

**Small files: Africa general:  
Small files: Africa general -  
40**

*HS L 179:177*



Dag Hammarskjöld's saml.

Africa General

22 Jan. 1961

7 resolutions adopted at the Conference  
of Casablanca.

(Sent by Perm. Mission of Morocco to D.H.)

PERMANENT MISSION OF MOROCCO  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.  
MURRAY HILL 2-3743-4

Ref: NU/898

January 22nd, 1961

The Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honor to enclose herewith, seven resolutions in French and in English, adopted at the Conference of Casablanca. The Permanent Mission of Morocco will highly appreciate it if these resolutions will be distributed as official documents of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of Morocco avails itself of this Opportunity to present to the Secretary General its assurances and high consideration.



The Secretary General of the  
United Nations  
SECRETARIAT BUILDING  
United Nations - New York

## CHARTER OF CASABLANCA

-----

We, the Heads of the African States, meeting in Casablanca from January 3rd to January 7th 1961, conscious of our responsibilities towards the African Continent, proclaim our determination to promote the triumph of liberty all over Africa and to achieve its unity,

Affirm our will to preserve and consolidate our identity of views and unity of action in international affairs, to safeguard our hard won independence, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our States, to reinforce peace in the world by adopting a policy of non alignment,

Proclaim our determination to liberate the African territories still under foreign domination, by giving them aid and assistance, to liquidate colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their forms, to discourage the maintenance of foreign troops and the establishment of bases which endanger the liberation of Africa and to strive equally to rid the African Continent of political and economic interventions and pressures,

Proclaim the necessity for the Independent African States to direct their political, economic and social policies to the exploitation of the national wealth for the benefit of their peoples and to ensuring an equitable distribution of that wealth among all nationals,

Affirm our will to intensify our efforts for the creation of an effective form of cooperation among the African States in the economic, social and cultural domains,

Aiming at the consolidation of liberty in Africa and building up its unity and security, decide :-

1. The creation of an African Consultative Assembly, as soon as conditions permit, composed of the representatives of every African State, having a permanent seat and holding periodical sessions,

2. The creation of the following four committees :

.../...

- (a) The African political Committee, comprising Heads of State, or their duly accredited representatives, will meet periodically with a view to coordinating and unifying the general policy of the various African States;
- (b) The African Economic Committee, comprising the Ministers of Economic Affairs of the Independent African States, will meet periodically with a view to taking decisions with regard to African Economic Cooperation. One of the most urgent tasks of this Committee will be to establish postal and tele-communications links among the various African Capitals;
- (c) The African Cultural Committee, comprising the Ministers of Educations of the Independent African States will meet periodically with a view to preserving and developing African culture and civilisation and intensifying African cultural cooperation and assistance;
- (d) A Joint African High Command, comprising the Chiefs of Staff of the Independent African States will meet periodically with a view to ensuring the common defence of Africa in case of aggression against any part of this Continent, and with a view to safeguarding the independence of African States.

3. The creation of a liaison office for establishing effective cooperation among the different organisations mentioned above and particularly for the holding within 3 months of the date of publication of this Charter of a meeting of experts charged with defining the practical procedure concerning the functioning of the Organisations in question.

We, the Heads of African States, convened in Casablanca from the 3rd January to the 7th January 1961, reaffirm our faith in the Conferences of the Independent African States, held in Accra in 1958 and in Addis Ababa in 1960, and appeal to all Independent African States to associate themselves with our common action for the consolidation of liberty in Africa and the building up of its unity and security.

We solemnly reaffirm our unshakable adherence to the United Nations Charter and to the Declaration of the Afro-Asian Conference held in Bandung, with the aim of promoting cooperation among all the peoples of the world and of consolidating international peace.-

-----

RESOLUTION ON ALGERIA  
-----

THE CONFERENCE  
-----

Considering that the fifteenth session of the United Nations has recognised the right of the Algerian people to Independence and Self-Determination on the basis of the unity and territorial integrity of Algeria, as well as the responsibility of the United Nations in the implementation of the right in Algeria;

Considering that all political, diplomatic and material aid given to the Algerian people represents a contribution to the liberation of Africa;

Considering that every assistance given to France in her war in Algeria constitutes an act of hostility directed against Africa as a whole;

Considering that the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic is the only authority qualified to represent and speak on behalf of Algeria;

Considering that the war pursued by France in Algeria constitutes an increasing threat to peace and security in Africa and the world;

Considering that the events and demonstrations which are taking place and developing in Algeria constitute the unequivocal affirmation of the will of the Algerian people to realise their Independence, and of their unity in support of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic;

Declares its determination to support by all means the Algerian people and the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic in their struggle for the Independence of Algeria.

