



SECURITY COUNCIL
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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR

1393rd MEETING: 21 FEBRUARY 1968

NEW YORK

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THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD MEETING

Held in New York on Wednesday, 21 February 1968, at 4 p.m.

President: Mr. Miguel SOLANO LOPEZ (Paraguay).

Present: The representatives of the following States: Algeria, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Provisional agenda (S/Agenda/1393)

1. Adoption of the agenda.

2. The question of South West Africa:

Letter dated 12 February 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/8397);

Letter dated 12 February 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yemen (S/8398 and Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.2).

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The question of South West Africa:

Letter dated 12 February 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/8397);

Letter dated 12 February 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi

Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yemen (S/8398 and Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.2)

1. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): In accordance with decisions taken previously by the Security Council, if I hear no objection I propose to invite the representatives of Guyana, Turkey, Chile, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic, Zambia, and Colombia to take the places reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber, it being understood that when any of those representatives wishes to speak he will be invited to take a place at the Council table.

At the President's invitation Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana), Mr. O. Eralp (Turkey), Mr. J. Piñera (Chile), Mr. H. R. Abdulgani (Indonesia), Mr. Z. Jazić (Yugoslavia), Mr. A. Clark (Nigeria), Mr. M. A. El Kony (United Arab Republic), Mr. I. R. B. Manda (Zambia) and Mr. A. Herrán Medina (Colombia) took the places reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

2. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): I wish to inform the members of the Council that we have received addenda 9, 10 and 11 to document S/8357 of 25 January 1968 containing the Secretary-General's report on communications received from Member States on action taken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) and Security Council resolution 245 (1968).

3. The Security Council will now continue its examination of the item on its agenda. The first name on the list of speakers is that of the representative of Indonesia, one of the States which have asked to take part in this debate. I invite him to take a place at the Council table.

4. Mr. ABDULGANI (Indonesia): Mr. President, on behalf of my Government, I should like to say how grateful I am to you and all the other members of the Security Council for offering me this opportunity to address this highest authority of the United Nations, the Security Council. I should like to take this opportunity of presenting to you our congratulations on your assuming the Presidency.

5. I have followed with deep interest the discussions here in the Security Council and I wish to emphasize the profound concern of the Indonesian Government regarding the tragic events which have occurred and continue to occur in South Africa.

6. I also speak for my Government as a member of the United Nations Council for South West Africa, established

by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), which is considered by the majority of us as a modest and realistic step forward from General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) terminating the Mandate of South Africa over South West Africa. Indonesia was grateful and honoured to have been chosen as a member of the Council for South West Africa. As my Foreign Minister said last September,¹ each new session of the General Assembly brings with it a new opportunity to demonstrate again our commitment to the ideals set forth in the Charter. It is in this spirit, in spite of the difficulty of the task assigned us, that we accepted this responsibility in the Council for South West Africa.

7. It has been our earnest hope that the experience of Indonesia in attaining its freedom through violence and bloodshed twenty years ago will not be repeated in South West Africa. The people of that country are fighting for their freedom even as we did. If the Council can avoid the path of violence and bloodshed and bring the people of that unfortunate country to their rightful independence, then we feel that our efforts will have been successful.

8. The Indonesian Government firmly believes that the United Nations should grow as the appropriate international instrument to solve problems relating to the peace and security of us all. We are aware that certain Members of the United Nations conceive of the Organization as a static conference machinery. Others have made it clear that they conceive of the United Nations primarily as a dynamic and positive instrument of Governments which should develop methods of executive action by implementing in a spirit of objectivity the principles and purposes of the Charter as well as resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council. I do not need to reiterate here that my Government belongs to the latter group, firmly believing that this dynamic and positive approach is the only one which will produce effective results.

9. The resolutions immediately relating to the question before us are General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) and Security Council resolution 245 (1968), both of which have been disregarded, ignored and defied by a Member of the United Nations. Both the General Assembly and the Security Council have adopted resolutions which have been answered by action precisely opposite to what all of us have repeatedly and urgently sought.

