

For Six Month Period Ending April 30, 2007
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant (b) Registration No.
Moroccan-American Center for Policy, Inc. 5648
- (c) Business Address(es) of Registrant
1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Suite 411
Washington, DC 20005

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual:
(1) Residence address Yes No
(2) Citizenship Yes No
(3) Occupation Yes No
- (b) If an organization:
(1) Name Yes No
(2) Ownership or control Yes No
(3) Branch offices Yes No
- (c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.

2007 APR 30 PM 3:03
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4 AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.
Yes No
- If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No
- If no, please attach the required amendment.

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date connection ended
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(b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
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5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

N/A

(b) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
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(c) During this 6 month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
Jordan C. Paul	1826 Vernon St, NW #305 Washington, DC 20009	USA	Director of Government Affairs	11/1/2006

6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal² during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Government of the Kingdom of Morocco

10. EXHIBITS A AND B

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A³ Yes No
Exhibit B⁴ Yes No

N/A

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during the 6 month period? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9).) A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67), sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65), sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal

III - ACTIVITIES

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11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

See Attachment A

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12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below?
Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates and places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

See Attachment A

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13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

All activities undertaken during this reporting period were conducted on the behalf of the Registrant, The Moroccan-American Center for Policy, Inc. (MACP)

⁵ The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14 . (a) RECEIPTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes No

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies⁶

Date	From whom	Purpose	Amount
04/03/2007	Government of Morocco	Q1 & Q2 2007	\$1,044,229.00

\$1,044,229.00

Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes No

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS - THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
Kingdom of Morocco	11/05/06	Airline ticket, lodging, meals	Advise Government of Morocco on regional security issues.
Kingdom of Morocco	12/10/06	Airline ticket, lodging, meals	same as above
Kingdom of Morocco	01/14/07	Airline ticket, lodging, meals	same as above
Kingdom of Morocco	04/01/07	Airline ticket, lodging, meals	same as above

^{6, 7} A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

⁸ An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

⁹ Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS – MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To whom	Purpose	Amount
See Attachment A			

\$305.00

Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS – THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS – POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
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^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials ¹²?
Yes No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

Government of the Kingdom of Morocco

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

See Attachment A

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts
- Magazine or newspaper articles
- Motion picture films
- Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns
- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches
- Internet
- Other (specify) E-letters

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- Public Officials
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- Nationality groups
- Other (specify) _____

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- English
- Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes No

¹² The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

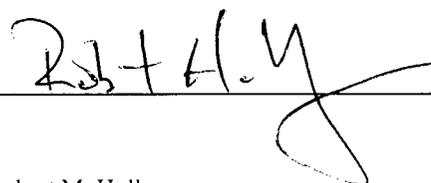
VI – EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)

May 24, 2007



Robert M. Holley

¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FARA REGISTRATION UNIT
National Security Division
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

NOTICE

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your Supplemental Statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Informational Materials – page 8 of Form CRM-154, formerly Form OBD-64-Supplemental Statement):

YES _____ or NO _____

(If your answer to question 1 is “yes” do not answer question 2 of this form.)

2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration:

YES _____ or NO _____

(If your answer to question 2 is “yes” please forward for our review copies of all material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)

Rob. M. Holley
Signature

May 24, 2007
Date

Robert M. Holley
Please type or print name of
Signatory on the line above

Executive Director
Title



U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, DC 20530

THIS FORM IS TO BE AN OFFICIAL ATTACHMENT TO YOUR CURRENT SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT -
PLEASE EXECUTE IN TRIPLICATE

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

SECTION A

The Department records list active short-form registration statements for the following persons of your organization filed on the date indicated by each name. If a person is not still functioning in the same capacity directly on behalf of the foreign principal, please show the date of termination.

Short Form List for Registrant: Moroccan-American Center for Policy, Inc.

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
AbiNader	Jean Jr.,	10/01/2004		
Gabriel	Edward M.	10/01/2004		
Holley	Robert Michael	10/01/2004		
Dark, II	Ralph Calvin	06/01/2005		



U.S. Department of Justice

National Security Division

Washington, DC 20530

SECTION B

In addition to those persons listed in Section A, list below all current employees rendering services directly on behalf of the foreign principals(s) who have not filed short-form registration statements. (Do not list clerks, secretaries, typists or employees in a similar or related capacity). If there is some question as to whether an employee has an obligation to file a short-form, please address a letter to the Registration Unit describing the activities and connection with the foreign principal.

Name	Function	Date Hired
Jordan C. Paul	Director-Government Affairs	Nov. 1, 2006
*Short form enclosed.		

Signature: Robt H. W.

Date: May 24, 2007

Title: Executive Director

ATTACHMENT A

Response to Questions 11 and 12

Activities on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco: The Registrant's **Managing Director** provided strategic counsel to the GOM on their bilateral relations with the United States. Briefed US journalists, and members and staff of Congress on issues related to US-Morocco relations, to include:

- General Moroccan-American bilateral relations.
- Political reform and human rights developments in Morocco.
- US assistance issues related to Morocco.
- Moroccan-Algerian bilateral relations.
- Morocco's role in the Middle East Peace Process
- Developments in North Africa and the Maghreb Arab Union
- Morocco and the Western Sahara
- Moroccan POWs being held by the Polisario

Date	Contact Name	Organization	Contact	Topics
12/4/06	Paul Bloucher	Office of Congressman McCotter	Meeting	UNHCR family visit program
12/5/06	Paul Bloucher	Office of Congressman McCotter	Meeting	Follow up on meeting listed above.
2/20/07	Will Somer	student journalist at Georgetown University	Meeting	Western Sahara
2/21/07	Howard Diamond	House Foreign Affairs Committee to	Meeting	expanding family visit program with UNHCR
3/16/07	Nisha Desai	House Appropriations Committee	Meeting	UNHCR family visit program.
4/3/07	Doug Bernard Scott Cendrowski George Gedda Josh Meyer Mark Turner Doug Brown	VOA Bloomberg Press Associated Press LA Times Financial Times Denver Post	Phone call/ conference call	Western Sahara
4/3/07	Josh Meyer	LA Times	Phone call	Western Sahara.
4/30/07	Jen Stewart	Cong Boehner's office	Meeting	UNHCR Family visit program in the Sahara and Western Sahara affairs generally
5/1/07	Neil King	New York Times	Phone call	Western Sahara.
5/2/07	Russ McCracken	Washington Times	Phone call	Western Sahara
5/2/07	Will Englund	Baltimore Sun	Phone call	Western Sahara.

Activities on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco (GOM): The Registrant's **Director of Government Affairs** provides strategic counsel to the GOM on their bilateral relations with the United States. He also briefs members and staff of Congress on issues related to US-Morocco relations, to include:

- General Moroccan-American bilateral relations.
- Political reform and human rights developments in Morocco.
- US assistance issues related to Morocco.
- Moroccan-Algerian bilateral relations.
- Morocco's role in the Middle East Peace Process
- Developments in North Africa and the Maghreb Arab Union
- Morocco and the Western Sahara
- Organized meetings for congressional staff with Moroccan officials

Date	Contact Name	Organization	Contact	Topics
11/30/06	Paul Blocher	Rep. Thad McCotter	email	Congressional Resolution concerning Western Sahara
12/04/06	Paul Blocher	Rep. Thad McCotter	meeting	Congressional Resolution concerning Western Sahara, U.S./Morocco bilateral relationship.
12/04/06	Paul Blocher	Rep. Thad McCotter	email	Distributed paper on connection between Cuba and the Polisario (previously submitted)
12/05/06	Cesar Gonzalez	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	Phone call	Congressional Resolution concerning Western Sahara
12/07/06	Paul Blocher	Rep. Thad McCotter	meeting	Congressional Resolution concerning Western Sahara
01/09/07	Bulk Email to Staff	House of Representatives	email	Ambassador. Serge Berdugo's Op-ed in the Christian Science Monitor
01/31/07	Martin Bayr	Sen. Sununu	email	meeting request
02/05/07	Martin Bayr	Sen. Sununu	meeting	Moroccan Initiative regarding the Western Sahara; History of the Western Sahara
02/08/07	Martin Bayr	Sen. Sununu	email	Morocco's autonomy initiative
02/09/07	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	House of Representatives	email	Invitation to dinner at Ambassador Mekouar's residence
02/14/07	Jon Hoganson and Sean Sweeney	Rep. Rahm Emanuel	email	Meeting request
02/14/07	Martin Bayr	Sen. Sununu	email	A map of resources in Morocco
02/15/07	Andeliz Castillo	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	Phone call	Meeting request
02/21/07	Howard Diamond	House Foreign Relations	meeting	U.S.-Morocco bilateral relations: potential funding MINURSO family visits
02/22/07	Jennifer Park	Sen. Webb	email	meeting request
02/26/07	Diane Tasnadi	Rep. Fortenberry	email	meeting request
02/26/07	Paul Blocher	Rep. McCotter	email	meeting request
02/26/07	Leanne Holdman	Rep. Pence	email	meeting request

