

APPENDIX 3

The Second UNFP Congress: Political Resolution

The Second National Congress of the National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP) was held in Casablanca from May 25 to 27, 1962, after having studied the report of the activities of the Union and analyzing the country's present political, economic and social situation.

After having reviewed the results of the first six years of independence, in particular the experience of absolute power directly exercised by the monarchy:

—Whereas the aforementioned results have been made manifest:

- I. In the personal exercise of power of an absolute and archaic nature that the Moroccan people have known in the past;
- II. In a corrupt administrative apparatus, characterized by irresponsibility, privilege and nepotism;
- III. In the nullification of the principal victories in the area of democratic rights, won by the popular masses, at great sacrifice;
- IV. In the moral and physical elimination of all national organizations of resistance, and the

imposition of a revanchist and rancorous policy against the most effective militants in the long and hard anticolonial struggle;

V. In the regaining of privileges, colonial positions and concepts in the political, economic and social sphere by a part of the national big bourgeoisie, a situation that seals the organic fusion of bourgeois-colonial interests and ideas, as well as the maintenance of the populace in conditions of misery and degradation and powerlessness;

VI. In systematic and boastful action aimed consistently by the ruling reactionary elements, at discrediting and prostituting the revolutionary watchwords of the masses, sowing confusion and vacillation, and elevating to the rank of supreme virtues cowardice, pandering and intellectual paralysis, naturally, with the idea of pulling out, by such procedures, the roots of militancy among the Moroccan masses and thereby perpetuating the system of exploitation and slavery;

—Whereas: Morocco, thanks to the action of its popular organizations, the awareness and maturity of the masses, today maintains a resolute stand against all attempts at installing despotic power, and at the same time applying the force which is the basis of democratic evolution;

—Whereas: Since April 14, 1960, and considering the (political) *impasse* in which Morocco finds itself, the UNFP has felt the profound need to hold general elections to institute a Constituent Assembly, and experience has demonstrated the correctness of this position in the political sphere;

—Whereas: The experience of participation in the government from December 1958 to May 1960 has convinced the masses that it is objectively impossible to carry out a policy of national liberation and transformation of the economic structure within the framework of an archaic power lacking a popular base and an inert, irresponsible and corrupt administration;

—Whereas: The experiences of the municipal and community councils have shown that the actions of an absolute monarchy, founded on lack of confidence in the popular masses, are manifest in organized sabotage, disparagement, negligence and the imprisonment of, and provocations against their leaders;

—Whereas: At the same time that the absolute monarchy is refusing to listen to the voice of the people, it is preparing to grant them a constitution drawn up by foreign advisors;

—Whereas: The method of personal power used to solve serious national problems, particularly the liberation of parts of the national territory which still remain under direct or indirect colonial domination, has bypassed all opportunities, due to improvisations and contradictions, has created confusion and deception among patriots in Mauritania, and has in so doing, opened the way to a fictitious union that confers legality on neocolonialism that rules from Tangiers to the Senegal River;

—Whereas: The UNFP continues to express the masses, contempt of the corrupt state apparatus, to call attention to the danger of an improvised policy, which ignores the people's will, and to present efficient solutions that place the nation's interests above all other considerations, as proved by the events of March 13, 1960;

- I. The Congress reaffirms that under present circumstances power cannot be founded except on the progressive will of the people, or, on the other hand, on force, backed by foreign neocolonialism.
- II. It denounces the conspiracy against the Moroccan people engendered by the drawing up of a secret constitution with foreign complicity.
- III. It declares that the only way to lift Morocco from this political stalemate which the absolute monarchy has created is by the formation of a government that enjoys the confidence of the popular masses that will hold free elections for a constituent assembly, that will draw up a constitution, will organize power and will respond to

the people's aspiration for economic, social and political democracy.

- IV. It gives the Union complete freedom to carry out its immediate objectives by whatever means it deems necessary.
- V. It considers that the success of the UNFP's political activity and the realization of its objectives require better organization of the Union, mobilization of all workers', peasants', professional, student and womens' organizations; unity; vigilance; and elevation of awareness to the level of responsibilities that the Moroccans must face both at home and abroad.
- VI. It calls on all patriots and all citizens to mobilize within a revolutionary, fraternal and optimistic movement, for the construction of a free, progressive and prosperous Morocco at the service of mankind and peace.