10. Since the Security Council in its resolution 245 (1968) a month ago decided, among other things, to remain actively seized of this matter, Indonesia is of the opinion that we can no longer remain silent in the face of this great threat to the world and to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations. As has been clearly stated by many of the representatives around this table, the integrity of our Organization itself is at stake. The prestige and authority of the whole international community, as embodied in the United Nations, has been and continues to be defied by one of its Members.

11. I do not need to re-emphasize the grave doubts about the continued credibility and effectiveness of the United Nations system if such defiance is allowed to go unchal-

lenged. I have no desire to quote from the introduction of the Annual Report of the Secretary-General. I wish only refer to his concern expressed therein that the United Nations, not for the first time, is confronted with a "crisis of confidence which, if not resolved, will seriously impair the effectiveness of the United Nations.

12. The United Nations, with its highest authority, the Security Council, is now faced squarely with such a "crisis of confidence. Thus two crucial questions are presented us.

13. First, will it, can it allow a Member State to continue such open and wilful violation of innumerable General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, and can it tolerate such a betrayal of a Member's solemn obligation assumed under the United Nations Charter? There is but one possible answer to this question. That answer must be self-evident to all.

14. Secondly: the Security Council must recognize that the abridgement of the most fundamental human rights on the part of a Member State is indeed a serious threat to peace and security in that area of the world. It is also a blight on the conscience of the whole world. It is not only the individual human beings that are on trial at Pretoria; the Security Council itself, every Member of the United Nations and the Charter of this Organization are equally on trial.

15. This Council has therefore an obligation not only to the people of the world but also to itself. As important as the humanitarian aspects of this situation are, the obligation of the Security Council to the United Nations must be the overriding consideration here.

16. I hardly need remind the Security Council of what has already been done. The Assembly in resolution 2324 (XXII) has "condemned" the illegal trials, "called upon" the Government of South Africa to discontinue them and repatriate the South West Africans, and "appealed" to all States and international organizations to use their influence to change this policy.

17. This resolution has been treated by some Members as a recommendation with no binding effect. Indeed, although there are those who maintain that resolutions of the General Assembly have no legally binding force, is it not our hope that General Assembly resolutions should develop into international conventions and be treated as such? It is self-evident that conventions are one of the sources of international law, and if so regarded they will eventually be recognized as binding.

18. Must it remain true, as has been said, that international law is that branch of law which the wicked will not obey and the righteous will not enforce? Must it be that the weak but righteous are left defenceless, while the strong, when they are also on the side of the right, remain passive? I know that I may be accused of being naive, but I should like to remind the Council that all laws, conventions and resolutions, including international law, have a moral basis. The problem that confronts us also has a moral aspect which must be recognized in formulating any legal or political solution.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Plenary Meetings 1572nd meeting.*

19. Furthermore, the Security Council has adopted a resolution using almost precisely the same language as that adopted by the General Assembly. A resolution adopted by the Security Council is a different matter. Security Council resolution 245 (1968) is, in our opinion, a decision, not a recommendation. As such, it has binding force upon all Members under the terms of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter. And nothing has yet been done to change the situation materially. We do know what South Africa has done: it has illegally tried and sentenced nationals of another country, as well as having put the United Nations as a whole on trial.

20. What has been done by Members of the United Nations? Many have replied to the Secretary-General's request for information about what they as individual Members have done and are doing vis-à-vis the Government of South Africa. Most have indicated that they have no diplomatic or trade relations with that Government, but have conveyed their vehement opposition to the events taking place there.

21. What have other Members with the greatest influence and power in the world done? What have they done to influence the actions of the Government of South Africa? They still maintain diplomatic and economic ties with South Africa. There is no doubt about their ability to achieve what the resolution demands. It is indeed laudable that some Members in their written replies to the Secretary-General have spoken out at the highest level against the trial, and that their concern has been conveyed directly to the Government of South Africa, even before the passage of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII).

