



## Security Council

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH  
THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN  
THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/19420 of 11 January 1988 and S/19420/Add.7 of 25 February 1988.

During the week ending 19 March 1988, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation between Iran and Iraq (see S/13737/Add.38, S/13737/Add.39, S/13737/Add.41, S/13737/Add.42, S/13737/Add.43, S/14840/Add.28, S/14840/Add.40, S/15560/Add.44, S/16270/Add.12, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.16, S/17725/Add.7, S/17725/Add.8, S/17725/Add.11, S/17725/Add.39, S/17725/Add.40, S/17725/Add.51, S/18570/Add.29 and S/18570/Add.51).

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2798th meeting, held on 16 March 1988 in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/19626) on behalf of the Security Council:

"The members of the Security Council express grave concern over the fact that the tragic conflict between Iran and Iraq continues and has entered its eighth year.

"They strongly deplore the escalation of the hostilities between these two countries, particularly the attacks against civilian targets and cities that have taken a heavy toll in human lives and caused vast material destruction, in spite of the declared readiness of the belligerent parties to cease such attacks.

"The members of the Security Council insist that Iran and Iraq immediately cease all such attacks and desist forthwith from all acts that lead to the escalation of the conflict and which thereby create further obstacles in the way of implementation of resolution 598 (1987) and undermine the efforts of the Security Council to put an early end to this conflict in accordance with the resolution.

"They are convinced that the recent escalation has demonstrated the need for full and rapid implementation of resolution 598 (1987).

"Determined to bring the conflict between Iran and Iraq to an early end, the members of the Security Council reaffirm their strong commitment to the implementation of resolution 598 (1987) as an integrated whole which is the only basis for a comprehensive, just, honourable and lasting settlement of the conflict.

"They express grave concern that resolution 598 (1987), which has a mandatory character, has not yet been implemented.

"The members of the Security Council take note of the statement made by the Secretary-General to them on 14 March 1988. They encourage him to continue his efforts as endorsed by the Security Council to secure implementation of resolution 598 (1987) and, in this connection, support his intention to invite the Governments of Iran and Iraq to send, at the earliest possible date, their foreign ministers, or another senior official, as a special emissary to New York to enter into urgent and intensive consultations with the Secretary-General. They request the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council, within three weeks, the report on his consultations with the two sides.

"The members of the Security Council reaffirm their determination, in accordance with operative paragraph 10 of resolution 598 (1987), to consider promptly, in the light of the Secretary-General's renewed efforts to secure implementation of this resolution, further effective steps to ensure compliance with it."

The question of South Africa (see S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.43, S/12269/Add.44, S/12269/Add.49, S/12520/Add.4, S/13033/Add.13, S/13033/Add.37, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.5, S/14326/Add.34, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.14, S/14840/Add.38, S/14840/Add.49, S/15560/Add.23, S/16270/Add.1, S/16270/Add.32, S/16270/Add.42, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.10, S/16880/Add.29, S/16880/Add.33, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.47, S/18570/Add.7, S/19420/Add.9 and S/19420/Add.10).

In a letter dated 15 March 1988 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19624), the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the question of the death sentences passed by the régime of South Africa on Mojolefa Reginald Sefatsa, Reid Molebo Mokoena, Oupa Moses Diniso, Theresa Ramashamola, Duma Joshua Khumalo and Francis Don Mokhesi, known as the

"Sharpeville Six", as well as South Africa's decision to execute them on Friday, 18 March 1988.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2799th meeting, held on 16 March 1988, on the basis of the above request.

The President called attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/19627) submitted by Algeria, Argentina, Nepal, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/19627) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 610 (1988).

Resolution 610 (1988) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 503 (1982), 525 (1982), 533 (1983) and 547 (1984) which, inter alia, expressed its grave concern that the Pretoria régime's practice of sentencing to death and executing its opponents has adverse consequences on the search for a peaceful resolution of the South African situation,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in South Africa, the worsening human suffering resulting from the apartheid system and, inter alia, the South African régime's renewed state of emergency, its imposition of severe restrictions on 18 anti-apartheid and labour organizations and 18 individuals committed to peaceful forms of struggle on 24 February 1988 and the harassment and detention of church leaders on 29 February 1988, all of which further undermine the possibilities of a peaceful resolution of the South African situation,

Having considered the question of the death sentences passed on 12 December 1985 in South Africa on Mojalefa Reginald Sefatsa, Reid Malebo Mokoena, Oupa Moses Diniso, Theresa Ramashamola, Duma Joseph Khumalo and Francis Don Mokhesi, known as the Sharpeville Six, as well as the decision to execute them on Friday, 18 March 1988,

Conscious that the Court proceedings of the Sharpeville Six show that none of the six young South Africans convicted of murder were found by the Court to have caused the actual death of the Councillor and that they were convicted of murder and sentenced to death only because the Court found that they had a "common purpose" with the actual perpetrators,

Deeply concerned at the Pretoria régime's decision to execute the Sharpeville Six on Friday, 18 March 1988, in defiance of world-wide appeals,

Convinced that these executions, if carried out, will further inflame an already grave situation in South Africa,

1. Call upon the South African authorities to stay execution and commute the death sentences imposed on the Sharpeville Six;

/...

2. Urges all States and organizations to use their influence and take urgent measures, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments, to save the lives of the Sharpeville Six.

Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In a letter dated 11 March 1988 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19604), the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation created in the South Atlantic by the United Kingdom Government's decision to conduct military manoeuvres in the region of the Islas Malvinas/Falkland Islands from 7 to 31 March 1988.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 2800th meeting, held on 17 March 1988. The Council continued its discussion of the item at its 2801st meeting, also held on 17 March 1988.

In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In response to the request dated 15 March 1988 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to the Acting Chairman of that Committee at the 2800th meeting.

Letter dated 17 March 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In a letter dated 17 March 1988 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19638), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened urgently and immediately, in order to consider the serious situation created by the escalation of threats and aggression against his country and by the decision taken by the United States Government on the previous day to send its troops to Honduran territory.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 2802nd meeting, held on 18 March 1988, on the basis of the above request.

In the course of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.