SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting in its First
Ordinary Session in Cairo, UAR from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling the resolution on Decolonization adopted by the Conference of Heads
of State and Government in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, and Resolution
CM/Res.14(II) adopted by the Council at its Second Session in Lagos;

Recalling further the Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the
United Nations … [portion off page]

Having examined the Report of the African Group at the United Nations,
submitted in response to resolution CM/Res.14(II) of the Council of Ministers
to take appropriate diplomatic measures to ensure that the British
Government implement, without delay, the resolutions of the United Nations
on Southern Rhodesia,

REQUESTS:
1. African States to take a vigorous stand against a Declaration of
   Independence of Southern Rhodesia by a European minority government
   and to pledge themselves to take appropriate measures, including the
   recognition and support of an African nationalist government-in-exile
   should such an eventuality arise;
2. The African Group at the United Nations to examine further measures to
   be taken in the event of declaration of independence by the European
   minority government and to submit a report to the Council;
3. The United Kingdom to convene immediately a constitutional conference
   in which representatives of all political groups in Southern Rhodesia
   would participate with a view to preparing a new and democratic
   constitution ensuring majority rule on the basis of “one man, one vote”;}
4. The immediate release of Joshua N’Komo, the Rev. Ndabininge Sithole and all other political prisoners and detainees;

5. The Foreign Ministers of Algeria and Senegal assisted by the African Group at the United Nations to undertake the task of presenting the problem of Southern Rhodesia at the appropriate time before the Security Council;

6. The Government of Malawi and the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to offer their good offices to the nationalist parties in Southern Rhodesia so as to bring about a united front of all the liberation movements for the rapid attainment of their common objective of independence;

7. The African nationalist movements in Southern Rhodesia to intensify their struggle for immediate independence.