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THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Report of the Secretary-General

(Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1881 (XVIII) of
11 October 1963)

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTION 1881 (XVIII) OF 11 OCTOBER 1963

1. In operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1881 (XVIII) adopted on 11 October 1963, the General Assembly requested the Government of the Republic of South Africa "to abandon the arbitrary trial now in progress and forthwith to grant unconditional release to all political prisoners and to all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid". In operative paragraph 3, it requested all Member States to make all necessary efforts to induce the Government of the Republic of South Africa to ensure that the provisions of paragraph 2 of the resolution are put into effect immediately. In operative paragraph 4, it requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as soon as possible during the eighteenth session, on the implementation of the resolution.
2. In pursuance of this resolution, the Secretary-General, by a note dated 15 October 1963 addressed to the Permanent Representative of South Africa, requested to be informed of the steps taken by his Government for carrying out the provisions of operative paragraph 2 of the resolution.
3. By a note dated 14 November 1963, the Permanent Representative of South Africa informed the Secretary-General that "no reply can be expected to a resolution which the United Nations was clearly not entitled to adopt since it constitutes flagrant interference in South Africa's judiciary. Such resolution is entirely outside the jurisdiction of the United Nations".
4. Furthermore, in pursuance of the mandate given to him in the resolution, the Secretary-General addressed a note dated 23 October 1963 to the Permanent Representatives of all other Member States drawing their particular attention to operative paragraph 3 of the resolution and requesting them to communicate to him any relevant information on the action taken by their Governments in accordance with the resolution.
5. The Secretary-General has the honour to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council that up to 19 November 1963, twenty-six Members had replied to his note. The substantive parts of these replies are reproduced in the annex to the present report.

ANNEX

REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS OF MEMBER STATES

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AUSTRALIA

/ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
8 November 1963

Australia has consistently stated, in the United Nations and elsewhere, its abhorrence of the hateful doctrine of apartheid and its attitude has been made clear to the South African Government. By voting for resolution 1881 (XVIII) as a whole, although being obliged to abstain on one part of the resolution because of reservations about its meaning, Australia has also brought to the notice of the South African Government its condemnation of repressive measures to enforce apartheid.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN/
12 November 1963

In our letter to you of 6 June 1963, which was issued as General Assembly document A/5427 on 7 June 1963, we stated the position of the Government of the Byelorussian SSR with regard to the policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of the South African Republic.

At the eighteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the delegation of the Byelorussian SSR voted in favour of resolution 1881 (XVIII) and again affirmed that the Government of the Byelorussian SSR had always supported and was prepared to support any measures designed to end for ever the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid pursued by the Government of the South African Republic.

CANADA

/ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
6 November 1963

The Canadian Government is deeply concerned over the failure of the South African Government to abandon its apartheid policies and in particular over intensification in the past year of repressive measures against individuals in South Africa who oppose these policies. Canada, therefore, joined with 106 Members of the United Nations in voting in favour of resolution 1881 (XVIII).

On a number of occasions during the past year and in particular since the beginning of the Eighteenth Assembly, the Canadian Government has made clear to representatives of the South African Government Canada's urgent desire to see a change in the policy of the South African Government and an end to repressive measures including the arbitrary trials and arrests of individuals for political offences which were referred to in resolution 1881 (XVIII).

CHAD

/ORIGINAL: FRENCH/
13 November 1963

Pursuant to the resolution calling for an effective boycott of Portugal and South Africa by the independent African States, adopted at the Summit Conference of African States held at Addis Ababa from 22 to 25 May 1963, the Government of the Republic of Chad issued on 28 September 1963 a decree prohibiting Portuguese and South African aircraft, and foreign aircraft transporting freight or passengers from or to South Africa or Portugal, from flying over Chad territory or landing at Chad airfields.

Any aircraft infringing the provisions of this decree will be confiscated. In pursuance of the international arrangements currently in force, this decree does not apply to forced landings of aircraft in distress; but the Chad authorities reserve their right to conduct inquiries in order to ascertain whether any such landings are justified.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

/ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
8 November 1963

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as well as all the Czechoslovak people have always denounced the policies of the racial discrimination on the part of the Government of the Republic of South Africa which they consider as a flagrant violation of the fundamental human rights and the worst manifestation of colonial oppression. The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic implements consistently General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) inviting to break off diplomatic, economic and other relations with the Republic of South Africa. As was advised by the note of 17 July 1963 (document A/5451) the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic closed also its Consulate-General in Johannesburg.

In view of the fact that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has no relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa it cannot influence it directly to implement without delay resolution 1881 (XVIII). However, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is ready to support any further measures on the part of the United Nations which put once and for all an end to the policies of apartheid pursued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

/ORIGINAL: SPANISH/
7 November 1963

The Government of the Dominican Republic is studying means of taking appropriate steps in conformity with the said resolution, to which it gave its support at the 1238th plenary meeting held on 11 October of this year.

