on 25 January 1968, as well as by the Canadian vote in favour of resolutions condemning this action which were adopted in both organs. The Canadian concern was also shown by the presence at the trial of a member of the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria. Canada's views with regard to the status of South West Africa and the treatment of its inhabitants have on various occasions been presented directly to the Government of South Africa.

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FINLAND

[Original: English]  
12 February 1968

I have the honour to refer to my note of 25 January 1968, <sup>1/</sup> in which I informed you that the Finnish Government had made representations to the Government of South Africa regarding the trial in question, urging the Government of South Africa to discontinue the trial and to release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned.

In view of the fact that the Government of South Africa has ignored resolution 245 (1968) of the Security Council, and severe sentences have been passed at the trial, the Finnish Government considers it appropriate that the Security Council renews consideration of this matter.

In this connexion, I wish to recall that the statement of my delegation in the General Assembly on 16 December 1967 supported the idea that the International Court of Justice be consulted on this issue.

FRANCE

[Original: French]  
7 February 1968

The French Ambassador in South Africa has been instructed to make representations to the South African Government concerning the South West Africans being tried at Pretoria.

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<sup>1/</sup> A/7045/Add.1 and S/8357/Add.1.

JAMAICA

/Original: English/  
8 February 1968

The Government of Jamaica has no diplomatic or trading relations with the Republic of South Africa and therefore cannot bring any direct influence to bear on that Government with respect to the trial of the thirty-five South West Africans. Nevertheless, the Government of Jamaica takes whatever indirect opportunity which might present itself to make its views known to the Government of South Africa concerning not only the illegality and inhumanity of the trial, but also the international status of South West Africa.

KENYA

/Original: English/  
7 February 1968

The Government and people of Kenya are gravely concerned about the act of brigandage and the flouting of international law by the South African authorities on the illegal arrest of South West Africans and their trial at Pretoria. This act is unreservedly condemned by the Government of Kenya. Since Kenya has no relations whatsoever with South Africa, it has not been able to influence directly the South African authorities in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 2324 (XXII). The mass media in Kenya has, however, given the widest possible coverage to the illegal nature of the trial and this is meant to indirectly influence the outcome of the trial.

KUWAIT<sup>2/</sup>

/Original: English/  
8 February 1968

The Government of the State of Kuwait is not in a position to intervene with the Government of South Africa or to bring any pressure to bear on the latter with a view to obtaining its compliance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 245 (1968), since Kuwait has no diplomatic or any other relations with South Africa.

The Government of the State of Kuwait continues to adhere strictly to the resolutions previously adopted by both the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the severance of diplomatic, economic and financial relations with South Africa.

SOMALIA

/Original: English/  
8 February 1968

Somalia has consistently opposed and continues to oppose the presence and the oppressive policies of the Pretoria régime in the Territory of South West Africa. This position has been made quite clear at the international level.

Somalia has no diplomatic or any other relations with South Africa and for this reason it is unable to make direct representations to the Government of that country in order to persuade it to comply with the provisions of resolution 2324 (XXII).

However, whenever the occasion has presented itself, Somalia has urged other States which have friendly relations with the Pretoria régime to use their influence in the matter.

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<sup>2/</sup> See also A/7045/Add.4 and S/8357/Add.4.

## SWEDEN

[Original: English]  
12 February 1968

The Swedish Government, on 25 January 1968, addressed an urgent appeal to the Government of South Africa in the matter. The text is contained in documents A/7045 and S/8357.

The Swedish Government notes that, in spite of world-wide expressions of outrage and in clear defiance of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and Security Council resolution 245 (1968), harsh sentences have been passed by the South African court and wishes to express again its deep shock and concern at this travesty of justice. In the view of the Swedish Government, it would now be appropriate for the Security Council to renew its consideration of the matter.

In this connexion I wish to recall that the intervention of the Swedish delegate in the General Assembly on 16 December 1967 contained the following passage:

"It is not for us to suggest what the Security Council might wish to do, pursuant to this resolution [General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) of 16 December 1967], but it cannot be presumptuous to suggest that the Security Council may wish to assess, from a legal point of view, the application by South Africa of the Terrorism Act in South West Africa. If this should be deemed appropriate, it might consider consulting the highest judicial authority within the United Nations system, the International Court of Justice."

## ZAMBIA

[Original: English]  
5 February 1968

The Government of the Republic of Zambia does not maintain relations of any kind whatsoever with the apartheid régime of South Africa and, as a consequence, it is not able to exert the influence referred to in operative paragraph 3 of resolution 245 (1968).

The Government of the Republic of Zambia has taken necessary and appropriate steps to assist in giving effect to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII), which it helped in its adoption by the General Assembly.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia will use all its influence in the solution of the problem and in seeing that the racist régime in Pretoria desists in its fascist activities.

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REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/7  
2 February 1968

I have noted the request addressed to all States and international organizations to use their influence with the Government of South Africa in order to obtain its compliance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII), and that you have been requested to report as soon as possible on the implementation of the resolution.

I would be very pleased, of course, to comply with the General Assembly's request but, following a decision of the World Health Assembly to suspend the voting privileges of South Africa, the Government of that country has virtually interrupted contacts with this organization. Even in the technical medical field our relations with the South African Government have been reduced to a minimum so that, in the circumstances, you will certainly understand that the organization has little hope of being able to use its influence in the matter.

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