22. Others have demonstrated their concern about the trial and about the legislation under which the freedom fighters were charged and convicted by sending observers to the trial sessions and by representations to the Government in Pretoria.

23. We assume that those Members are now prepared to consider additional and other appropriate courses of action. In this case, failure to take a step forward is in effect a step backward.

24. Let us explore what other fruitful courses of action are available. It has been suggested that the International Court of Justice be consulted. However, we should like to draw attention to the fact that our experience is by no means encouraging. Moreover, that body can render only a legal decision. This is a political situation and must be solved by political means by the main political organ of the United Nations. A legal solution, however brilliant and even favourable to us, would leave the political problem unresolved. It will also remain unsolved if we concentrate our efforts only through the humanitarian approach. The present situation is unacceptable to the United Nations. It would be useless to adopt yet another resolution with the same contents as resolution 245 (1968). We must go further, as in fact many Members who have spoken at these meetings say they are prepared to do. We are now anxious to know what the major trading partners of South Africa have in mind with regard to this matter. We do hope to find that these Powers will see their economic interests in the

perspective of their moral obligations to the higher cause being debated here.

25. Indonesia is of the opinion that, if South Africa still persists in its defiance of the United Nations, as expressed in resolution 245 (1968), then further measures must be taken to prevent an aggravation of the situation. The Charter is here for us to use. It has provisions such as the Articles in Chapter VII which can and should be brought to bear to achieve the necessary result.

26. There are still additional avenues open for us to explore. Is it not advisable to make use of the influence and wisdom of our Secretary-General? This is not meant as an extra burden to one who is so constantly at the service of world peace. Rather, it would be a means of utilizing the political function of the Office of the Secretary-General as one of the principal organs of the United Nations system.

27. The Secretary-General has carried out the request made in resolution 245 (1968) in an exemplary manner, and we wish to thank him for this valuable service. Now we may be able to request his personal good offices in a more direct manner relating to the political aspect of this problem.

28. As my final point, let me add that there is a growing wish among Member States that all problems of the world, many of which are now seeking solution outside the United Nations framework, both at the conference table and on the battlefield, should be brought before this world body. The Government of Indonesia is actively supporting efforts towards this goal. The beneficial implications of this approach may not be felt tomorrow, but if we proceed in the opposite direction unforeseen consequences will surely follow. As we go further towards enforcing and upholding decisions made here, we are at the same time strengthening the machinery of the United Nations.

29. With these observations we should like to conclude our modest contribution to the solution of this pressing problem. My Government's purpose is twofold: we wish to strengthen the machinery of the United Nations by making its directives enforceable, and at the same time we are equally concerned with fulfilling our obligation and promise to the people of South West Africa to help them succeed in their struggle for freedom and self-determination.

30. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of Zambia. In accordance with the decision taken by the Council, I invite the representative of Zambia to take a seat at the Council table.

31. Mr. MANDA (Zambia): Mr. President, first of all, I should like to thank you most sincerely for giving me this opportunity to address the Council on the grave issue now before it. I wish also to thank the representative of Pakistan for his penetrating analysis of the present situation created by South Africa's refusal to comply with the Council's earlier decision and for so ably presenting last Friday [1391st meeting] the case on behalf of the United Nations Council for South West Africa, of which Zambia is a member.

32. The United Nations is very familiar with South Africa's refusal to comply with the decisions of the world body, and I shall not take up much of the Council's time on this point. I merely wish to associate myself with the others who have expressed indignation at the fact that the South African Government has refused to comply with Security Council resolution 245 (1968) of 25 January 1968. I also wish to clarify Zambia's position on this matter.

33. Though a Member of the United Nations, South Africa has never felt obliged to abide by the Charter of the world body. It has violated almost every article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; it has turned values upside down—all in the name of Western civilization, in the name of Christianity and in the name of anti-communism. The world should know by now that by "communism" the South African Government means any opposition to the iniquitous policy of *apartheid*. The term "communism" in South Africa is used as a smear-technique against freedom, justice and human dignity. And I say that if the South African Government really stands for those values, then those who believe in them have cause for concern, because many evil acts are being perpetrated by the South African authorities in their name.

