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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTION 246 (1968)
ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 1397TH MEETING ON 14 MARCH 1968

Addendum

Since the submission of the Secretary-General's report of 31 March 1968 and the first addendum on 3 April 1968 (S/8506 and Add.1), additional replies have been received to his note of 18 March from Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The substantive parts of these replies are reproduced in the annex to this document.

ANNEX

DENMARK

/Original: English/
11 April 1968

"The Permanent Representative of Denmark has the honour to recall that Denmark voted in favour of that resolution and to refer to his note of 29 January 1968 to the Secretary-General. The position of the Danish Government was reiterated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs during a debate in the Danish Parliament on 3 April 1968 when he stated:

'Concerning the question of South West Africa the South African Government has disregarded the resolution which was adopted almost unanimously by the twenty-first General Assembly of the United Nations in October 1966 and which divested South Africa of its mandate over this area and placed it under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. The South West Africa issue has been aggravated especially by the so-called Pretoria trial where the South African rulers, by the sentences passed on nationalist leaders from South West Africa, clearly flouted world opinion and the authority of the United Nations.

'Before these sentences were passed, the Danish Government appealed to the Government of South Africa to stop the trial and expressed our concern about South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with the resolution adopted on this matter by the General Assembly. Recently, the Security Council also reached agreement on a resolution condemning this particular manifestation of South Africa's policy.

...

'We note with regret that the situation in Southern Africa, and especially in the Republic of South Africa, generates growing tensions on the African continent and increasing and understandable resentment among all the African peoples.'

"The text of that statement has been transmitted to the Government of South Africa through appropriate channels."

/...

FINLAND

[Original: English]
10 April 1968

"... the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland, Dr. Ahti Karjalainen, referred to the detention and trial of South West Africans in a speech on 28 March 1968, stating, inter alia, the following:

'Finland was one of the original sponsors of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) adopted on 16 December 1967, which called upon the Government of South Africa to release and repatriate the South West African prisoners. In January 1968 the Government of Finland made representations through diplomatic channels to the Government of South Africa expressing its deep concern about the trial of the South West Africans as a violation of the international status of the Territory of South West Africa and urging the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of the General Assembly resolution. In view of the fact that the Security Council on 14 March 1968 has unanimously passed a resolution demanding the release and repatriation of the prisoners already sentenced by a South African court, I wish to reaffirm that the Government of Finland considers it necessary that South Africa complies with the firm demands contained in resolutions adopted by a large majority of the General Assembly and by the Security Council.'

"The Government of Finland has transmitted this statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the South African Government, thus once more urging it to comply with the above resolutions."

IRELAND

[Original: English]
11 April 1968

"The Government of Ireland are, of course, prepared to co-operate in every way possible with the Security Council in order to obtain compliance by the Government of South Africa with the provisions of resolution 246 (1968).

"The condemnation by the Government of Ireland of the trial of South West Africans in Pretoria has been made abundantly clear by co-sponsorship of the draft resolution adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 2324 (XXII), by statements made in the General Assembly on 11 and 16 December 1967 and by representations made to the Government of South Africa on 6 September 1967 and 25 January 1968.

/...

"In this connexion reference is made to the communication of the Government of Ireland reproduced in document S/8357/Add.2."

JAPAN

[Original: English]
1 April 1968

"In pursuance of Security Council resolution 246 (1968), the Government of Japan has already taken steps to request the Government of South Africa to comply with the above-mentioned Security Council resolution."

SWEDEN

[Original: English]
5 April 1968

"... I have the honour to refer to my letters to you of 25 January and 17 February 1968 in answer to your notes of 8 January and 31 January 1968.

"In accordance with the policy laid down in these two letters, the Swedish Government, during a foreign affairs debate in the Swedish Parliament on 21 March, made the following declaration pertaining to the situation in South Africa:

'An area of conflict which since a long time occupies a central position in the efforts of the world Organization is southern Africa. With regard to the actual core of the problem - the increasingly widespread apartheid policy - no solution can be seen for the time being. The Swedish Government has energetically insisted that the Security Council co-ordinate and plan whatever is necessary for the adoption of mandatory economic sanctions. We have done this by making repeated representations to the President of the Council and by statements in the General Assembly as well as elsewhere.

'The date of the Parliament Foreign Affairs debate this year coincides with the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre on 21 March 1960. This gross outrage by the South African authorities against African inhabitants has stood out for the world opinion as a symbol of the barbarousness of the policy of apartheid. The harshness of the South African policy has recently been demonstrated by the severe sentences imposed in Pretoria. The trial of

a group of representatives of the population in South West Africa - an area for which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility - is an outright challenge to world opinion.

'An overwhelming majority of the General Assembly adopted a resolution urging the South African Government to release and repatriate the prisoners to their native country as free men. We have to secure the release of the prisoners by making strong appeals to the South African Government. The pressure of international opinion may have had some effect inasmuch as no death sentences were passed. Nevertheless the sentences given to the South West Africans constitute a gross outrage. The Security Council is now tackling this question and the entire problem of South West Africa will thus again come to the fore.'

...

'What we are now experiencing in all southern Africa is in fact a kind of colonial lag. It is a matter of a local relic of out-dated attitudes and a fear to participate in a development which in the rest of the world has proved to be not only inevitable but also the only solid foundation for co-operation between people of different pigmentation. The way to a solution which can assure the population in this entire area humanly endurable conditions will be long and difficult. This should not however give rise to submissive pessimism. The decisions of the United Nations on these matters obtain increasing support every year. World opinion becomes more and more conscious of the necessity to lay a stable foundation for the relations between the races in this age of population explosion.'

"This part of the Government declaration has also been transmitted to the South African Government by the Swedish Minister in Pretoria."

UNITED KINGDOM

/Original: English/
4 April 1968

"Her Majesty's Government voted in favour of Security Council resolution 246 (1968) and on instructions Her Majesty's Ambassador in Cape Town has spoken to the South African authorities in this connexion."
