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LETTER DATED 11 JULY 1963 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALGERIA, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE), CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE), DAHOMEY, ETHIOPIA, GABON, GHANA, GUINEA, IVORY COAST, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, NIGER, NIGERIA, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SOMALIA, SUDAN, TANGANYIKA, TOGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, AND UPPER VOLTA

On the instructions of our respective Governments, we, the undersigned, have the honour to request you to convene the Security Council as early as possible to consider the explosive situation existing in the Republic of South Africa, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security. This situation, brought about by the intolerable Apartheid policies of that Government, demands that the Security Council take necessary action to find a solution, due to the systematic refusal of that Government to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The extreme gravity of the situation thus created has been a matter of deep concern to the Heads of State and Governments of the Independent African States who adopted at the Conference of Addis Ababa from 22nd-25th May 1963 on this question the important provisions contained in the resolution embodied in the explanatory memorandum attached to this letter.

Please accept, etc.

For the Government of Algeria
For the Government of Burundi
For the Government of Cameroon
For the Government of Central African
Republic
For the Government of Chad
For the Government of Congo (Brazzaville)
For the Government of Congo (Leopoldville)

(Signed by)
R. EOUDJAKDJI
G. NYANGOMA
B. BINDZI
GALLIN-DOUATHE
(Illegible)
Elie DINGA
T. IDZUMBUIR

For the Government of Dahomey	H. ACHARD
For the Government of Ethiopia	Kifle WODAJO
For the Government of Gabon	Aristide ISSEMBE
For the Government of Ghana	Nathan A. QUAO
For the Government of Guinea	DIALLO Telli
For the Government of Ivory Coast	A. Assouan USHER
For the Government of Liberia	Nathan BARNES
For the Government of Libya	Farag Ben GILEIL
For the Government of Madagascar	A. RAKOTOMALALA
For the Government of Mali	COULIBALY
For the Government of Mauritania	M.S. LUQMAN
For the Government of Morocco	A.T. BENHIMA
For the Government of Niger	Abdou SIDIKOU
For the Government of Nigeria	S.O. ADEBO
For the Government of Rwanda	M. UZAMUGURA
For the Government of Senegal	Charles DELGADO
For the Government of Sierra Leone	F.P. KAREFA-SMART
For the Government of Somalia	Omer ARTEH
For the Government of Sudan	Omar A.H. ADEEL
For the Government of Tanganyika	E.A.M. MANG'ENYA
For the Government of Togo	A.K. KPONVI
For the Government of Tunisia	Mahmoud MESTIRI
For the Government of Uganda	E. NDAWULA
For the Government of United Arab Republic	Mohamed H. EL-ZAYYAT
For the Government of Upper Volta	John B. KABORE

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The Conference of Heads of African States and Governments held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 26 May 1965, unanimously adopted a resolution on apartheid, the relevant excerpts from which are as follows:

"Having considered all aspects of the questions of apartheid and racial discrimination;

"Unanimously convinced of the imperious and urgent necessity of co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts to put an end to the South African Government's criminal policy of apartheid and wipe out racial discrimination in all its forms;

"Having agreed unanimously to concert and co-ordinate their efforts and actions in this field, and to this end have decided on the following measures:

* * * *

2. To support recommendations presented to the Security Council and the General Assembly by the Special Committee of the United Nations on the apartheid policies of the South African Government;

3. To despatch a delegation of Foreign Ministers to inform the Security Council of the explosive situation existing in South Africa. (The Conference has decided the members of the Delegation to be: Liberia, Tunisia, Madagascar and Sierra Leone);

4. Co-ordinate concerted measures of sanction against South Africa.

5. Appeals to all States, and more particularly to those which have traditional relations and co-operate with the Government of South Africa, to strictly apply United Nations resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 concerning apartheid;

6. Appeals to all Governments who still have diplomatic, consular and economic relations with the Government of South Africa to break off those relations and to cease any other form of encouragement for the policy of apartheid;

7. Stresses the great responsibility incurred by the colonial authorities administering territories neighbouring South Africa in the pursuit of the policy of apartheid;

8. Condemns racial discrimination in all its forms in Africa and all over the world;

* * * *

The adoption of this resolution reflected the painful and deep conviction of the Heads of African States and Governments, and constituted a reaffirmation of the fact that the continued refusal of the Government of South Africa to implement any of the United Nations resolutions on the question of race conflict in the country resulting from the policies of apartheid was not merely a continuing source of international conflict and tension but was a serious threat to international peace and security.

It also registered the very deep concern of the Heads of African States and Governments in the face of the continued deterioration of the situation in the Republic of South Africa. This explosive situation has already been reflected in the United Nations in:

(a) the adoption of Security Council resolution AS/4300 of 1 April 1960, following Sharpeville massacre, in which the Security Council recognized that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that has led to international friction and if continued might endanger international peace and security;

(b) the adoption of twenty-six resolutions of the General Assembly and particularly the adoption of resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 which reaffirmed that the continuation of the policy of apartheid seriously endangered international peace and security and called upon the Security Council to take all appropriate measures, including sanctions, to make the Republic of South Africa comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the subject, and, if need be, to contemplate the application of Article VI of the Charter;

(c) and more recently, the creation of a Special Committee on Apartheid which has submitted to the Security Council a detailed report and concrete proposals aimed at the realization of the objectives of the United Nations in that country for the abandonment of the policy of apartheid.