02/26/07	Amanda Foster	Rep. Davis	email	meeting request
02/26/07	Leanne Holdman	Rep. Pence	Phone call	meeting request
02/26/07	Diane Tasnadi	Rep. Fortenberry	Phone call	meeting request
02/26/07	Amanda Foster	Rep. Jo Ann Davis	Phone call	meeting request
02/27/07	Koren Bell	Rep. Emanuel	email	meeting request
03/01/07	Sen. Sununu	U.S. Senate	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
03/02/07	Martin Bayr	Sen. Sununu	email	Morocco's autonomy initiative
03/02/07	Shelly Stoneman	Rep. Steve Rothman	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
03/05/07	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	House of Representatives	email	NY Times Op-Ed by Ambassador. Vreeland
03/05/07	Bulk Email to Staff	House of Representatives	email	NY Times Op-Ed by Ambassador. Vreeland
03/06/07	Terry Sauvain	Senate Appropriations	Phone call	meeting request
03/07/07	Rep. Tancredo	House of Representatives	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
03/07/07	Rep. Smith	House of Representatives	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
03/07/07	Leanne Holdman	Rep. Pence	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
03/08/07	Paul Blocher	Rep. Thad McCotter	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
03/12/07	Leanne Holdman	Rep. Pence	email	NY Times Op-Ed by Ambassador. Vreeland
03/12/07	Sammy Roth	Rep. Tancredo	email	NY Times Op-Ed by Ambassador. Vreeland
03/12/07	Sherry Rickert	House Foreign Relations	email	NY Times Op-Ed by Ambassador. Vreeland
03/12/07	Martin Bayr	Sen. Sununu	email	Potential question concerning the Western Sahara for Ambassador. Khalilzad's confirmation hearing
03/14/07	Martin Bayr	Sen. Sununu	email	Potential question concerning the Western Sahara for Ambassador. Khalilzad's confirmation hearing
03/15/07	Anand Chhabra	Sen. Obama	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
03/15/07	Jim Clark	Rep. Diane Watson	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
03/16/07	Nisha Desai	House Appropriations	meeting	Potential funding for MINURSO family visit program
03/19/07	Mark Clack	Sen. Cardin	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
03/21/07	John Lettieri	Sen. Hagel	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
03/21/07	Eliot Hodges	Sen. Hagel	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
04/03/07	Ryan Costella	Sen. Casey	email	meeting request
04/10/07	Ryan Costella	Sen. Casey	Phone call	meeting request
04/11/07	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	House of Representatives	email	Lead a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/11/07	Nisha Desai	House Appropriations	email	U.S. State Department statement on Morocco's Autonomy Initiative

04/11/07	Sen. Demint	U.S. Senate	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
04/11/07	Bulk Email to Staff	House of Representatives	email	U.S. State Department statement on Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/12/07	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	House of Representatives	email	Lead a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/12/07	Shelly Stoneman	Rep. Steve Rothman	email	Lead a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/12/07	Yleem Poblete	House Foreign Relations	email	meeting request
04/12/07	Paul Blocher	Rep. Thad McCotter	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/12/07	Howard Diamond	House Foreign Relations	email	Request support for Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/12/07	Martin Bayr	Sen. Sununu	email	Request support for Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/12/07	Sherri Rickert	House Foreign Relations	email	Request support for Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/13/07	Shelly Stoneman	Rep. Steve Rothman	email	Lead a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/13/07	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	House of Representatives	email	Lead a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/13/07	Paul Blocher	Rep. Thad McCotter	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/13/07	Michael Phelan	Senate Foreign Relations	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
04/13/07	Cesar Gonzalez	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	Phone call	Lead a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/16/07	Chris Socha	Sen. DeMint	email	Morocco's autonomy initiative
04/16/07	Mark Clack	Sen. Cardin	email	Morocco's autonomy initiative
04/16/07	John Lettieri	Sen. Hagel	email	Morocco's autonomy initiative
04/16/07	Eliot Hodges	Sen. Hagel	email	Morocco's autonomy initiative
04/16/07	Anand Chhabra	Sen. Obama	email	Morocco's autonomy initiative
04/16/07	Cesar Gonzalez	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	email	Lead a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/16/07	Hector Arguello	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	email	Lead a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/16/07	Cesar Gonzalez	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	email	Congressional Resolution concerning the Western Sahara
04/17/07	Mark Clack	Sen. Cardin	email	Meeting background material
04/17/07	Howard Diamond	House Foreign Relations	meeting	Lead a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/17/07	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	House of Representatives	meeting	Lead a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/17/07	Sen. Isakson	U.S. Senate	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara

04/17/07	Howard Diamond	House Foreign Relations	meeting	Lead a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Cesar Gonzalez	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	email	Dear Colleague regarding a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Sammy Roth	Rep. Tancredo	email	sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Rachel Leman	Rep. Dreier	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Alisa Do	Rep. Dreier	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Steve Peterson	Rep. Bishop	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Beau Walker	Rep. Boozman	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Chris Berardini	Rep. Henry Brown	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Scott Tranter	Rep. Calvert	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Matt Iandoli	Rep. Cannon	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	David Silverman	Rep. Cantor	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Scott McRoberts	Rep. Doolittle	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Ben Gielow	Rep. Ehlers	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Peter Sperry	Rep. English	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Jeff Murray	Rep. Feeney	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Ryan Kaldahl	Rep. Forbes	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Amanda Tharpe	Rep. Ferguson	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Diane Tasnadi	Rep. Fortenberry	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/18/07	Michael Hare	Rep. Boustany	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Brad Schweer	Rep. Terry	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Mike Wiehe	Rep. Turner	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative

04/19/07	Casey Fazio	Rep. McHenry	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Adam Peterman	Rep. Ramstad	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Ben Larocco	Rep. Schmidt	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Jordan Press	Rep. Shay	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Darin Thasker	Rep. Herger	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Patrick Magnuson	Rep. Kirk	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Adam Paulson	Rep. King	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Bentley Graves	Rep. King	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Lindsay Lee	Rep. Kollenberg	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Anne LeMay	Rep. McHugh	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Erskine Wells	Rep. Wicker	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Cesar Gonzalez	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	email	Closing date for letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Cesar Gonzalez	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	email	AJC Letter endorsing the Congressional letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Autumn Morley	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	email	AJC Letter endorsing the Congressional letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Dalis Blumnefeld	House Foreign Relations	email	AJC Letter endorsing the Congressional letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Howard Diamond	House Foreign Relations	email	AJC Letter endorsing the Congressional letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Mark Clack	Sen. Cardin	email	AJC Letter endorsing the Congressional letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Catherine Henson	Sen. Isakson	email	Letter from President Washington to HM Mohammed III
04/19/07	Towner French	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	email	AJC Letter endorsing the Congressional letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/19/07	Sen. Casey	U.S. Senate	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
04/20/07	Cesar Gonzalez	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	email	Dear Colleague regarding a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative

04/20/07	Semhar Araia	Rep. Moran	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/20/07	Carling Dinkler	Rep. Tanner	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/20/07	David Plunkett	Rep. Gordon	Phone call	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/23/07	Colin Sheldon	Rep. Dicks	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/23/07	Michael Hare	Rep. Boustany	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/23/07	Spivey Paup	Rep. Carter	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/23/07	Shelly Rood	Rep. Wasserman-Schultz	email	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Erskine Wells	Rep. Wicker	email	Request to sign a letter supporting Morocco's Autonomy initiative
04/25/07	Erika Young	Rep. Nick Rahall	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Charlie Johnson	Rep. Roscoe Bartlett	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Charles Dujon	Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Colin Sheldon	Rep. Norm Dicks	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Katie Murtha	Rep. John Dingell	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Semhar Araia	Rep. Jim Moran	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Don MacDonald	Rep. Brad Sherman	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	David Goldenberg	Rep. Alcee Hastings	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Shawn Chang	Rep. Tammy Baldwin	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Gregg Davis	Rep. Ruben Hinojosa	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Ben Gielow	Rep. Vern Ehlers	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Michael Hare	Rep. Boustany	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Mohamed Sabur	Rep. Ellison	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative