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FRANCE

/ORIGINAL: FRENCH/
31 October 1963

The statement in explanation of vote made by the French representative on 11 October 1963 confirms as follows the position of France with respect to paragraph 3 of the said resolution: "The vote of the French delegation represents nothing less and nothing more than an urgent appeal to the Government in Pretoria to take heed of the reproof that irrevocable decisions would entail, and finally to hearken to the dictates of clemency, which are also the dictates of reason."

This position must be understood in the light of the comments made by the French representative during his statement in the General Assembly, which define the context of the French Government's action.

GUINEA

/ORIGINAL: FRENCH/
1 November 1963

The Government of the Republic of Guinea, which co-sponsored the resolution of 11 October 1963, is fully prepared to make all necessary efforts to cause the Government of the Republic of South Africa to abandon the arbitrary trial of the South African patriots and forthwith to grant unconditional release to all political prisoners and to all persons interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid.

The Government of Guinea considers that in this respect it is for the allies and major trade partners of the South African Republic to bring their influence to bear on the Government in Pretoria in order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in this specific field and in all matters, as a whole, relating to the relinquishment of the apartheid policy.

As a result, the Government of Guinea suggests that the Secretary-General should make a special attempt to persuade the aforesaid States, the list of which is clearly apparent from the debates in the Special Political Committee, faithfully

to perform their duties as Member States by implementing the General Assembly's resolution of 11 October 1963. The Government of Guinea is convinced that those States, and they alone, are at present able to affect the catastrophic course of developments in South Africa.

The foregoing is a clear statement that it is idle to look elsewhere for a solution to the explosive situation in South Africa, the key to which is exclusively in the hands of the handful of allies and the principal partners of the South African Government. These are the States to which the Secretary-General must intensify his personal representations in order to bring about a satisfactory solution to the problem of apartheid.

INDIA

[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]
8 November 1963

The Permanent Representative of India wishes to draw the attention of the Secretary-General to operative paragraph 3 of the General Assembly's resolution 1881 (XVIII) and to state that the Government of India maintain no diplomatic or any other relations with the Republic of South Africa and thus have no means of inducing the Government of the Republic of South Africa to implement the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 1881 (XVIII) adopted by the General Assembly at the 1238th plenary meeting held on 11 October 1963.

ITALY

[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]
18 November 1963

The Italian delegation gave its full support to resolution 1881 (XVIII) in order to express its feelings of abhorrence for any form of racial discrimination and to join its voice to the solemn and universal appeal addressed on that occasion to the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

In doing so the Italian delegation deliberately chose to ignore, for reasons of humanity, all considerations of a juridical and constitutional nature which could be invoked in other circumstances.

IVORY COAST

/ORIGINAL: FRENCH/
30 October 1963

The Republic of the Ivory Coast has no diplomatic or commercial relations with South Africa. All ports and the airport in the Republic are closed to South African aircraft and to ships flying the South African flag.

The Government of the Ivory Coast has urged certain great Powers which have diplomatic relations with South Africa to influence that country in accordance with resolution 1881 (XVIII) adopted by the General Assembly at its 1238th plenary meeting on 11 October.

JORDAN

/ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
28 October 1963

The Jordan Government will adhere fully to resolution 1881 (XVIII) adopted by the General Assembly at the 1238th plenary meeting on 11 October 1963, in connexion with the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

KUWAIT

/ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
8 November 1963

The Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait would point out that even before resolution 1881 (XVIII) was drawn up, the Government of Kuwait, having no diplomatic relations whatsoever with South Africa, had, in accordance with the previous resolution of the Security Council dated 7 August 1963, decided to adhere to the following points:

1. To refrain from establishing diplomatic relations with South Africa;
2. To close all the Kuwait ports to ships carrying South Africa's flag;
3. To prevent all Kuwait ships from entering South African ports;
4. To boycott all South African goods and to stop imports from South Africa and exports to her, including arms and ammunition.
5. To prevent South African planes from landing in Kuwait, or even passing over Kuwaiti territory.

The Permanent Representative of Kuwait would point out, therefore, that in view of the fact that no diplomatic relations are maintained with the Republic of South Africa, Kuwait is not in a position to influence or induce South Africa to comply with Paragraph 2 of the aforementioned resolution 1881 (XVIII), dated 11 October 1963.

LIBERIA

/ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
24 October 1963

Inasmuch as the Government of Liberia has no diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa and therefore cannot make any direct contact with this Government for the purpose of ensuring that the provisions of paragraph 2 of the resolution in question are put into effect, the Government of Liberia has contacted a number of Member States of the United Nations, having diplomatic relations with South Africa, requesting them to exert their influence on the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of the resolution in question.

MOROCCO

/ORIGINAL: FRENCH/
6 November 1963

The Moroccan Government fully endorses the terms of resolution 1881 (XVIII) and will ensure that it is implemented strictly in Morocco.

