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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, S/19420/Add.7 of 25 February 1988, S/19420/Add.11 of 25 March 1988 and S/19420/Add.16 of 28 April 1988.

During the week ending 18 June 1988, 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, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.49, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.49, S/14326/Add.22, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.50, S/15560/Add.24, S/15560/Add.46, S/15560/Add.50, S/16270/Add.17, S/16270/Add.18, S/16270/Add.23, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.23, S/16880/Add.37, S/16880/Add.49, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.23 and S/18570/Add.50).

At its 2816th meeting, on 15 June 1988, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (UNFICYP) covering the period 1 December 1987 to 31 May 1988 (S/19927 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Security Council, invited the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. In accordance with the agreement reached in the course of the Council's consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Ozer Kcray.

The President called attention to a draft resolution (S/19936), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/19936), and adopted it unanimously as resolution 614 (1988).

Resolution 614 (1988) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May 1988 (S/19927 and Add.1),

Noting also the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting further that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1988,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1988;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1988;
3. Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

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, S/19420/Add.10 and S/19420/Add.11).

In a letter dated 16 June 1988 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19939), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission 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 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 of the Pretoria Supreme Court on 13 June 1988 to reject the appeal to reopen the case to ensure a fair trial.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2817th meeting, held on 17 June 1988, on the basis of the above request.

The President called attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/19940), submitted by Algeria, Argentina, Nepal, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/19940), and adopted it unanimously as resolution 615 (1988).

Resolution 615 (1988) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 503 (1982), 525 (1982), 533 (1983), 547 (1984) and 610 (1988) in which, inter alia, it 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 on 9 June 1988, 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, the harassment and detention of church leaders on 29 February 1988, all of which further undermine the possibilities for 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,

Conscious that the Court proceedings of the Sharpeville Six show that none of the six young South Africans convicted of murder was 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 decision on 13 June 1988 of the Pretoria Supreme Court to reject an appeal to reopen the case to ensure a fair trial,

Deeply concerned also at the Pretoria régime's decision to execute the Sharpeville Six in defiance of world-wide appeals,

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

1. Calls once again 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.