34. The South African authorities cannot expect good faith from the people they so ruthlessly oppress. They cannot expect respect from men they seek to emasculate and turn into mere pairs of hands. And the South African authorities know very well that oppressed people do not need any intellectual analyses in order to know who their oppressors are. For over forty years successive South African régimes have sown hate and have reaped, are reaping and will continue to reap hate. As long as they maintain the policy of *apartheid*—a policy of racial superiority, the policy of a *Herrenvolk*—they will do so, because, as the wise men of antiquity have said, you reap what you sow. It is bad enough that life is being made difficult for the black inhabitants of South Africa by a small racist group; but we consider it more tragic for life to be made difficult for the inhabitants of South West Africa, who are under the direct protection of the United Nations.

35. The Council is now faced with the deplorable situation in which the inhuman system of *apartheid* is being extended to a Territory directly under the responsibility of the United Nations. My delegation feels that this should suffice as a motive force for this Council to match words with action.

36. The point is clearly this, that the United Nations cannot afford to take half measures. Having decided last month that the trial of the South West Africans at Pretoria is illegal, the Council is under obligation to take this matter to its logical conclusion. The men now illegally in detention in South Africa must be released and sent to their country.

37. It is not my task to remind the Council about its responsibilities, which are very clear. The Council only last month unanimously adopted resolution 245 (1968), declaring the trial at Pretoria of the South West Africans illegal and demanding the release and repatriation of the persons concerned. The South African Government has thrown that resolution into the wastepaper basket with contempt. I say

that whatever excuses have been used for the lack of interest of some members of this Council in measures against the total question of *apartheid*, those excuses cannot be used now. Compared to the total problem of *apartheid*, this one is simple; in fact, it is the simplest problem the Council has debated in a long while. There is no doubt about the need for the Council to take enforcement measures if South Africa does not comply with its decision. More resolutions of appeal will be treated only with contempt by the South African Government. As has already rightly been pointed out, the South African authorities have demonstrated that they will not be persuaded to reason, that they must be forced to comply with decisions of the United Nations. This is the reality of the situation and this should be borne in mind if failure and its consequences are to be avoided.

38. Finally, I wish to state that my Government's policy is one of peace. But you cannot have peace in a situation where men are oppressed, where the decisions of the United Nations are ignored with impunity and where the people are held under military force. I wish to state that the world would be better without this sort of oppressive régime, and as I said earlier in my statement, I think the Council now has to take very resolute action in the case of the South West Africans in detention at Pretoria.

39. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of Turkey. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table.

40. Mr. ERALP (Turkey): May I in the first place, Mr. President, thank you and the members of the Council for giving me this opportunity to express deeply my delegation's views on the question of the South West African prisoners.

41. My delegation expresses its dismay and indignation at the fact that South Africa has defied the international community by sentencing the South West Africans in question after an illegal trial and under the "Terrorism Act"—a law which has been rejected by the whole international community as contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

42. Indeed, it is sad to consider that the Security Council has once again been called upon within a short time to discuss this issue which is fundamentally a humanitarian problem as much as it is a political and legal question.

43. It is sad because thirty-three South West Africans have been convicted in flagrant violation of their rights and of the international status of the Territory of South West Africa, and in persistent defiance of General Assembly resolutions; convicted in a foreign land and by a foreign court, under a foreign law, for so-called crimes which were not in fact crimes. We are faced with a grave situation, because the unanimous decision of this important body under resolution 245 (1968) of 25 January 1968, clearly asking for the release and repatriation of these South West African prisoners held illegally at Pretoria, went unheeded.

44. It will be recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 2324 (XXII), had also overwhelmingly con-

demned the illegal arrest, deportation and trial at Pretoria of the South West Africans, and had called upon the Government of South Africa to discontinue forthwith the illegal trial and to release and repatriate the South West Africans.