04/25/07	Diane Tasnadi	Rep. Fortenberry	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Jen Stewart	Rep. Boehner	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Carling Dinkler	Rep. Tanner	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Daniel Penchina	Rep. Murphy	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Barvetta Singletary	Rep. Clyburn	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Mike Ensminger	Rep. Chabot	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Chris Foster	Rep. Bono	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Mira Kogen	Rep. Klein	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Gary Woodward	Rep. David Scott	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Jonathon Westen	Rep. Higgins	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Ben Grossberg	Rep. Murphy	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Beth Bremer	Rep. Adrian Smith	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Shelly Rood	Rep. Wasserman-Schultz	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Ben Larocco	Rep. Schmidt	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	David Silverman	Rep. Cantor	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Ken Cummings	Rep. Van Hollen	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Christina Isafoulias	Rep. Capuano	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Megan Medley	Rep. Aderholt	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Scott Nishioki	Rep. Costa	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Leanne Holdman	Rep. Pence	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Mark Bayer	Rep. Markey	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative

04/25/07	Jason Mahler	Rep. Eshoo	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Zahava Goldman	Rep. Waxman	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Nien Su	Rep. Manzullo	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Jenny Gorski	Rep. Hastings	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Sarah Whiting	Rep. McCaul	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/25/07	Rep. Burton	House of Representatives	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
04/25/07	Rep. Sherman	House of Representatives	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara
04/26/07	Howard Diamond	House Foreign Relations	email	Morocco Letter Recap
04/26/07	Cesar Gonzalez	Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	email	Morocco Letter Recap
04/27/07	Scott Tranter	Rep. Calvert	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/27/07	Jim Lester	Rep. Renzi	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/30/07	David Plunkett	Rep. Gordon	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/30/07	Lesley Stout	Rep. Whitfield	meeting	Collect Signature for Letter Supporting Morocco's Autonomy Initiative
04/30/07	Jen Stewart	Rep. Boehner	meeting	Moroccan Initiative re: Western Sahara; Congressional Letter on Western Sahara; U.S.-Morocco bilateral relations

Response to Question 15 (a)

1. FARA Registration Supplemental Filing – November 30, 2006 - \$305.00
2. Office Expenses

Projects		
	Family Reunification	32,527.82
	Projects-Conferences	59.06
	Project - 3 journalist dels	1,616.25
	Autonomy	38,981.81
	Projects-Sahraouis (US)	23,181.20
Payroll		
	Employees	186,474.82
	Payroll Taxes	103,676.19
	Payroll Processing	1,078.27
	Insurance	12,648.52
	Consultants	171,009.40
General Operations		
	Lease (Water & Coffee)	28.40
	Licenses/Fees/Permits	395.00
	Petty Cash	600.00
	Bank Service Charges	270.00
	Dues and Subscriptions	92.00
	Retirement	190.01
	Office Equipment	3,302.16
	Office Supplies	3,087.47
	Printing and Reproduction	510.47
	Misc.	-12.00
	Parking	1,780.60
	Postage & Delivery	142.76
	Rent	23,509.97
	Telephone	4,067.84
	Web/Internet/Email Hosting	5,260.56
Meals & Ent. - DC		7,272.17
Travel		8,852.81

FARA DOCS Nov 06 – April 07

1. E-Letter – “Moroccan Human Development Projects Reach Far Beyond Expectations for 2006” (12/11/06)
2. Website Fact sheet – “Democracy in Morocco” (4/1/07)
3. Website Fact sheet – “Morocco’s Culture of Religious Tolerance” (4/1/07)
4. Website Fact sheet – “The US and Morocco Share a Long History of Friendship” (4/1/07)
5. Website Fact sheet – “Morocco Combats Terrorism at Home and Abroad” (4/1/07)
6. Website Fact sheet – “Morocco’s Economy” (4/1/07)
7. Website Fact sheet – “The Moroccan Initiative in the Western Sahara” (4/12/07)
8. Press Release - “169 Members of Congress Take Stand on North Africa” (4/26/07)
9. Press Release - “Morocco Announces Historic Plan to Solve 30-year North African Humanitarian Crisis” (4/20/07)

Moroccan Human Development Projects Reach Far Beyond Expectations for 2006



His Majesty King Mohammed VI during a recent visit to a classroom in Morocco.

In 2005 His Majesty King Mohammed VI identified social welfare issues as “the main challenge [Moroccans] must face to achieve our project for society and development.” To address this challenge he created the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH) and outlined three overall objectives for its achievement by 2010:

1. *Reduce* the social deficit through better access to basic infrastructure and social services such as health, education, youth centers, and healthy, livable housing
2. *Promote* income-generating activities and enhance opportunities for employment
3. *Offer* meaningful assistance to the most vulnerable members of Moroccan society

Specifically, INDH actions and programs, elaborated through close work and consultation with the World Bank and its “Community Driven Development” model, are aimed at three main goals: reducing poverty in the 403 most impoverished rural communes, reducing social exclusion in the 264 urban neighborhoods most affected by unemployment, delinquency and poverty, and reducing vulnerability through the creation of community centers that encourage social participation. The INDH program has targeted communities and neighborhoods as integral bases for launching development projects so that local institutions will be increasingly viewed as assets to be used in the

search for sustainable solutions. Moreover, good governance and the establishment of transparent mechanisms for development oversight have been crucial aspects in the success of the INDH programs.

A recent report issued by the government's INDH task force concludes that many of these ambitious goals have already been accomplished between 2005 and 2006. For example, 117 urban social programs have been realized, including the establishment or expansion of professional training centers, maternity clinics for expectant mothers and newly constructed hospitals in numerous cities throughout Morocco. These programs have helped over one million disadvantaged Moroccans to gain access to high-quality, modern social services.



His Majesty brings wishes for speedy recovery to a patient while visiting a hospital.

In the area of Casablanca alone, an initial investment of \$416,000 has been spent to create housing units for rural citizens. In addition, two fully-staffed hospitals have been built, one of which specializes in the treatment of kidney failure. In southern Morocco, \$1.66 million has been allocated for a training center, including a sports stadium, a health center, and an education center. In addition, ten religious schools have been built and 4942 acres of arable land have been added, creating agricultural job opportunities for the rural community. Similar projects have been implemented in and around the area of Oujda, located in northeastern Morocco, where \$5 million has been spent to build a professional training center to train individuals in revenue-generating activities.



His Majesty breaks ground on a new agricultural development project.

The INDH initiative is without question a major landmark in Morocco's economic and social history. Not only does the program give top political priority to improving the living conditions of thousands of disadvantaged Moroccans, but it also pays particular attention to increasing access to basic infrastructure and services. The reform and development projects launched by His Majesty prove that Morocco is working hard to meet the needs of its people. Development aid, in the form of monetary grants and government assistance, overseen by the National INDH Observatory and coordinated with an Advisory Council comprised of public and private sector specialists (officially launched December 6, 2006) to overcome barriers which have historically dampened civic participation, will continue to create sustainable progress. A recent study shows that over one million Moroccans have been positively affected by the programs sponsored by the INDH. In the near future, this number is expected to increase exponentially so that, by 2010, it is estimated that over 15 million Moroccans will have benefited from the various INDH programs.

The following chart details the projects launched in 2005-2006:

Date	Region	Projects	Cost	Description
09-05	Martil	Public works/social projects in 2 neighborhoods in the locality of Martil (northern Morocco, near	\$2.34 million <i>(Partly financed by INDH)</i>	Projects include an educational complex, aimed at improving living conditions of the populations living in two neighborhoods with a combined population estimated at over 5,600 inhabitants, and the reinforcement of drinking water, electricity and drainage infrastructure.