NIGERIA

/ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
18 November 1963

The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria maintains neither political nor economic relations with the minority Government of the Republic of South Africa and is willing to avail itself of every other possible opportunity for implementing the operative paragraph 3 of resolution 1881 (XVIII).

POLAND

/ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
31 October 1963

Poland is in full agreement with the aims and purposes of resolution 1881 (XVIII) and has voted in its favour.

It is Poland's profound conviction that the attainment of the objectives of this resolution can be achieved by faithful and effective application of measures provided for by General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII). Measures to this effect undertaken by Poland have been set forth in previous notes to the Secretary-General dated 11 July 1963 and 25 September 1963, as well as at the three hundred and eighty-third meeting of the Special Political Committee of 14 October 1963.

ROMANIA

/ORIGINAL: FRENCH/
11 November 1963

(1) The Government of the Romanian People's Republic has taken cognizance of resolution 1881 (XVIII) of 11 October 1963 respecting the policy of apartheid still pursued by the Government of the South African Republic. This resolution has been fully supported by the Romanian delegation, which voted for it.

(2) The Government of the Romanian People's Republic continues to apply strictly the provisions of resolutions 1761 (XVII) of the General Assembly and S/5386 of the Security Council, as we have already had the honour to inform you by our letters of 16 July 1963 and 4 October 1963, and considers that the literal application of all of these provisions by all countries would prevent the South African Government from pursuing its policy of apartheid.

SIERRA LEONE

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
14 November 1963

The Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone wishes to inform the Secretary-General that in view of the fact that the Government of Sierra Leone has no diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa, the Government of Sierra Leone finds itself unable to induce the Government of South Africa as requested in operative paragraph 3 of resolution 1881 (XVIII).

TANGANYIKA

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
6 November 1963

The following are the steps taken by the Government of Tanganyika:

- (1) Tanganyika has no diplomatic relations with South Africa;
- (2) Tanganyika has denied landing rights to South African aircraft;
- (3) The Government has bought over 30 per cent of the shares which were owned by South Africa in the East African Civil Aviation;
- (4) The Tanganyika Government has withdrawn all South African Export and Import Licenses from Tanganyika businessmen. For example:

- (a) Tanganyika has discontinued the selling of timber, cotton, coffee, etc.
- (b) It has discontinued the importation of fruit, wine, machinery, etc.

/...

(5) The Tanganyika Government has forced the Standard Bank of South Africa not to use the rest of the appellation "South Africa", but just to say "Standard Bank", and has forced the Standard Bank to sell South African shares.

These are the measures taken by the Tanganyikan Government against South Africa up to the present time.

TUNISIA

ORIGINAL: FRENCH
25 October 1963

Since the Tunisian Government has not, never has had and does not expect to have relations of any kind with the Government of South Africa, it unfortunately cannot exert any influence on the South African Government that might induce it to discontinue the repressive measures taken against the African political leaders.

The Tunisian Government is nevertheless prepared to apply any practical measures the United Nations may advocate against South Africa to enforce resolution 1881 (XVIII).

UGANDA

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
11 November 1963

I attach a letter from the Office of External Affairs in Uganda outlining the stand of the Uganda Government. This is a copy of a letter which was forwarded to you late last month under cover of our letter DIP. 8/29 dated 24 October, 1963.^{a/}

^{a/} Extract from the letter referred to has been circulated in document S/5438/Add.2.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN/
18 November 1963

In the letter I addressed to Your Excellency on 30 May 1963 I stated the position of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR with regard to the policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of the South African Republic. This policy of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR, based on principle, was also reflected at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly when the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR voted in favour of resolution 1881 (XVIII).

I have the honour to confirm hereby that the Government of the Ukrainian SSR is prepared to support any measures for putting an end to the policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of the South African Republic.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN/
7 November 1963

In our letters No. 145 of 19 March 1963 and No. 497 of 8 October 1963 addressed to you, Mr. Secretary-General, we stated the position of the Soviet Government with regard to the policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of the South African Republic, and indicated that the Soviet Government is prepared to support any action designed to put an end to the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid.

Obviously, the Soviet Government is also prepared to support measures for ensuring implementation of the provisions of paragraph 2 of the aforesaid resolution.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

/ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
8 November 1963

Upon the passage last year of the South African General Law Amendment Bill (Sabotage Act), the United States expressly made known its shock at the vague, sweeping terms of this new legislation for enforcement of the racial policies of South Africa. Subsequently, the United States has reaffirmed its disapproval and its uncompromising and irrevocable opposition to laws which, aimed at controlling political opposition, permit extended incarceration without hearing and without trial and put on the defendant the burden of proving himself innocent. The United States will continue to make its views known on this matter.

YEMEN

/ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
6 November 1963

The Yemen Arab Republic in taking resolution 1881 (XVIII) into consideration wishes to declare that no relations or ties exist between the Government of Yemen Arab Republic and the Government of South Africa.