Calls upon all the countries which support the Algerian people in their struggle for national liberation to reinforce their political, diplomatic and material aid to the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

Denounces the assistance given by NATO to France in her war of colonial reconquest in Algeria;

Invites all countries to take steps forthwith to prevent their territories from being used directly or indirectly for operations against the Algerian people;

Calls for the immediate withdrawal of all African troops serving under French command in Algeria;

Approves the enlistment of African and other volunteers in the National Liberation Army.

Invites all the Governments which have not done so to recognise the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic;

Declares that the continuation of the war in Algeria is of such nature that it impels the participating countries to reconsider their relations with France.

Opposes the partition of Algeria and rejects any unilateral solution and any constitution either imposed or granted.

DECLARATION  
-----

The Conference denounces and condemns all consultations and referendums unilaterally organised by France in Algeria, and the results of which therefore can in no way commit the Algerian people.

-----

RESOLUTION ON APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION  
-----

Casablanca Conference,

RECALLING the resolutions of the United Nations Organisation which denounced the Apartheid policy and the racial discrimination practised by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and

RECALLING in particular the resolution of the Security Council of the 1st of April 1960, which considers the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa a threat to world peace and security,

1. DENOUNCES the Government of the Union of South Africa for its contempt of the decisions taken by the United Nations Organisation and by the African and Asian Conferences and condemns its obstinacy in pursuing a policy which affects human dignity and constitutes a flagrant violation of human rights ;
  2. DENOUNCES the imperialist powers who continue to lend moral, political and military support to the racialist Government of the Union of South Africa ;
  3. REAFFIRMS and UNDERTAKES to implement the decisions taken at the Bandung, Accra, Monrovia and Addis Ababa conferences on this subject and urges all African States to implement these decisions ;
  4. CALLS UPON the United Nations Organisation to invoke the sanctions provided for in Articles 40 and 41 of the United Nations Charter should the Government of the Union of South Africa not put an end to its policy of racial discrimination.
-

COMMUNIQUE

-----  
concerning the situation in the CONGO  
-----

The Conference at Casablanca convened by His Majesty King Mohammed V of the Kingdom of Morocco, and constituted by the following Heads of States namely His Majesty King Mohammed V of the Kingdom of Morocco, His Excellency Gamal Abdel NASSER, President of the United Arab Republic, His Excellency Kwame N'KRUMAH, President of the Republic of Ghana, His Excellency Sekou TOURE, President of the Republic of Guinea, His Excellency Modibo KEITA, President of the Republic of Mali, His Excellency Ferhat ABBAS, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Algeria representing the Provisional Government of Algeria, His Excellency Abdelkader EL ALLAM, Minister of Foreign Affairs representing His Majesty King IDRIS I of the Kingdom of Libya and His Excellency Alwin B. PERRERA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary representing the Prime Minister of Ceylon, having considered the situation in the Congo :

- (1) Declares the intention and determination of the respective Governments represented to withdraw their troops and other military personnel placed under the United Nations Operational Command in the Congo.
- (2) Reaffirms their recognition of the elected Parliament and legally constituted Government of the Republic of the Congo which came into being on 30 of June 1960.
- (3) Convinced that the only justification for the presence of the United Nations troops in the Congo is :
  - 1.- To answer the appeals of the legitimate Government of the Republic of the Congo at whose request the United Nations decided to create its Operational Command;
  - 2.- To implement the decisions of the Security Council in respect of the situation in the Congo;
  - 3.- To safeguard the unity and independence of the Republic of the Congo and preserve its territorial integrity;
- (4) Urges the United Nations to act immediately to :
  - (a)- Disarm and disband the lawless bands of MOBUTU;

- (b)- Release from prison and detention all members of the Parliament and legitimate Government of the Republic of the Congo;
- (c)- Reconvene the Parliament of the Republic of the Congo;
- (d)- Eliminate from the Congo all Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel ( not belonging to the United Nations operational command ) whether operating as such or in disguise;
- (e)- Release to the legitimate Government of the Congo all civil and military airports, radio-stations and other establishments, now unlawfully withheld from that Government;
- (f)- Prevent the Belgians from using the United Nations Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi as a base to commit aggression - direct or indirect - to launch armed attacks against the Republic of the Congo.