		Tetuan).		
09-05	Tetuan	Socioeconomic and cultural projects in Dar Taliba-Saniat R'mel	\$163,000 <i>(Largely financed by INDH)</i>	Projects include rehabilitating Dar Taliba (female student house), building a welcome and professional training center for street kids, equipping a library and a dressmaking workshop, and creating an online computer center.
09-05	Casa-blanca	Medical/social projects	\$132,000	Inaugurations of: Moulay El Hassan hospital in Dar Bouazza and a social qualification center in the rural commune of Lahraouiyine
09-05	Meknès	2 cultural projects	\$166,000 \$275,000	The first project provides for building a permanent exhibition room, workshops and an exhibition space The second project provides for extending a craft industry school
09-05	Oujda	Social projects	\$975,000	The projects aim to build a socio-educational and professional complex to rehabilitate the city neighborhoods, improve the inhabitants' life conditions and promote revenue-generating activities.
09-05	Fnidek	Regional socioeconomic development	\$130,000 \$1 million	Projects are aimed at improving the living conditions of people, and to fight poverty in rural areas and social exclusion in urban zones. Projects to develop revenue-generating activities, socio-educational services and basic equipment.

			\$285,000	Projects for abandoned children, homeless, vagabonds and mentally handicapped persons.
09-05	Gulmim	2 educational projects	\$1.33 million <i>(Partially sponsored by the INDH)</i>	New institute in the Guelmim-Smara region (southern Morocco) with ten religious schools that teach 305 students. A second institute will be specialized in applied technology.
09-05	Oujda	"Al Waha" re-housing project "Ennasr" project	\$4.1 million \$8.3 million	"Al Waha" will re-house neighborhood inhabitants as part of a program to fight social exclusion and improve the living conditions of the population and help develop professional activities. "Ennasr" project is designed to restructure basic social-educational services, revenue-generating activities and infrastructure in the region of Bouamoud (Oujda).
11-05	Gulmim	Social/ educational projects Hemodialysis center	\$174,000 total	Inaugurations of an education and training center which includes a multi-sport stadium, a health center and a community center for local citizens, and a hemodialysis center.
11-05	Gulmim province	Agricultural project for Rouissat	\$110,000	Project aims at improving farmers' incomes, creating jobs in rural community, protecting environment and fighting desertification.
12-05	El Jadida	Technopolis project		Project aims at creating job opportunities related to new technologies. Project envisages the creation of research centers, universities and necessary infrastructures for setting up enterprises as well as the creation of software and design development center and an off-shoring and the development of an off shoring zone, with focus on the banking and insurance sectors.
04-06	Méknès-Tafilalet	Poverty eradication	\$400,000 total	Programs to fight poverty and exclusion in rural and urban areas, affecting 85,000 people living in 13

		program		neighborhoods.
07-06	Casa-blanca	Inauguration of hemodialysis center	\$90,000 <i>(Partially sponsored by the INDH)</i>	With a capacity of up to 130 in-patients, center is tasked with patients suffering from kidney failure as well as training medical and nursing staff and boosting scientific research in this field.
09-06	Casa-blanca	Reducing poor quality housing in the rural neighborhood of Sekkoum	\$188,000	Four-year program (2006-2009) which includes building 34,500 housing units to benefit some 172,000 inhabitants
09-06	Nouacer	Drinking water supply improvement Birth clinic Construction Inauguration of a women's center	\$1.8 million total	Fresh drinking water supply in Oulad Saleh commune for a population of 12,000 inhabitants. Birth clinic to provide health services to the local population, notably prenatal care and follow-up. Women's center to provide various services to some 200 women.

For more information on the INDH, please visit the following links:

<http://www.moroccotimes.com/paper/article.asp?idr=2&id=11865>

<http://www.indh.gov.ma/fr/index.asp> (French)

<http://www.pianetapossibile.it/files/indh.pdf> (French)

For more information on the **Moroccan American Center for Policy**, please visit :
www.moroccanamericanpolicy.com

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Democracy in Morocco

- Morocco has held Parliamentary elections since 1963. The 2002 elections were certified "fair and free" by the US Department of State, and King Mohammed VI's cabinet was chosen from a variety of political parties. The next scheduled elections will take place September 7th 2007.¹
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5431.htm>
<http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2007/02/22/africa/AF-GEN-Morocco-Elections.php>
- Since beginning his reign in July 1999, King Mohammed VI has instigated steps to guarantee modernization of the government through dialogue initiatives, enhanced press freedoms, reduced regulations governing political parties, improved educational and training institutions, and enhanced legal protection of labor unions and workers' rights. Governmental organizations have thus become increasingly transparent.
- The King's commitment to democracy and an active civil society is illustrated in a 2003 speech to the nation, "Indeed, our strength lies in the democratic system we have opted for as an irreversible choice which, coupled with an aggressive, committed diplomacy, involving parliament, political parties, trade unions and civil society, will help us in the defense of our just cause."
<http://www.mincom.gov.ma/english/generalities/speech/2003/GreenMarch.htm>
- In January 2004, Parliament enacted the new *Moudawana*, a reformed Family Code of law, ensuring increased rights for children and women. These enhanced rights demonstrate that this reformed Family Code and the process of modernization do not conflict with the basic tenets of Islam.
- The *Moudawana* is one of the most revolutionary laws on women's and family rights in the Arab region. This reformed Family Code helped to assure women's involvement in the political system. It has led to

¹ "Moroccan government sets Sept. 7 date for parliamentary elections," *International Herald Tribune-Africa and Middle East* 22 February 2007.

increased avenues to combat sexual harassment and to eradicate and prosecute violence against women.²
<http://www.hrea.org/moudawana.html>

- In January 2004, King Mohammed VI formed Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The committee, led by 17-year political prisoner Driss Benzekri, was tasked with reviewing Morocco's current human rights status, opening previously locked government files, interviewing victims and their families and offering reparations. On the formation of the Commission, King Mohammed VI stated, "Our objective is that Moroccans reconcile with themselves and with their history."
http://www.ier.ma/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=40
- Organizations including the *Democratic Association of Moroccan Women* (ADFM) work in collaboration with the government to guarantee the proper implementation of the new Family Law.³
<http://allafrica.com/stories/200202180749.html>
- During the 1990s, supported by the democratic values of the post-Cold War era, Morocco initiated a "top down process" of social, economic, and political reform. These reforms have allowed for the development of a strong network of secular civil society organizations in Morocco. A number of issues surrounding corruption are now being debated and addressed in the public realm.
- During the final years of King Hassan II's 38-year reign, he introduced an elected chamber to the Parliament and endorsed multi-party politics. Today, the government is supported by a bicameral Parliament whose lower house consists of 325 members in the Majlis an-Nuwad (Chamber of Representatives), elected by popular vote for five-year terms; and the 270-seat Chamber of Advisors in the upper house, whose members are chosen for 9-year terms from professional associations, trade unions, and elected local councils. The Parliament is responsible for writing laws and earmarking funds for matters relating to society and the economy.

² The Moroccan Family Code (Moudawana), Human Rights Education Associates 5 Feb 2004.

³ "Interview with Nouzha Skalli-Bennis- Morocco: Moroccan American Women Press for Change," *AllAfrica* Feb 18, 2002.

Morocco's Culture of Religious Tolerance

- The Jewish community of Morocco has historical ties to the Maghreb region dating back more than 2,000 years,¹ with approximately 270,000 Jews having lived in Morocco until the late 1940s, when many immigrated to Israel.²
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5431.htm>
- During World War II, the Late King Mohammed V famously rejected an appeal by the French Vichy regime to gather up Moroccan Jews for deportation.³
<http://www.csmonitor.com/2007/0109/p09s01-coop.html>
- Israel's relations with Morocco have historically been friendlier than with any other Arab country, as Morocco continues to be the most tolerant environment for Jews in the Arab world.⁴ There are currently approximately 3000 Jews living in Morocco, as well as 30 active synagogues, and 3 Jewish school networks.⁵
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/3202767.stm
- In great contrast to other parts of North Africa or even Europe, Morocco is internationally recognized for the peaceful coexistence enjoyed by Jews and Muslims within its communities. Indicatively, there were no uprisings or attacks against the Jewish population in Morocco during the 1967 Six-Day War, as in nearby Tunisia.⁶
- From 1994-1999, the Late King Hassan II collaborated with David Levy, Israeli Foreign Minister of Moroccan origin. Following the signing of the Oslo Peace Accords, Israeli Minister of Defense Yitzhak Rabin

¹ "History of Jews in Arab Countries: Before and After 1948." Historical Society of Jews from Egypt. 1999-2000.