45. The manner and the law under which those South West Africans were tried and convicted can in no way be condoned. The practice of enacting retroactive legislation for repressive political purposes cannot be defended before any organ of the United Nations and is abhorrent to the basic principles of justice. As such, it is bound to be condemned again and again. But world opinion now calls for something more than mere condemnation.

46. When, at its twenty-first session the General Assembly adopted the epoch-making resolution 2145 (XXI), which was adopted with near-unanimity, my delegation was among its co-sponsors. At the fifth special session, my delegation again co-sponsored resolution 2248 (S-V) which created the United Nations Council for South West Africa in which we now serve with a sense of purpose and responsibility.

47. In our view, inasmuch as the Mandate of South Africa has been terminated once and for all, the Government of South Africa has no legal right whatsoever to administer the Territory of South West Africa, which has come under the responsibility of the United Nations in general and the Council for South West Africa in particular.

48. Therefore, my delegation, together with ten other members of the Council for South West Africa, and with the concurrence of the Asian-African Members of the United Nations, thought it appropriate to call for this emergency session of the Security Council, with a view to taking immediate and effective action to ensure the release of the South West Africans from detention, as well as to ensure their repatriation.

49. Our unequivocal stand on the question of South West Africa was expressed with authority by the President of the Republic of Turkey in an address to the members of the Afro-Asian group of the United Nations in April last year. President Sunay stressed the importance of the question of South West Africa to the United Nations when he said:

“The problem that we are seized of constitutes a challenge not only to the United Nations but also to the conscience of mankind. The world waits to see whether an overwhelming majority of nations, genuinely united behind an objective, can also unite behind the practical means of realizing that objective.”

50. The so-called question of the South West African prisoners is only one aspect of the whole problem before the United Nations, and I join with my colleagues in urging the Council to do whatever is deemed necessary and possible.

51. Previous speakers have suggested practical means of dealing with this emergency, each of which has a certain merit and perhaps certain shortcomings. We appeal to the wisdom of the Security Council to find the most effective

and immediate course under the Charter to bring urgent succour to the South West African prisoners, who have become unfortunate pawns in a perilous political game.

52. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of Yugoslavia. I invite him to take a place at the Council table.

53. Mr. JAZIC (Yugoslavia): I wish to express my delegation's gratitude to you, Mr. President, and to the other members of the Security Council for enabling us to state our views regarding this important issue. From the very beginning Yugoslavia has taken an active part in the efforts of the United Nations to find a just solution concerning South West Africa. As a member of the United Nations Council for South West Africa we regard it as our duty to contribute towards the realization of the objectives embodied in the United Nations decisions concerning that Territory.

54. My delegation, like other members of the Council for South West Africa, felt that it was essential to ask for the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to examine the most recent flagrant refusal of South Africa to comply with Security Council resolution 245 (1968)—that is, to discontinue the illegal trial of and to release the group of South West Africans. The pronouncing of heavy sentences against the thirty-three South West Africans, members of the national liberation movement, has been met with indignation and almost unanimous condemnation by the international community. The shock and grave concern that have been expressed in the Security Council debate are fully justified, since this latest outrageous act of South Africa represents a gross violation of the most fundamental human rights and of generally accepted norms of international law, as well as of the principles of our Charter.

55. The group of South West Africans was taken from their homeland so that they could be brought to trial in a foreign country and illegally sentenced under the so-called Terrorism Act,² which is nothing but a law of terrorism. The reasons for this are obvious. The South African régime is attempting to eliminate all resistance and to bring about the total subjugation of the people of South West Africa by every possible means.

56. What are the alleged crimes of the group of South West African patriots, according to a statement of the Judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa? In the statement he made after passing the sentences he said:

“I shall now proceed to quote as briefly as possible from some of the documents to support our findings on the aims of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

“First, against the South African administration and its fabric of *apartheid*, the contract system, Bantu education, Bantustans and the direct and indirect enslavement of our people in our country.