(5)- Decides that if the purposes and principles which justified the presence of the United Nations Operational Command in the Republic of the Congo are not realised and respected then the States here represented reserve the right to take appropriate action.-

-----

RESOLUTION ON MAURITANIA  
-----

The Conference,

CONSIDERING the colonialist intrigues aimed at dividing the territories of the African States in order to weaken them,

CONSIDERING that France, in order to strengthen her domination over the Sahara, exploit its wealth and secure for herself an outlet on the Atlantic, has severed from Morocco the southern portion of her territory in Mauritania;

CONSIDERING that the setting up of a puppet State, the said Mauritania, against the will of the people concerned, and in disregard of the solemn undertakings given by France, is a violation of international treaties and agreements;

CONSIDERING that the setting up of Mauritania as a puppet State is merely a means for France to encircle the African countries, secure for herself bases to which she can retreat, and increase the number of her satellites;

CONSIDERING that, in general, the increase in the number of artificial States in Africa is a permanent threat to the security of the African Continent, and, at the same time, a strengthening of the forces of imperialism;

CONSIDERING that the objective aimed at by France in Mauritania is the economic exploitation and strategic use of this area, particularly against the African countries, as well as the maintenance of artificial barriers in Africa;

CONSIDERING that the defense of the unity and territorial integrity of all African States is, at the same time, the defence of the freedom of Africa;

SOLEMNLY DENOUNCES AND CONDEMNS all forms of economic, political and military exploitation in Africa;

DECLARES its determination to oppose, by all possible means, every attempt to partition and create satellite States in certain parts of the African Continent;

APPROVES any action taken by Morocco on Mauritania for the restitution of her legitimate rights.

-----

RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR TESTS  
-----

The Conference,

VIGOROUSLY OPPOSES the carrying out of nuclear tests by France on the African continent, in spite of the outraged conscience of the world, the disapproval of African countries, and the recommendations of the United Nations;

STRONGLY DENOUNCES this act of provocation directed against the African peoples, with a view to intimidating them and hindering their march towards the attainment of freedom and unity, and is a permanent danger for the African peoples and a constant threat to world peace;

DENOUNCES AND CONDEMNS the collusion between France and Israel in regard to nuclear tests, a collusion which threatens peace in the world and particularly in Africa;

APPEALS to all peoples and in particular to the peoples of Africa who are most directly threatened, to do everything in their power to prevent these tests from taking place, and oppose the use of African territories for purposes of political domination;

HAVING NOTED WITH SATISFACTION the refusal by the people of France to allow these tests to take place on their own soil;

INVITES all African countries to reconsider their relations with France, faced as they are with France's obstinate insistence on carrying out atomic explosions in Africa.

-----

RESOLUTION ON PALESTINE  
-----

The Conference at Casablanca,

Having examined the important problem of Palestine, and deeply concerned about the situation created in Palestine by depriving the Arabs of Palestine of their legitimate rights :

1. Warns against the menace which this situation presents to the peace and security of the Middle East and the international tension which results therefrom.

2. Insists on the necessity to have a just solution to this problem in conformity with the United Nations resolutions and the Asian-African Resolutions of Bandung to restore to the Arabs of Palestine all their legitimate rights.

3. Notes with indignation that Israel has always taken the side of the imperialists each time an important position had to be taken concerning vital problems about Africa, notably Algeria, the Congo and the nuclear tests in Africa, and the Conference, therefore, denounces Israel as an instrument in the service of imperialism and neo-colonialism not only in the Middle East but also in Africa and Asia.

4. Calls upon all the states of Africa and Asia to oppose this new policy which imperialism is carrying out to create bases for itself.

-----

Air Mail Bond

MADE IN U.S.A.

RESOLUTION ON THE RUANDA URUNDI  
-----

With regard to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, the Conference denounces Belgium's attempts to divide this country by creating two pseudo-independent States established by a policy of organised repression against the nationalist elements of this country.

The Conference supports unreservedly the cause of the people of Ruanda Urundi in their struggle for real independence and urges the implementation of the resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its Fifteenth Session concerning the future of Ruanda-Urundi and the constitutional Regime of Ruanda-Urundi, namely :

- A general and unconditional amnesty for all those involved in the incidents which occurred in November, 1959;
- The lifting of the state of emergency and the restoration of democratic liberties and fundamental human rights;
- The immediate return of all political refugees;
- A national reconciliation;
- The safeguarding of the national unity and the protection of the territorial integrity of this country.