² Ephross, Peter. "Around the Jewish World: Crafting a legacy in Morocco: Jews, officials share same goal." 21 March, 1999. Global News Service of the Jewish People- JTA.

³ Berdugo, Serge. "Morocco: A Model of Arab—Jewish Coexistence." Morocco's Jewish Community Council. 2007.

⁴ "Israel sees Morocco as mediator." September 2, 2003. BBC World Service. 22 January 2007; Bard, Mitchell. "The Jews of Morocco." The American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, 2007.

⁵ Berdugo, Serge. "Morocco: A Model of Arab—Jewish Coexistence." Morocco's Jewish Community Council. 2007; Bard, Mitchell. "The Jews of Morocco." The American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, 2007.

⁶ "Background Note: Morocco." *Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs*. US Department of State. 2006.

⁷ Ephross, Peter. "Around the Jewish World: Crafting a legacy in Morocco: Jews, officials share same goal." 21 March, 1999. Global News Service of the Jewish People- JTA. 22 January 2007.

publicly honored King Hassan for the part that he played in the Middle East Peace Process. Following the enactment of the accords, Morocco increased its economic and political liaisons with Israel, thus solidifying diplomatic ties.⁷ In 1994, Rabat and Tel Aviv established liaison offices which served as unofficial embassies.⁸

- Moroccan-Israeli economic relations were bolstered by the 1994 Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit in Casablanca, to which King Hassan II invited the representatives of 61 countries and 1,114 global business leaders. Following the conference, the Casablanca Declaration was signed to support the newly-established peace process, leading to the inauguration of the Economic Summit Executive Secretariat in Rabat, which works to further public-private partnership, support contact, share data, and encourage private sector investment in the region.⁹
<http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/Peace%20Process/Guide%20to%20the%20Peace%20Process/Regional%20Economic%20Development%20Working%20Group>
- The Late King Hassan II and current King Mohammed VI have repeatedly served as President of the Islamic Conference's Jerusalem Committee, a role in which King Mohammed VI consistently asserts his stance that Jerusalem should be shared by Muslims, Christians, and Jews, with East Jerusalem serving as the capital of a sovereign Palestinian state.
- King Mohammed VI reiterated his solidarity with and protection of all Moroccan Jews, as well as his support for Israel, in response to the 2003 terrorist strikes against Jewish targets in Casablanca. That summer, at his Tangier palace, King Mohammed arranged a highly-publicized event for Israel's new Grand Rabbi, Shlomo Moshe Amar, a native of Casablanca.¹⁰
- Today, Serge Berdugo and Andre Azoulay, prominent members of Morocco's Jewish community, serve as Ambassador at large and Counselor to King Mohammed VI, respectively. Amb. Berdugo is also

⁸ "Middle East Senior Israeli politicians in Morocco." 2 May 1999. BBC World Service.

⁹ "First Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit - Casablanca." Oct 30 - Nov 1, 1994. *Regional Economic Development Working Group*. 22 January 2007.

¹⁰ Howe, Marvin. *Morocco: The Islamist Awakening and Other Challenges*. New York, Oxford University Press, 2005; p. 125.

the elected President of the World Organization of the Moroccan
Jewry.¹¹

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2002/14008.htm>

¹¹ "International Religious Freedom Report." *Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor*. US Department of State. 2002.

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www.moroccanamericanpolicy.com

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Additional information is available at the Justice Department in Washington, D.C.

The US and Morocco Share a Long History of Friendship

- The United States and Morocco, the first country to recognize the fledging American republic, concluded a treaty of commerce and friendship in the 18th century. Negotiation of a formal treaty began in 1783, and resulted in the signing in 1786 of the Moroccan-American Treaty of Friendship. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, both future U.S. Presidents, were the American signatories.
<http://www.usembassy.ma/usmorrelations/historicalbgrnd.htm>
- Following the September 11, 2001 attacks, Morocco showed solidarity and renewed its commitment as a strong ally of the U.S. The U.S. initiated a dialogue with Morocco regarding its role in the war on terror. A number of people suspected of being part of the Al Qaeda network have since been prosecuted in Morocco. Cooperation between Morocco and the US includes data sharing, law enforcement partnership, improvement of capabilities to oversee strategic checkpoints, and termination of terrorist organization financing.
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5431.htm>
<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L0255298.htm>
- Morocco's counter-terrorism efforts involve close cooperation with the U.S. As the U.S. Department of State affirms, "Morocco was among the first Arab and Islamic states to denounce the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States and declare solidarity with the American people in the war against terror."
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5431.htm>
- Today, that friendship continues with extended cooperation in many fields, highlighted by our common commitment to winning the War on Terror, the 2004 Free Trade Agreement and the designation of Morocco as a partner in the Millennium Challenge Account.
- In 2004 U.S. Trade Representative Robert B. Zoellick and Minister-Delegate of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Taib Fassi-Fihri signed the groundbreaking U.S.-Morocco Free Trade Agreement, signaling the beginning of a new period of cooperation and economic growth between the United States and Morocco.
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/info/factsheets/moroccofta.asp>
- A stable, democratizing, and liberalizing Arab Muslim nation, Morocco is important for U.S. interests in the Middle East. U.S. policy toward Morocco seeks sustained and strong engagement, and identifies priorities for reform, conflict resolution, counterterrorism cooperation,

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and public outreach.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5431.htm#relations>

- During World War I, Morocco was aligned with the Allied forces and in 1917-1918 Moroccan soldiers fought victoriously alongside U.S. Marines at Château Thierry, Mont Blanc, and Soissons. During World War II, Moroccan national defense forces aided American and British forces operating in the area.

<http://www.usembassy.ma/usmorrelations/historicalbgrnd3.htm>

- Morocco also hosted one of the most pivotal meetings of the allied leaders in World War II. President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Free French commander General Charles De Gaulle, met for four days in the Casablanca suburb of Anfa in January 1943 to discuss the war and agreed to launch their continental counter-push against Axis aggression through a beachhead landing on the French Atlantic coast. At this meeting President Roosevelt also ensured he would do all in his power to support Morocco's wish to be independent of the French.

<http://www.usembassy.ma/usmorrelations/historicalbgrnd3.htm>

- Following Morocco's independence in 1956 President Eisenhower communicated to King Mohammed V that "my government renews its wishes for the peace and prosperity of Morocco," to which the King reassured the President he would be a staunch ally in the fight against the proliferation of Communism in the region.

<http://www.usembassy.ma/usmorrelations/historicalbgrnd3.htm>

- The U.S. Agency for International Development and its predecessor agencies have managed an active and effective assistance program in Morocco since 1953. The Peace Corps has also been active in Morocco since 1953 and some 4000 volunteers have served there. Currently there are nearly 200 volunteers in Morocco working in the four main areas of health, youth development, small business, and the environment.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5431.htm#relations>

Morocco Combats Terrorism at Home and Abroad

- Morocco's counterterrorism efforts involve close cooperation with the U.S. As the U.S. Department of State affirms, "Morocco was among the first Arab and Islamic states to denounce the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States and declare solidarity with the American people in the war against terror."¹
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5431.htm>
- Morocco continues to be a staunch ally in the war on terror. On a 2006 visit to Morocco, then Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld expressed America's gratitude for Morocco's friendship and cooperation in the fight against terrorism, both in Morocco and abroad.²
<http://www.defenselink.mil/Transcripts/Transcript.aspx?TranscriptID=960>
- Morocco has taken a variety of approaches to combating terrorism. In addition to the anti-terrorist activities of its security forces, efforts are being made to block terrorists' access to financial resources, restrict illegal immigration, and accelerate democratization of the political process, seeking to include all members of society and to encourage tolerance for all faiths and ethnicities.³
<http://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/571/30/pdf/N0457130.pdf>
- Moroccans were outraged by the May 16, 2003 attacks on foreign and Jewish targets in their country, in response to which more than one million citizens participated in a peaceful march through Casablanca, demonstrating the country's unity and resolve to fight terrorism.⁴
- On March 11, 2007 there was an explosion in an internet café in Casablanca that resulted in the death of a suicide bomber and the arrest of his accomplice. This event only served to reinforce Morocco's aggressive anti-terrorism strategy and increase its measures of security against such violence.
http://www.magharebia.com/cocoon/awi/xhtml1/en_GB/features/awi/features/2007/03/13/feature-02

¹ "Background Note: Morocco" US Dept. of State- Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (Feb 2007)

² "Media Availability with Secretary Rumsfeld at Royal Palace, Ifrane, Morocco" US Department of Defense (13 Feb 2006)

³ United Nations, Security Council. "Supplementary Report of the Kingdom of Morocco to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)." (13 Oct 2004) 4.

