

# **Declaration Issued by The Council of Kings and Heads of State of The Arab League at its Second Session**

**(September, 1964)**

The Council of the Kings and Heads of State of the Arab League held its second meeting, at Al-Montasah Palace, Alexandria, 5 to 11 September 1964. Participating in the meeting were:

H.M. King Hussein I of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

El-Sayed El-Bahi El-Adgham, Representative of the President of the Republic of Tunisia;

President Ahmed Ben Bella, President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria;

General Ibrahim Abbud, President of the Higher Council of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Sudan;

Field Marshal Abdel Salam Mohammed Aref, President of the Republic of Iraq;

Prince Faisal Al-Saud, Deputy for the King of Saudi Arabia;

General Mohammed Amin El-Hafez, President of the National Council of the Revolution Command of the Arab Syrian Republic;

President Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic;

Field Marshal Abdallah El-Sallal, President of the Yemeni Arab Republic;

Sheikh Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabbah, Prince of the State of Kuwait;

President Charles Helou, President elect of the Republic of Lebanon;

H.M. King Idriss I of Libya;

Prince Abdallah, Representative of H.M. the King of Morocco;

El-Sayed Ahmed El-Shukairy, Head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Council of Kings and Heads of State of the Arab League studied the report of the Secretary General of the Arab League on the resolutions and principles adopted by the first session of the Arab Summit Conference, the implementations of these resolutions and means of strengthening them.

The Council expressed its satisfaction with the unity of Arab ranks, with the progress of work on the resolutions of the first session, and with the initiation of collective constructive work for the advancement of the Arab people and for ensuring victory for the cause for which they are struggling.

In its second session, the Council achieved remarkable success in strengthening the solidarity of the Arab world and the joint Arab action and adopted resolutions augmenting and completing those of the first Summit Conference.

The Council was unanimous in defining national objectives for the liberation of Palestine from Zionist colonialism and in committing itself to a plan for joint Arab action both in the present stage for which plans have been made, and in the following stage.

The Council stressed the necessity of utilizing all Arab potentialities, and the mobilization of their resources and capabilities, in order to counter the challenge of colonialism and Zionism as well as Israel's continued aggressive policies and its insistence on denying the rights of the Arabs of Palestine to their homeland.

The Council adopted resolutions for the implementation of Arab plans, especially in the technical and military fields, including embarking on immediate work on projects for the exploitation of the waters of the River Jordan and its tributaries.

The Council welcomed the establishment of the Palestine Liberation Organization to consolidate the Palestine Entity, and as a vanguard for the collective Arab struggle for the liberation of Palestine. It approved the Organization's decision to establish a Palestinian Liberation Army and defined the commitments of the member States to assist it in its work.

The Council discussed the political and economic surveys and reports concerning the relations of the Arab countries with foreign countries. It discussed the results of the visits of the Arab Foreign Ministers to foreign countries.

The Council expressed its appreciation for the support given by foreign countries to Arab causes in general and the Palestine cause in particular. It decided on the continuation of these contacts with all countries of the world and the completion of studies as a prelude to the implementation of principles adopted in the First Summit Conference which called for the regulation of relations vis-à-vis foreign countries in accordance with their position regarding the Palestine question and other Arab causes.

The Council confirmed Arab determination to oppose anti-Arab forces, primarily British colonialist policy and its exploitation of wealth and acts of extermination now practised in the Occupied South in defiance of the Charter and principles of the United Nations and the right of the people to self-determination and the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the United Nations Special Committee with Regard to

the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Council resolved to combat British imperialism in the Arab Peninsula and to provide assistance to the liberation movement in the Occupied South and Oman.

The Council devoted attention to consolidating Arab friendly relations with the emirates of the Arab Gulf to ensure the indivisible Arab freedom and to realize common interests.