The Conference denounces the use of the territory of Ruanda-Urundi as a base for aggression against African peoples and the Congo in particular.

The Conference demands the immediate evacuation of all Belgian forces stationed in this country and the restoration of an atmosphere of peace and security.

-----

PERMANENT MISSION OF MOROCCO  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.  
MURRAY HILL 2-3743-4

Ref: NU/898

January 22nd, 1961

The Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honor to enclose herewith, seven resolutions in French and in English, adopted at the Conference of Casablanca. The Permanent Mission of Morocco will highly appreciate it if these resolutions will be distributed as official documents of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of Morocco avails itself of this Opportunity to present to the Secretary General its assurances and high consideration.



The Secretary General of the  
United Nations  
SECRETARIAT BUILDING  
United Nations - New York

CHARTER OF CASABLANCA  
-----

We, the Heads of the African States, meeting in Casablanca from January 3rd to January 7th 1961, conscious of our responsibilities towards the African Continent, proclaim our determination to promote the triumph of liberty all over Africa and to achieve its unity,

Affirm our will to preserve and consolidate our identity of views and unity of action in international affairs, to safeguard our hard won independence, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our States, to reinforce peace in the world by adopting a policy of non alignment,

Proclaim our determination to liberate the African territories still under foreign domination, by giving them aid and assistance, to liquidate colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their forms, to discourage the maintenance of foreign troops and the establishment of bases which endanger the liberation of Africa and to strive equally to rid the African Continent of political and economic interventions and pressures,

Proclaim the necessity for the Independent African States to direct their political, economic and social policies to the exploitation of the national wealth for the benefit of their peoples and to ensuring an equitable distribution of that wealth among all nationals,

Affirm our will to intensify our efforts for the creation of an effective form of cooperation among the African States in the economic, social and cultural domains,

Aiming at the consolidation of liberty in Africa and building up its unity and security, decide :-

1. The creation of an African Consultative Assembly, as soon as conditions permit, composed of the representatives of every African State, having a permanent seat and holding periodical sessions,

2. The creation of the following four committees :

.../...

- (a) The African political Committee, comprising Heads of State, or their duly accredited representatives, will meet periodically with a view to coordinating and unifying the general policy of the various African States;
- (b) The African Economic Committee, comprising the Ministers of Economic Affairs of the Independent African States, will meet periodically with a view to taking decisions with regard to African Economic Cooperation. One of the most urgent tasks of this Committee will be to establish postal and tele-communications links among the various African Capitals;
- (c) The African Cultural Committee, comprising the Ministers of Educations of the Independent African States will meet periodically with a view to preserving and developing African culture and civilisation and intensifying African cultural cooperation and assistance;
- (d) A Joint African High Command, comprising the Chiefs of Staff of the Independent African States will meet periodically with a view to ensuring the common defence of Africa in case of aggression against any part of this Continent, and with a view to safeguarding the independence of African States.

3. The creation of a liaison office for establishing effective cooperation among the different organisations mentioned above and particularly for the holding within 3 months of the date of publication of this Charter of a meeting of experts charged with defining the practical procedure concerning the functioning of the Organisations in question.

We, the Heads of African States, convened in Casablanca from the 3rd January to the 7th January 1961, reaffirm our faith in the Conferences of the Independent African States, held in Accra in 1958 and in Addis Ababa in 1960, and appeal to all Independent African States to associate themselves with our common action for the consolidation of liberty in Africa and the building up of its unity and security.

We solemnly reaffirm our unshakable adherence to the United Nations Charter and to the Declaration of the Afro-Asian Conference held in Bandung, with the aim of promoting cooperation among all the peoples of the world and of consolidating international peace.-

-----

RESOLUTION ON ALGERIA  
-----

THE CONFERENCE  
-----

Considering that the fifteenth session of the United Nations has recognised the right of the Algerian people to Independence and Self-Determination on the basis of the unity and territorial integrity of Algeria, as well as the responsibility of the United Nations in the implementation of the right in Algeria;

Considering that all political, diplomatic and material aid given to the Algerian people represents a contribution to the liberation of Africa;

Considering that every assistance given to France in her war in Algeria constitutes an act of hostility directed against Africa as a whole;

Considering that the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic is the only authority qualified to represent and speak on behalf of Algeria;

Considering that the war pursued by France in Algeria constitutes an increasing threat to peace and security in Africa and the world;

Considering that the events and demonstrations which are taking place and developing in Algeria constitute the unequivocal affirmation of the will of the Algerian people to realise their Independence, and of their unity in support of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic;

Declares its determination to support by all means the Algerian people and the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic in their struggle for the Independence of Algeria.