⁴ Marvin Howe, *The Islamist Awakening and Other Challenges* (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), 323.

- Charities and religious organizations are also closely monitored and must register with the government to ensure that all donations are directed to their intended causes, and not used to finance terrorist activities.⁵
<http://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/657/87/pdf/N0365787.pdf>
- Recognizing the role of economic marginalization in producing terrorists, the National Initiative for Human Development was launched in 2005 to fight poverty and generally improve economic conditions in Morocco.⁶
<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2005/64344.htm>
- Morocco continues to be a key player in the global war on terrorism, by reducing the wave of new jihadist recruits to Iraq from North Africa, and by implementing successful counter-terrorism measures.⁷
http://www.magharebia.com/cocoon/awi/xhtml1/en_GB/news/awi/newsbriefs/general/2007/02/18/newsbrief-01
- In 2005, Morocco joined the Trans-Saharan Counterterrorism Initiative (TSCTI) demonstrating its full cooperation with the United States' efforts to prevent and combat terrorism in the Sahel region.
- The U.S. has doubled military assistance to the country, signed the Morocco-U.S. Free Trade Agreement in 2004, and honored Morocco with "major non-NATO ally status" (which qualifies Morocco for increased U.S. military collaboration).
- The U.S. also contributes military support to Morocco through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) initiatives. 70 Moroccan students are sent annually to the Professional Military Education (PME) classes at U.S. services schools. These courses augment knowledge of human rights norms and the proper use of U.S. military equipment, and allow for increased collaboration between the U.S. and Moroccan armed forces.⁸
<http://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/657/87/pdf/N0365787.pdf>

⁵ United Nations, Security Council. "Third Report of the Kingdom of Morocco to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001)" (3 Dec 2003). 5

⁶ "Country Reports on Terrorism; Morocco" US Dept. of State- Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (28 April 2006)

⁷ "Morocco adopts urgent security measures," *Magharebia* 18 Feb. 2007.

⁸ "Morocco: Security Assistance," *Bureau of Political- Military Affairs- U.S. Department of State* 2007.

Morocco's Economy

- Morocco's strategic trading location, growing consumer class, potent economic growth, more than \$50 billion annual gross domestic product (GDP), and successful implementation of financial restructuring programs supported by the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the Paris Club, make Morocco a model for other North African nations.
- The US-Morocco free trade agreement has placed the Kingdom in a position to offer the maximum benefit of foreign direct investment to American corporations that locate there. This landmark agreement offers American exporters greater access to Moroccan markets, and gives U.S. businesses based in Morocco virtually unlimited access to markets in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Turkey.
- In order to achieve its development goals and capitalize on the free trade agreements with both the European Union and the United States, Morocco has worked closely with the World Bank to open its increasingly market-oriented economy to investments in telecommunications, water distribution, energy production, textiles, information technology, and road construction.¹
- The Moroccan government has placed itself at the forefront of socio-economic development in the Maghreb. Reforms have modernized the stock market, eased the availability of credit, eased labor codes, revised laws that regulate corporations, relaxed foreign trade and exchange systems, protected intellectual property rights, established commercial law courts, and opened all economic sectors to foreign investment.
- These economic measures are boosting per capita income, lowering fiscal and current account deficits and are credited with restricting inflation to a modest 2.8 percent.²

¹<http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?menuPK=64282138&pagePK=64614755&piPK=64614786&theSitePK=40941&cntryMDK=82545&title=Project%20Profiles%20on%20Morocco&Projectid=P100026>

²<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/mo.html#Econ>

This information has been produced by the Moroccan American Center for Policy (MACP).

www.moroccanamericanpolicy.com

MACP is a registered agent of the Government of Morocco.

Additional information is available at the Justice Department in Washington, D.C.

Moroccan

* American

Center for Policy

The Moroccan Initiative in the Western Sahara

Background:

The Moroccan initiative comes in response to repeated requests of the United Nations Security Council and several of its key members, including the United States, that Morocco propose a solution to this longstanding problem that could facilitate the opening of negotiations for a "just, durable and peaceful" political solution.

After nearly a decade of trying to bring the Polisario and Morocco to agreement to conduct a referendum to determine the territories future, Kofi Annan, then Secretary General, and James Baker, then Personal Envoy for the Western Sahara, reported to the Security Council that it was not possible to achieve agreement between the Polisario and Morocco on the central issue of who should be permitted to vote in a referendum. Consequently, Annan and Baker recommended that the Security Council encourage Morocco and the Polisario to enter into direct negotiations to find a compromise political solution. The Security Council accepted the assessment of Annan and Baker that a referendum would not be possible, and began a process carried through several years of UNSC resolutions calling for direct negotiations.

James Baker proposed two such compromise political solutions based on the underlying assumption that the proposals would allow Morocco to remain sovereign in the Western Sahara, but that the territory would benefit from a substantial autonomy that would allow it to become self-governing. Morocco accepted the first Baker proposal as the basis for direct negotiations, but the Polisario refused. The Polisario accepted the second Baker proposal, but Morocco refused since it did not allow for direct negotiations between the parties on the terms of the arrangement.

The Moroccan proposal is the first and only proposal to come from one of the Parties to the conflict in response to the Security Council encouragements. In various forms, the Polisario has continued to insist that the referendum be held, and threatens a renewal of hostilities and the eviction of the United Nations peacekeeping force from the territory under its control, despite the fact that the Security Council repeatedly has made clear that this solution is no longer viable.

Summary of the Moroccan Initiative:

The initiative is the product of a year long internal and foreign Moroccan consultation process. All sectors of the Sahrawi population were included in the consultations and the views of foreign governments and expert international authorities were sought before the plan was finalized for presentation to the United Nations.

The plan itself represents an outline for a political solution that traces what Morocco considers to be the broad scope of an autonomy arrangement for the Western Sahara. It does not go into extensive detail on its various aspects on the assumption that such specific arrangements should be the result of direct negotiations rather than the imposition of only one of the parties to the dispute.

The plan provides for a local elected legislature that would subsequently elect an executive authority. It also would establish a separate judiciary for the autonomous region with competence to render justice on matters specific to the autonomous status of the region. The legislature would elect a chief executive.

The formula proposed by Morocco would ensure majority representation in the legislature for Sahrawi inhabitants of the autonomous region, while also ensuring credible legislative representation for non-Sahrawis who have been long-time residents in the territory. Residents of the autonomous region would also continue to elect representatives to the national legislature.

The government of the autonomous region would have exclusive authorities on some issues, shared authority with the central government of Morocco on others and consultative rights on authorities that remain reserved to the central government and that affect the region.

The autonomous government would control local administration, local police, education, cultural development, economic development, regional planning, tourism, investment, trade, public works and transportation, housing, health, sports and social welfare. It would have taxing authorities to support these functions and would continue to receive funding from the central budget as well. It would be able to establish foreign regional trade relations offices and would have consultative rights on other sovereign foreign agreements affecting the region.

The central government would retain exclusive jurisdiction over the normal elements of sovereign authority: national defense, currency, postal, and foreign affairs and religion, over which the Monarchy has a special status in Morocco.

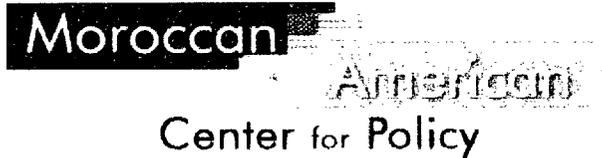
The chief executive of the autonomous region would be elected by the legislature, but would be invested by and serve in the name of the Monarchy.

The initiative also envisages transitional bodies to guide the central government and the autonomous authority through the initial stages of implementation of the plan.

All individual rights guaranteed under the Moroccan Constitution would continue to apply to all residents of the autonomous region.