² Act to Prohibit Terroristic Activities and to Amend the Law relating to Criminal Procedure; and to Provide for Other Incidental Matters, Act No. 83 of 1967.

"Second, to place the country under the guardianship of the United Nations as a first step towards our independence.

"Third, to further the inborn justice and democratic principles that are in every society.

"Fourth, to further the principles of positive African neutrality.

"Fifth, SWAPO will mobilize all the people in our country with all its power to fight continually against the introduction of Bantu education, Bantustans, and against the removal of our people from their traditional lands, including the Reserves and so forth, and to refuse the present locations in the so-called State-owned areas."

57. That so-called evidence of the guilt of those people does not require any comment. For these principles represent only the natural aspiration of the people of South West Africa for freedom and independence.

58. In its resolution 245 (1968) the Security Council, by taking note of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2324 (XXII), has actually for the first time become seized of the problems relating to South West Africa. This we consider to be a very important step. The responsibility and competence of the Security Council with respect to South West Africa has thus been asserted. Since the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, South West Africa has been under the direct responsibility of the United Nations, and South Africa has no legal authority whatsoever over it.

59. We firmly believe that it is incumbent upon the Security Council to insist upon the implementation of its resolution 245 (1968). To begin with, South Africa should be strongly condemned for the act in question and categorically requested to release the South West Africans and repatriate them immediately. Furthermore, in view of the past experience and well-known position of the Pretoria régime towards the United Nations, the Security Council should consider, in our opinion, taking effective measures, not excluding enforcement measures envisaged in the Charter, if South Africa once again fails to comply with the pending Security Council resolution.

60. The issue the Security Council is debating represents, in our view, a part of a broader problem, for the future of South West Africa is at stake. This latest defiance by South Africa is only a reflection of a policy of persistent ignoring of all United Nations efforts aimed at a solution of the acute and pressing problems facing the southern part of Africa. So far the rulers at Pretoria have in no way indicated their willingness to abandon such a negative attitude towards the United Nations decisions, the objective of which is the achievement of full independence for South

West Africa. In that respect we feel that the Security Council should also call on everyone, especially those Powers that have extensive economic and political relations with South Africa, to exert the maximum influence in order to make South Africa abandon its present policy.

61. Therefore, we are of the opinion that it is very important to bear all these aspects in mind when considering this illegal trial. The time has now come for our Organization, and above all the Security Council, to act more resolutely and to put an end to the constant defiance of the United Nations and the international community as a whole by South Africa; otherwise, we shall encounter even greater difficulties and potential dangers in Africa and elsewhere.

62. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of Colombia. I invite him to take a place at the Council table.

63. Mr. HERRAN-MEDINA (Colombia) (*translated from Spanish*): My delegation thanks you, Mr. President, and the members of the Council, for your willingness to hear the views of Colombia in this debate.

64. My delegation merely wishes to say that we concur and agree with the views and arguments put forward in the Council by the other delegations members of the United Nations Council for South West Africa concerning the necessity and advisability for the Security Council to adopt any measures it sees fit to take for the implementation of the decision taken in its resolution 235 (1968) of last month. The resolution bears on the question of the illegal trial of South West Africans in South Africa, a matter dealt with by the General Assembly in resolution 2324 (XXII) adopted by an overwhelming majority at its twenty-second session.

65. My delegation trusts that the measures which are agreed upon at the same time by the Security Council, as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution setting up the United Nations Council for South West Africa, will make it easier for the latter to carry out effectively the Mandate entrusted to it.

66. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*): Since there are no further speakers on the list, I propose to adjourn the meeting. The next meeting, at which the Council will continue its discussion of the matter before it, will take place at a date and time convenient to all the members of the Council. To that end I shall hold the usual consultations. I trust also that in the meantime delegations will take the opportunity of holding consultations with a view to presenting draft resolutions.

The meeting rose at 5.25 p.m.