Calls upon all the countries which support the Algerian people in their struggle for national liberation to reinforce their political, diplomatic and material aid to the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

Denounces the assistance given by NATO to France in her war of colonial reconquest in Algeria;

Invites all countries to take steps forthwith to prevent their territories from being used directly or indirectly for operations against the Algerian people;

Calls for the immediate withdrawal of all African troops serving under French command in Algeria;

Approves the enlistment of African and other volunteers in the National Liberation Army.

Invites all the Governments which have not done so to recognise the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic;

Declares that the continuation of the war in Algeria is of such nature that it impels the participating countries to reconsider their relations with France.

Opposes the partition of Algeria and rejects any unilateral solution and any constitution either imposed or granted.

DECLARATION

The Conference denounces and condemns all consultations and referendums unilaterally organised by France in Algeria, and the results of which therefore can in no way commit the Algerian people.

-----

RESOLUTION ON APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION  
-----

Casablanca Conference,

RECALLING the resolutions of the United Nations Organisation which denounced the Apartheid policy and the racial discrimination practised by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and

RECALLING in particular the resolution of the Security Council of the 1st of April 1960, which considers the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa a threat to world peace and security,

1. DENOUNCES the Government of the Union of South Africa for its contempt of the decisions taken by the United Nations Organisation and by the African and Asian Conferences and condemns its obstinacy in pursuing a policy which affects human dignity and constitutes a flagrant violation of human rights ;

2. DENOUNCES the imperialist powers who continue to lend moral, political and military support to the racist Government of the Union of South Africa ;

3. REAFFIRMS and UNDERTAKES to implement the decisions taken at the Bandung, Accra, Monrovia and Addis Ababa conferences on this subject and urges all African States to implement these decisions ;

4. CALLS UPON the United Nations Organisation to invoke the sanctions provided for in Articles 40 and 41 of the United Nations Charter should the Government of the Union of South Africa not put an end to its policy of racial discrimination.

-----

C O M M U N I Q U E

-----  
concerning the situation in the CONGO  
-----

The Conference at Casablanca convened by His Majesty King Mohammed V of the Kingdom of Morocco, and constituted by the following Heads of States namely His Majesty King Mohammed V of the Kingdom of Morocco, His Excellency Gamal Abdel NASSER, President of the United Arab Republic, His Excellency Kwame N'KRUMAH, President of the Republic of Ghana, His Excellency Sekou TOURE, President of the Republic of Guinea, His Excellency Modibo KEITA, President of the Republic of Mali, His Excellency Ferhat ABBAS, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Algeria representing the Provisional Government of Algeria, His Excellency Abdelkader EL ALLAM, Minister of Foreign Affairs representing His Majesty King IDRIS I of the Kingdom of Libya and His Excellency Alwin B. PERRERA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary representing the Prime Minister of Ceylon, having considered the situation in the Congo :

- (1) Declares the intention and determination of the respective Governments represented to withdraw their troops and other military personnel placed under the United Nations Operational Command in the Congo.
- (2) Reaffirms their recognition of the elected Parliament and legally constituted Government of the Republic of the Congo which came into being on 30 of June 1960.
- (3) Convinced that the only justification for the presence of the United Nations troops in the Congo is :
  - 1.- To answer the appeals of the legitimate Government of the Republic of the Congo at whose request the United Nations decided to create its Operational Command;
  - 2.- To implement the decisions of the Security Council in respect of the situation in the Congo;
  - 3.- To safeguard the unity and independence of the Republic of the Congo and preserve its territorial integrity;
- (4) Urges the United Nations to act immediately to :
  - (a)- Disarm and disband the lawless bands of MOBUTU;

- (b)- Release from prison and detention all members of the Parliament and legitimate Government of the Republic of the Congo;
- (c)- Reconvene the Parliament of the Republic of the Congo;
- (d)- Eliminate from the Congo all Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel ( not belonging to the United Nations operational command ) whether operating as such or in disguise;
- (e)- Release to the legitimate Government of the Congo all civil and military airports, radio-stations and other establishments, now unlawfully withheld from that Government;
- (f)- Prevent the Belgians from using the United Nations Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi as a base to commit aggression - direct or indirect - to launch armed attacks against the Republic of the Congo.

