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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 complete list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/11935 of 5 January 1976 and the pertinent addenda. During the week ending 19 June 1976, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49 and S/11935/Add.23)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the question at its 1926th and 1927th meetings, held on 14 and 15 June 1976.

At the 1927th meeting, the President called attention to the text of the draft resolution (S/12096) which had been prepared in the course of extensive consultations among the members of the Council. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution and adopted it as resolution 391 (1976) by a vote of 13 votes in favour, none against, with no abstentions. Benin and China did not participate in the voting. In its operative paragraphs, resolution 391 (1976) reads as follows:

1. Reaffirms the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, as well as subsequent resolutions and decisions on the establishment and maintenance of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and other aspects of the situation in Cyprus;

2. Reaffirms once again its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, by which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX), adopted unanimously on 1 November 1974, and calls once again for their urgent and effective implementation and that of its resolution 367 (1975);

3. Urges the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint to refrain from any unilateral or other action likely to affect adversely the prospects of negotiations and to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council;

4. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 December 1976, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force;

5. Appeals again to all parties concerned to extend their fullest co-operation so as to enable the United Nations Peace-keeping Force to perform its duties effectively;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by paragraph 6 of resolution 367 (1975), to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution by 30 October 1976.

The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights (see S/11593/Add.23)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 1928th meeting, held on 18 June 1976. In addition to the representatives invited previously, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Saudi Arabia and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the apartheid régime in Soweto and other areas

In a letter dated 18 June 1976 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12100), the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania requested, on behalf of the African Group, "an emergency meeting of the Security Council to consider the measures of repression, including wanton killings, perpetrated by the apartheid régime in South Africa against the African people in Soweto and other areas in South Africa".

In a telegram dated 18 June 1976 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/12101), the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar also requested that the Security Council be convened as a matter of urgency.

The Security Council met to consider the question at its 1929th meeting, held on 18 June 1976, and included the above item in its agenda together with the two requests for a meeting. The Council continued its consideration of the item at its 1930th meeting, held on 19 June 1976. In the course of those meetings,

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the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Cuba, India, Liberia, Madagascar, South Africa, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote. At the 1929th meeting, in accordance with the request made in a letter from the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania (S/12102), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Thami Mhlambiso and to Mr. David Sibeko. The President, with the consent of the Council, also extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Nicasio Valderrama, Rapporteur of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

At the 1930th meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania introduced a draft resolution (S/12103), sponsored by Benin, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania. The President stated that as the draft resolution had unanimous support in the Council, there was no necessity that it be formally voted upon. The draft resolution S/12103 was therefore declared adopted unanimously, by consensus, as resolution 392 (1976). In its operative paragraphs resolution 392 (1976) reads as follows:

1. Strongly condemns the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people including school children and students and others opposing racial discrimination;
2. Expresses its profound sympathy to the victims of this violence;
3. Reaffirms that the policy of apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously disturbs international peace and security;
4. Recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination;
5. Calls upon the South African Government urgently to end violence against the African people, and take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination;
6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.