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169 Members of Congress Take Stand on North Africa

Letter to President Bush Supports Morocco's Western Sahara
Initiative and Receives Bipartisan Congressional Support

Says Peace in Western Sahara Could Be Major Blow to al-Qaeda

Washington, D.C. (04/26/2007) In a serious example of bipartisanship in foreign policy, over 160 members of Congress signed a letter endorsing Morocco's recently released peace plan to solve the 30-year humanitarian crisis in North Africa's Western Sahara. Signers include House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer and former Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert. All of the senior leadership on both sides of the aisle endorsed the letter. The Moroccan initiative, deemed "serious and credible" by U.S. Department of State, would grant autonomy to the Western Sahara while respecting Morocco's territorial integrity.

In the letter to President Bush, members of Congress stated, "[t]his compromise is a breakthrough opportunity to find an enduring political solution, and U.S. support is critical to its successful implementation. [...] With al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups expanding their presence in North Africa, we are concerned that the failure to resolve this conflict of more than 30 years poses a danger to U.S. and regional security, while simultaneously preventing the economic integration of the Arab Maghreb Union."

In a March 3, 2007 op-ed in *The New York Times*, former U.S. Ambassador to Morocco, Fredrick Vreeland wrote, "Here is a rare instance, in the post-9/11 world, in which a little encouragement from the United States and other nations could pay large dividends, fostering not only a final resolution for the region's refugees, but a stable North African peace for the first time in decades and a model for conflict resolution in the Middle East."

Additional supporters of the letter included: Committee on Foreign Affairs Chairman, Tom Lantos and Ranking Minority Member Ileana Ros-Lehtinen; Majority Whip, Jim Clyburn; Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, Rahm Emanuel; Vice Chair of the Democratic Caucus, John B. Larson; Minority Leader, John Boehner; House Republican Whip, Roy Blunt; Chairman of the Republican Conference, Adam Putnam; and Chairman of the Republican House Policy Committee, Thaddeus McCotter. More than 80 of the signers are either committee chairmen or ranking members of key committees, subcommittees and elected leadership of the House.

Morocco Caucus Chairman, Lincoln Diaz-Balart, and Gary Ackerman, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia, led the effort.

Congress urged President Bush "to embrace this promising Moroccan initiative so that it" precipitates a mutually acceptable settlement, and undertake actions "necessary to achieve international acceptance" of the initiative.

As a result of unresolved conflict between Morocco and a stateless rebel group called the Polisario Front, 80,000 men, women and children remain in the camps located in southern Algeria. In 2003, an Amnesty International human rights report on the camps expressed serious concerns about the lack of freedom of movement, association and expression granted to the refugees living under Polisario control. The report also noted the Polisario leadership was responsible for grave human rights abuses in the camps.

While a cease-fire was signed in 1991, Algeria and the Polisario Front have warehoused tens of thousands of refugees awaiting a long-term autonomy plan. Recent terrorist attacks in Morocco and Algeria highlight the need to resolve this issue and move the region toward greater economic stability, regional security and increased international cooperation.

###

The Moroccan American Center for Policy (MACP) is a non-profit organization whose principle mission is to inform opinion makers, government officials and an interested public in the United States about political and social developments in Morocco and the role being played by the Kingdom of Morocco in broader strategic developments in North Africa, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East.

This material is distributed by DJE, Inc. and the Moroccan-American Center for Policy on behalf of the Government of Morocco. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice in Washington, DC.

Morocco Announces Historic Plan to Solve 30-year North African Humanitarian Crisis

See the Details at the Moroccan American Center's New Web Site:

<http://www.moroccanamericanpolicy.com>

WASHINGTON, April 20 /PRNewswire-USNewswire/ -- Morocco announces a historic plan to solve a 30-year humanitarian crisis taking place in North Africa. For decades, the nomadic people of the Sahara have been held in temporary camps, forced to survive in subhuman conditions and depend on international handouts for sustenance. Morocco's UN Ambassador, El Mostafa Sahel, presented the comprehensive plan for the area known as the 'Western Sahara' to UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon last week in New York City.

Moroccan American Center for Policy Chairman, Ambassador Edward Gabriel, stated, "Morocco's plan to solve this lingering dispute and return thousands of families to their native soil has already received widespread support in the United Nations and across the region. It is now time for Algeria and the Polisario Front to come to the table and solve this conflict for the future generations of the Saharan people."

As a result of unresolved conflict between Morocco and a stateless faction called the Polisario Front, 80,000 men, women and children remain in the camps located in southern Algeria. While a cease-fire was signed in 1991, Algeria and the Polisario Front have warehoused tens of thousands of refugees in primitive camps awaiting a long-term autonomy plan.

In a March 3, 2007 op-ed in The New York Times, former U.S. Ambassador to Morocco, Fredrick Vreeland wrote, "Here is a rare instance, in the post-9/11 world, in which a little encouragement from the United States and other nations could pay large dividends, fostering not only a final resolution for the region's refugees, but a stable North African peace for the first time in decades and a model for conflict resolution in the Middle East."

An outline of Morocco's historic plan can be viewed at the new Web site: <http://www.moroccanamericanpolicy.com>.

The Moroccan American Center for Policy (MACP) is a non-profit organization whose principle mission is to inform opinion makers, government officials and an interested public in the United States about political and social developments in Morocco and the role being played by the Kingdom of Morocco in broader strategic developments in North Africa, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East.

This material is distributed by DJE, Inc. and the Moroccan-American Center for Policy on behalf of the Government of Morocco. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, in Washington, DC.

SOURCE Moroccan American Center for Policy

Jordan Paul

From: Jordan Paul
Sent: Tuesday, January 09, 2007 12:13 PM
To: 'jpaul@moroccanamericanpolicy.com'
Cc: 'jpaul@moroccanamericanpolicy.com'
Subject: Morocco: a model of Muslim-Jewish ties

Hi all --

Please see Mr. Berdugo's op-ed on Muslim-Jewish ties in Morocco in today's Christian Science Monitor, below.

Thanks and Happy New Year – Jordan

Jordan Paul
Director of Government Affairs
Moroccan American Center for Policy
1101 Vermont Ave. NW
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2007 Jan 09 12:02
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<http://www.csmonitor.com/2007/0109/p09s01-coop.html>

Morocco: a model of Muslim-Jewish ties

The tone of tolerance for the nation's Jewish minority begins with the king.

By Serge Berdugo



CASABLANCA, MOROCCO – As the flames of anti-Semitism continue to be fanned across much of the Islamic world, there is a risk that today's youth will grow up believing that Arabs and Jews were simply not meant to coexist, let alone thrive together.

That idea conflicts with history - and is a falsehood today. My country, Morocco, illustrates the viability and vitality

5/15/2007

of a Jewish community - my community - in an Arab country. It's a model of harmony other Muslim nations should follow.

The Jewish people have been a presence in Africa's Maghreb region for more than 2,000 years. North African Jews and Muslims traveled north and thrived together in southern Europe for more than 700 years. In 1492, when we refused to convert to Christianity, we were expelled - together - from Spain. And together we successfully sought refuge in Morocco, which accepted us into its society and institutions.

A history of defending Jews

Morocco's leaders have always made the well-being of the Jewish people a top priority. During World War II, when the Vichy government of occupied France announced that it had prepared 200,000 yellow stars for the Jews of Morocco, King Mohammed V replied that he would need 50 more for him and his family. He refused to make any distinction between his citizens.

The importance of a nation's leader setting the tone for recognition, respect, and treatment of minority faiths cannot be overstated. Today, King Mohammed VI has declared his religious, historical, and constitutional obligation to protect the rights, liberties, and sacred values of the Jews in Morocco.

This commitment dramatically affected Morocco's reaction at moments of great challenge. After May 16, 2003 - the Moroccan 9/11, when five terrorist bombs exploded, three directed at Jewish targets - King Mohammed VI expressed condolences at a Jewish Center, condemning the criminal acts and reaffirming his determination to protect Jews and all Moroccan citizens.

In doing so, he defined the attack as one upon all Moroccan society, awakening the national conscience and strengthening the bonds between us. Moroccans of all faiths responded with candlelight vigils at bombing sites and demonstrations attended by nearly 1 million participants.

