



CM/107

Report of the Committee of Five concerning the implementation
of Resolutions AHG/RES.25/REV.1 and ECM/RES.13 (VI).

1. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965 requested the Committee of Five, composed of Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, United Arab Republic and Zambia, "to examine and take all necessary measures for the immediate and effective implementation of the Resolution (AHG/RES.25/REV.1 of 22 October 1965)....."
2. The Committee of Five meeting at Dar-es-Salaam recommended to the Council of Ministers certain political and economic measures to be taken in connection with the Rhodesian crisis: one of these actions was the withdrawal of Heads of African Missions in the United Kingdom.
3. The Council of Ministers meeting at Addis Ababa in its Sixth Extraordinary Session from 3 to 5 December 1965 adopted resolution ECM/RES.13 (VI) which stipulated what measures should be taken by Member States.
4. The following report is a summary of the action taken by international bodies, other States and members of the OAU, in this respect.
5. In pursuance of the resolution by the Heads of State and as a result of the action of the African Group, the United Nations was called upon:
 1. To regard the UDI as constituting a threat to international peace and Security;
 2. To take steps that such a situation requires in accordance with the charter;
 3. To help to establish a majority government in Southern Rhodesia.

The Security Council of the United Nations has, by resolution 216 of 12 November 1965 and resolution 217 of 20 November 1965, condemned UDI requested all states not to recognize this illegal racist, minority regime and determined its continuance in time constitutes a threat to International Peace and Security. The Security Council also called upon the OAU to assist in the implementation of this resolution.

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By the above mentioned resolution, all Governments and international bodies were requested:

- a) not to recognize the U.D.I. and to apply all necessary sanctions;
- b) to deny Southern Rhodesia all oil and fuel facilities.

So far, the illegal regime has not received any de jure recognition although Smith has, in a recent interview, declared that many States have extended it de facto recognition. In any case, his regime is benefiting substantially from the activities of certain states.

7. The above mentioned resolutions also called upon all friends of Africa to give all assistance and support to measures designed to bring to an end the illegal government of the European settler minority.

From the United Nations and the Arab League and other sources, it may be inferred that a substantial amount of support has been forthcoming in response to this appeal.

8. Resolution ECM/RES.13 (VI) provided for the following action to be taken by Member States:

- a) All economic relations including trade and payment transactions with Southern Rhodesia should be stopped forthwith and especially that country should be denied sterling area facilities in respect of Commonwealth trade;
- b) All accounts of Southern Rhodesia in African Banks should be blocked;
- c) All travel documents issued or renewed by that illegal government should be treated as invalid;
- d) All means of transportation, including aircraft to or from Southern Rhodesia must be denied all servicing and other facilities including the rights to overfly;
- e) All OAU Member States should cut-off all communication channels including telegraph, telephone, teleprinter or radio-telephony.

As of 27 February 1966, twenty member states had transmitted communications to the General Secretariat indicating varying degrees of compliance with, the above mentioned provisions of the resolution: (See CM/110 of February 1966).

9. The same resolution provided that "..... if the United Kingdom does not crush the rebellion and restore law and order and thereby prepare the way for majority rule in Southern Rhodesia by December 15, 1965, the Member States of the OAU shall sever diplomatic relations on that date with the United Kingdom". The following Member States have carried out this decision: Algeria, Congo-Brazzaville, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauretania, Sudan, Tanzania and UAR. In addition, the Republic of Somalia which was in the process of re-establishing diplomatic relations with Great Britain before the above decision was taken has, in the present circumstances, decided to suspend negotiations. This information is contained in a letter communicated to the General Secretariat 1966.

10. As regards use of force by OAU against Rhodesia the Committee is still examining the findings of a special committee. The present indications emphasize the importance of continuing to intensify and co-ordinate the struggle by African Nationalists which fact was accorded special attention by the Committee of Five which is taking steps to co-ordinate the struggle in a most practical and effective manner.

11. The Committee finds that in order to co-ordinate the fight for liberation and to make it more effective there must be recognition of one single liberation movement in Rhodesia. The Committee examined this subject closely and decided to recommend to the Council of Ministers the recognition of ZAPU.



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