

and a half million indigenous African people to date, thus swelling the ranks of the other millions already doomed to permanent unemployment and starvation,

Noting with indignation that South Africa's policy of bantustanization is also aimed at the creation of internal bases for the fomenting of fratricidal conflict,

1. *Strongly condemns* the Pretoria régime for the killing of defenceless African people protesting against their forced removal from Crossroads and other places;

2. *Strongly condemns* the arbitrary arrests by the Pretoria régime of members of the United Democratic Front and other mass organizations opposed to South Africa's policy of *apartheid*;

3. *Calls upon* the Pretoria régime to release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country;

4. *Also calls upon* the Pretoria régime to withdraw the charges of "high treason" instituted against the United Democratic Front officials, and calls for their immediate and unconditional release;

5. *Commends* the massive united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa against *apartheid*, and reaffirms the legitimacy of their struggle for a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 2574th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2600th meeting, on 25 July 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Kenya, Mali and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The question of South Africa:

"Letter dated 24 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17351);³⁷

"Letter dated 25 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17356)".³⁷

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

At its 2601st meeting, on 26 July 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Central

African Republic, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2602nd meeting, on 26 July 1985, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 569 (1985)

of 26 July 1985

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the worsening of the situation in South Africa and at the continuance of the human suffering that the *apartheid* system, which the Council strongly condemns, is causing in that country,

Outraged at the repression, and condemning the arbitrary arrests of hundreds of persons,

Considering that the imposition of the state of emergency in thirty-six districts of the Republic of South Africa constitutes a grave deterioration of the situation in that country,

Considering as totally unacceptable the practice by the South African Government of detention without trial and of forcible removal, as well as the discriminatory legislation in force,

Acknowledging the legitimacy of the aspirations of the South African population as a whole to benefit from all civil and political rights and to establish a united non-racial and democratic society,

Acknowledging further that the very cause of the situation in South Africa lies in the policy of *apartheid* and the practices of the South African Government,

1. *Strongly condemns* the *apartheid* system and all the policies and practices deriving therefrom;

2. *Strongly condemns* the mass arrests and detentions recently carried out by the Pretoria Government and the murders which have been committed;

3. *Strongly condemns* the establishment of the state of emergency in the thirty-six districts in which it has been imposed and demands that it be lifted immediately;

4. *Calls upon* the South African Government to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, first of all, Mr. Nelson Mandela;

5. *Reaffirms* that only the total elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment in South Africa of a free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage can lead to a solution;

6. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations to adopt measures against South Africa, such as the following:

(a) Suspension of all new investment in South Africa;

(b) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa;

³⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1985.

- (c) Restrictions on sports and cultural relations;
- (d) Suspension of guaranteed export loans;
- (e) Prohibition of all new contracts in the nuclear field;

(f) Prohibition of all sales of computer equipment that may be used by the South African army and police;

7. *Commends* those States which have already adopted voluntary measures against the Pretoria Government and urges them to adopt new provisions, and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to reconvene as soon as the Secretary-General has issued his report, with a view to considering the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 2602nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Decisions

On 20 August 1985, after consultations with the members of the Council, the President issued the following statement,³⁸ on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council have learned with great concern the intention of the South African authorities to carry out shortly the death sentence imposed upon Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloïse.

"The members of the Council recall Council resolution 547 (1984), which, *inter alia*, called upon the South African authorities not to carry out the execution of Mr. Maloïse.

"The members of the Security Council once again urge the South African authorities to rescind the death sentence imposed on Mr. Maloïse, convinced that the carrying out of the execution, apart from being a direct defiance of the above-mentioned Council resolution, will result in the further deterioration of an already extremely grave situation."

At its 2603rd meeting, on 21 August 1985, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa".

At the same meeting, after consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement³⁹ on behalf of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council, deeply alarmed by the worsening and deteriorating situation of the oppressed black majority population in South Africa since the imposition of the state of emergency on 21 July 1985, express once again their profound concern at this deplorable situation.

"The members of the Council condemn the Pretoria régime for its continued failure to heed the repeated appeals made by the international community, including Security Council resolution 569 (1985) and, in particular, the demand made in that resolution for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency.

"The members of the Council strongly condemn the continuation of killings and the arbitrary mass arrests and detentions carried out by the Pretoria Government. They call, once again, upon the South African Government to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, first of all, Mr. Nelson Mandela, whose home has lately been subjected to an act of arson.

"The members of the Council believe that a just and lasting solution in South Africa must be based on the total eradication of the system of *apartheid* and the establishment of a free, united and democratic society in South Africa. Without concrete action towards such a just and lasting solution in South Africa, any pronouncements of the Pretoria régime can represent nothing more than a reaffirmation of its attachment to *apartheid* and underline its continuing intransigence in the face of mounting domestic and international opposition to the continuation of this thoroughly unjustified political and social system. In this context, the members of the Council express their grave concern at the latest pronouncements of the President of the Pretoria régime."

At the 2623rd meeting, on 17 October 1985, prior to the adoption of the agenda,⁴⁰ the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:⁴¹

"The members of the Security Council have learned with indignation and the gravest concern of the South African authorities' intention to implement the death sentence imposed on Malesela Benjamin Maloïse, in spite of the Council's appeals in this regard.

"The members of the Council once again draw the attention of the South African authorities to the Council President's statement of 20 August 1985 and Council resolution 547 (1984), which, *inter alia*, called upon the South African authorities not to carry out the execution of Mr. Maloïse.

"The members of the Council are convinced that the carrying out of the execution will only result in a further worsening of an extremely grave situation.

"Once again, the members of the Council strongly urge the South African Government to extend clemency to Mr. Maloïse and to rescind his death sentence."

³⁸ S/17408.

³⁹ S/17413.

⁴⁰ The agenda of the meeting was: The situation in the Middle East.

⁴¹ S/17575.