Many Moroccan Jews have emigrated to Israel and elsewhere, but the attachments to our homeland are unique. "Morocco never loses a Jewish citizen - we gain an ambassador," Mohammed VI's predecessor, King Hassan II, once said. Today, there are 1 million such "ambassadors" all over the world and 600,000 in Israel alone.

We Jews who call Morocco home have a vibrant community that includes 30 functioning synagogues and three school networks, which many influential Muslim families choose for their own children. Moroccan Jews serve as counselors to the king, ministers, colonels, members of parliament, judges, and ambassadors. On Jewish holy days, Muslim authorities, out of respect, attend our services.

With help from the Moroccan government, we started a foundation to preserve Jewish historical sites. And we support research on our community - including 30 doctoral dissertations presently under way by Muslim candidates.

Muting the extremists' call

Are we an isolated society? Hardly: Moroccans young and old have access to as wide an array of media and ideological diversity as anywhere in the Islamic world. Yes, the extremists' call is heard here, too, but make no mistake - it's the response that differs. The tones of tolerance, trumpeted by a government that believes that Moroccan Judaism is an intrinsic and permanent part of the national culture, overwhelm the extremists' siren song.

Are we a historical accident or the path forward? Perhaps the answer is that our historical good fortune now has to be transformed into a model for others. We are more relevant outside our border than ever before.

Other world leaders must realize that the path forward lies not in fanning the fires of the moment, but in setting a tone of authentic coexistence that will endure.

- *The author is the president of Morocco's Jewish Community Council.*

Jordan Paul

From: Jordan Paul
Sent: Monday, March 05, 2007 1:10 PM
To: Jordan Paul
Cc: Jordan Paul
Subject: NY Times: "Will Freedom Bloom in the Desert?"

In case you missed it, attached below is the Op-Ed by Amb. Frederick Vreeland that was published in the New York Times.

Thanks, Jordan

Jordan Paul
Director of Government Affairs
Moroccan American Center for Policy
Email: jpaul@moroccanamericanpolicy.com

<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/03/05/opinion/03vreeland.html>

The New York Times

OP-ED CONTRIBUTOR

Will Freedom Bloom in the Desert?

By FREDERICK VREELAND
Published: March 3, 2007

Rome



A YEAR ago, unusually heavy rain storms destroyed half of the camps in Algeria where some 90,000 refugees from the disputed territory of the Western Sahara have been eking out a miserable existence for more than 30 years.

I have been involved in North African affairs for 40 years, and for most of that time the problem of the Western Sahara has envenomed relations among its neighbors and immiserated the Saharan population.

Thankfully, Morocco's young king, Mohammed VI, has devised a

proposal for granting autonomous status to this region, and it behooves all members of the United Nations Security Council to support it. Here is a rare instance, in the post-9/11 world, in which a little encouragement from the United States and other nations could pay large dividends, fostering not only a final resolution for the region's refugees but also creating a stable North African peace for the first time in decades — a peace that would serve as a bulwark against Islamic extremism.

The Western Sahara, a Colorado-sized desert land on the Atlantic bordered by Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco, has deep roots in Moroccan history. It is here that the 11th-century Moroccans who founded the Andalusian empire, which stretched from Mauritania deep into Spain, originated.

Spain colonized the territory in 1884, then abandoned it in 1976. Around that time, thousands of unarmed Moroccans streamed into the Western Sahara and effectively reclaimed it for their homeland.

But neighboring Algeria helped create and then lent armed support to the Polisario Front, a guerrilla group that resisted Moroccan rule. The group's putative aim is independence for the Western Sahara, but it is worth noting that Algeria would gain a great deal by dominating an area with phosphate reserves and an Atlantic coastline.

For many years there was fierce fighting, from which tens of thousands of families fled, and eventually came under the care of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Though the violence concluded with a United Nations-brokered cease-fire in 1991, the Western Sahara's inhabitants remain caught in the unresolved conflict. Almost a quarter of the 400,000 Saharans, or Sahrawis, are living under deplorable conditions in Algeria, generally unable to leave the refugee camps, communicate with the outside world or maintain their traditional nomadic way of life.

While Morocco exercises control over the greater part of the Western Sahara and has an "open door" policy toward the refugees, the Polisario has made it virtually impossible for those Sahrawis living in the camps in southern Algeria to return. Holding on to the refugees is their strategy for "governing" these people, who exist solely on international assistance. Particularly troubling is the fact that the younger ones have never known life outside these bleak camps.

Enter Mohammed VI. Since assuming the throne seven years ago, the Moroccan king has brought about vital domestic reforms, including elevating and protecting the status of women, as well as establishing an independent commission to face up to Morocco's human rights record. In an effort to advance the Western Sahara issue, the king studied contemporary models of

territorial conflict resolution to see which solutions proved viable and durable in similar situations around the world. He created an advisory council to gather the views of both Moroccans and the Sahrawi.

The result? After a year-long national discussion, Morocco is to propose, at the United Nations in April, a plan to establish the Western Sahara as an autonomous region under Moroccan sovereignty. Autonomy would provide effective self-determination for the Sahrawis, allowing for local decision-making and control over economic, social, linguistic and cultural issues. Successful autonomy regions like this exist elsewhere. The Trentino-Alto Adige region in Italy and the autonomous region of Madeira in Portugal are examples, as are Catalonia and the Basque Provinces in Spain. The creation of these quasi-states has unlocked longstanding disputes once thought resolvable only by force.

Mohammed VI is seeking a solution to the Western Sahara dispute based on common ground rather than conflict. His act of leadership is in everyone's interest. It is no secret that the young people in these horrible camps are prey for recruitment by Al Qaeda and local terrorist groups. Indeed, Algeria's most murderous terrorist group recently renamed itself Al Qaeda of the Islamic Maghreb, signaling its wider designs on the region.

This is why it is vital that the Security Council accept Morocco's proposal for an autonomous region and not be pushed into a debate for full Western Saharan independence. A weak independent state would likely morph into a terrorist-controlled one.

This is also why the United States must be forthright in its support for the Moroccan proposal. We would be aiding a modernizing, moderate Islamic country, and a strategic ally. More urgently and no less important, we would be helping the Western Sahara's people to regain their lost liberties and their right to peaceful existence.

Frederick Vreeland, a former deputy assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asia affairs, was the United States ambassador to Morocco from 1992 to 1993.

For more information on the Moroccan American Center for Policy , please visit :
www.moroccanamericanpolicy.org

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Jordan Paul

From: Jordan Paul
Sent: Wednesday, April 11, 2007 8:20 PM
To: Jordan Paul
Cc: Jordan Paul
Subject: U.S. State Department statement regarding the Moroccan initiative for the Western Sahara

Today, the U.S. State Department released the following statement regarding the Moroccan initiative for the Western Sahara. Following the article is a related Associated Press news piece, also from today.

Thanks, Jordan

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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman**

**For Immediate Release
2006/274**

April 11, 2007

MEDIA NOTE

Western Sahara

On April 10, Under Secretary Burns met with a senior Moroccan delegation to discuss the Western Sahara issue. He called the initiative Morocco presented “a serious and credible proposal to provide real autonomy for the Western Sahara.” The United States hopes Morocco’s presentation of its initiative to the United Nations will spur discussion and create an opportunity for Morocco and the Polisario to engage in direct negotiations, without preconditions, to resolve the Western Sahara dispute. The United States welcomes all efforts to find a realistic and workable solution to this longstanding dispute in a manner that brings peace, stability, and economic prosperity to the Maghreb.

###

U.S. calls for talks between Morocco and Polisario rebels

The Associated Press
Published: April 11, 2007

WASHINGTON: The State Department praised Morocco's autonomy plan for Western Sahara and expressed hope Wednesday that it will be a catalyst for discussions with Polisario Front rebels. After a meeting with a Moroccan delegation to discuss Western Sahara problems, Undersecretary of State Nicholas Burns described the Moroccan initiative "a serious and credible proposal" to provide autonomy for the region.

Burns suggested there cannot be a final settlement without Polisario participation.

"The United States hopes Morocco's presentation of its initiative to the United Nations will spur discussion and create an opportunity for Morocco and the Polisario to engage in direct negotiations, without preconditions, to resolve the Western Sahara dispute," he said.

Burns' meeting with the Moroccans occurred as the North African nation delivered the autonomy proposal to U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in New York.