(5)- Decides that if the purposes and principles which justified the presence of the United Nations Operational Command in the Republic of the Congo are not realised and respected then the States here represented reserve the right to take appropriate action.-

-----

RESOLUTION ON MAURITANIA

---

The Conference,

CONSIDERING the colonialist intrigues aimed at dividing the territories of the African States in order to weaken them,

CONSIDERING that France, in order to strengthen her domination over the Sahara, exploit its wealth and secure for herself an outlet on the Atlantic, has severed from Morocco the southern portion of her territory in Mauritania;

CONSIDERING that the setting up of a puppet State, the said Mauritania, against the will of the people concerned, and in disregard of the solemn undertakings given by France, is a violation of international treaties and agreements;

CONSIDERING that the setting up of Mauritania as a puppet State is merely a means for France to encircle the African countries, secure for herself bases to which she can retreat, and increase the number of her satellites;

CONSIDERING that, in general, the increase in the number of artificial States in Africa is a permanent threat to the security of the African Continent, and, at the same time, a strengthening of the forces of imperialism;

CONSIDERING that the objective aimed at by France in Mauritania is the economic exploitation and strategic use of this area, particularly against the African countries, as well as the maintenance of artificial barriers in Africa;

CONSIDERING that the defense of the unity and territorial integrity of all African States is, at the same time, the defence of the freedom of Africa;

SOLEMNLY DENOUNCES AND CONDEMNS all forms of economic, political and military exploitation in Africa;

DECLARES its determination to oppose, by all possible means, every attempt to partition and create satellite States in certain parts of the African Continent;

APPROVES any action taken by Morocco on Mauritania for the restitution of her legitimate rights.

---

RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR TESTS  
-----

The Conference,

VIGOROUSLY OPPOSES the carrying out of nuclear tests by France on the African continent, in spite of the outraged conscience of the world, the disapproval of African countries, and the recommendations of the United Nations;

STRONGLY DENOUNCES this act of provocation directed against the African peoples, with a view to intimidating them and hindering their march towards the attainment of freedom and unity, and is a permanent danger for the African peoples and a constant threat to world peace;

DENOUNCES AND CONDEMNS the collusion between France and Israel in regard to nuclear tests, a collusion which threatens peace in the world and particularly in Africa;

APPEALS to all peoples and in particular to the peoples of Africa who are most directly threatened, to do everything in their power to prevent these tests from taking place, and oppose the use of African territories for purposes of political domination;

HAVING NOTED WITH SATISFACTION the refusal by the people of France to allow these tests to take place on their own soil;

INVITES all African countries to reconsider their relations with France, faced as they are with France's obstinate insistence on carrying out atomic explosions in Africa.

-----

RESOLUTION ON PALESTINE  
-----

The Conference at Casablanca,

Having examined the important problem of Palestine, and deeply concerned about the situation created in Palestine by depriving the Arabs of Palestine of their legitimate rights :

1. Warns against the menace which this situation presents to the peace and security of the Middle East and the international tension which results therefrom.

2. Insists on the necessity to have a just solution to this problem in conformity with the United Nations resolutions and the Asian-African Resolutions of Bandung to restore to the Arabs of Palestine all their legitimate rights.

3. Notes with indignation that Israel has always taken the side of the imperialists each time an important position had to be taken concerning vital problems about Africa, notably Algeria, the Congo and the nuclear tests in Africa, and the Conference, therefore, denounces Israel as an instrument in the service of imperialism and neo-colonialism not only in the Middle East but also in Africa and Asia.

4. Calls upon all the states of Africa and Asia to oppose this new policy which imperialism is carrying out to create bases for itself.

-----

RESOLUTION ON THE RUANDA URUNDI

---

With regard to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, the Conference denounces Belgium's attempts to divide this country by creating two pseudo-independent States established by a policy of organised repression against the nationalist elements of this country.

The Conference supports unreservedly the cause of the people of Ruanda Urundi in their struggle for real independence and urges the implementation of the resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its Fifteenth Session concerning the future of Ruanda-Urundi and the constitutional Regime of Ruanda-Urundi, namely :

- A general and unconditional amnesty for all those involved in the incidents which occurred in November, 1959;
- The lifting of the state of emergency and the restoration of democratic liberties and fundamental human rights;
- The immediate return of all political refugees;
- A national reconciliation;
- The safeguarding of the national unity and the protection of the territorial integrity of this country.

The Conference denounces the use of the territory of Ruanda-Urundi as a base for aggression against African peoples and the Congo in particular.

The Conference demands the immediate evacuation of all Belgian forces stationed in this country and the restoration of an atmosphere of peace and security.

---