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LIBYA

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AL-QADHDHAFI GRANTS INTERVIEW TO BEIRUT MAGAZINE

Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 12 May 76 LD

[Report on interview of Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi by AL-HADAF published on 8 May]

[Text] Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, chairman of the Revolution Command Council, has affirmed that the plot currently being carried out in Lebanon is aimed against the Palestinian resistance, and he has called for the establishment of a unified command between the resistance and the Arab Army of Lebanon. In an interview with the Beirut AL-HADAF, the brother colonel praised the Palestinian resistance for adopting a stand completely in line with that of the Arab Army of Lebanon. He stressed the need for the rallying of all the Arab rejection forces from the Atlantic to the gulf in order to counter the capitulationist trend in the Arab area.

Speaking about the reactionary and imperialist plots which are being hatched against the Great 1 September Revolution, the brother colonel affirmed that the real motivating force behind these plots is imperialism, which feels the threat of the 1 September Revolution to its existence while the Arab reactionary regimes are imperialism's tool in implementing these plots. These plots, he said, are doomed to failure because the tools implementing them are worn out and weak. Imperialism cannot intervene directly in favor of the reactionary regimes or even in its own favor because such an intervention would be sheer madness.

He also affirmed that imperialism would be foolish to intervene against the great September Revolution. I do not think that the outcome of such an intervention would benefit imperialism. The whole situation in the area might flare up against imperialism and its lackeys and could lead to the establishment of a broad popular base in every part of the Arab homeland, thus bringing closer the day of the elimination of the reactionary regimes. He added: The more reaction and imperialism escalate their challenges, the more the popular masses rise to the challenge and the more determined they are to overcome it. He said that our free Arab masses are now ready to clash with the enemies because they feel that they are facing provocation and a challenge to their aspirations and achievements, as well as to liberation and progress.

The brother colonel said in his interview with AL-HADAF weekly that the Arab reaction shuddered when it saw the popular uprising in the Libyan Arab Republic [LAR]. Even the counterrevolutionary propaganda has become hopeless and in fact produced counterproductive results. The Libyan Arab people have considered this attempt an encroachment, a challenge and a provocation for their aspirations. He said that imperialism must take the free popular masses into consideration and it cannot risk confronting them directly. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed the ability of the Libyan Arab people to confront imperialism whatever conspiratorial methods it uses.

Asked how an alliance with the Egyptian working factions can be achieved, the brother colonel said: We are under constant pressure from the Egyptian workers to launch an organized action based on the Libyan Arab Republic. He added: In fact, we still have tenuous relations with the Egyptian regime. When these relations break, we will have no objection to responding to the demands of the Egyptian popular masses. Should we reach this stage, then it will be the point of no return as far as the Egyptian regime is concerned.

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The brother colonel called on the Egyptian workers to take over their factories and installations. He explained that this call is not aimed at bringing communism to Egypt, but that the public sector in Egypt is no longer public but rather an exploitative sector controlled by the Egyptian bourgeoisie, which is in partnership with imperialism and the exploiting foreign capital. The Egyptian worker has more right than this unholy alliance to own these installations and factories and to manage them through popular committees of workers, technicians, and engineers.

Speaking about the destitute condition of the Egyptian peasant, the brother colonel said that the Egyptian peasants are extremely oppressed and that the purpose of this oppression is to eliminate the threat they pose once and for all and to kill their revolutionary spirit.

The brother colonel expressed the hope that there will be a peasant uprising in Egypt so that they can live as humans should. The peasant sector, he said, should revolt and wrest a free and dignified life. But it appears that the regime there has oppressed the peasant to a great extent. He said that conditions are more conducive to revolution in the delta than in any of the other oppressed areas. The possibility of revolution exists even without our encouragement because of the conditions there. But our alliance with the real leaderships there will make the issue more serious for the Egyptian regime.

The brother colonel called on Egyptian students to stage a popular revolution in the universities first so that it would eventually extend beyond the university campuses because the student sector is aware and active and can therefore take the initiative and declare and rejuvenate the popular revolution. He said: I believe that Egypt now is like a haystack vulnerable to fire and storms. The LAR is like a strong westerly storm blowing on this haystack and can set it on fire with a single spark; it can destroy it completely. Should a popular revolution break out in Egypt, he stressed, it will spread quickly. The peasants will take over the land they till, as well as the land of the feudalists and the pashas. The workers will take over their installations and factories. The students and enlightened intellectuals will lead the masses through popular organizations and popular committees. The vocational unions and federations will come to the fore, and the situation will be similar to that in France when the Bastille fell. Egypt now is like France at that time. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the popular revolution does not depend on arms but rather on the popular will that the masses take over control in villages and towns because the people's will is in itself a weapon, as it would be difficult to oppose millions of people when they march to take over power.

Speaking about the Egyptian Army, the brother colonel said: We ally ourselves with this army not in order to instigate it to stage a coup. Our alliance goes beyond that because it is an alliance against the defeat which has been imposed on the Egyptian soldier despite the fact that he proved his combat ability in the Ramadan war. It is an alliance against the tampering with the destiny of the Egyptian soldiers with the aim of achieving a capitulationist solution or implementing a political game for the sake of which thousands of them paid with their lives. We ally ourselves with them against the disgrace that has been imposed on the Egyptian Army. The Egyptian Army would have been able to remove this disgrace--the disgrace of Kilometer 101 and of the Deversoir. Continuing to speak about the Egyptian Army, the brother colonel affirmed that this army is capable of crushing the Zionist penetration, but politically this is not desired. He added: We also ally ourselves with the Egyptian Army against the disgrace of the U.S. presence in Sinai and of withdrawal from the Egyptian territory while the enemy is still occupying Egyptian territory.

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Wondering about the significance of disengagement, the brother colonel said: It means that the Egyptian should withdraw from Egyptian territory and the Israeli should withdraw from Egyptian territory. It is supposed to mean that as long as the enemy occupies Egyptian territory, the Egyptian should not withdraw at all from this territory.
[paragraph as heard]

The brother colonel said the Egyptian regime rewarded the valiant 3d Army by demobilizing thousands of its soldiers and rendering them destitute at a time when the enemy was still occupying Egyptian territory and passing through the Egyptian canal and at a time when the Egyptian defense force was being weakened. All these factors together, the brother colonel stressed, make allies of the Egyptian Army. He said: We do not look at this alliance from a narrow angle nor is it intended to stage a coup. This is because there are greater reasons for which we find ourselves allies with the Egyptian Army. He added: The forces that stand against us in Egypt are the intelligence organs, the government media and certain politicians headed by the president of the republic. Otherwise the rest of the forces are our allies.

Asked by the AL-HADAF correspondent about the expulsion of some Egyptian infiltrators from the LAR, the brother colonel said: Our policy has been to allow all Egyptians to work in Libya even if they have entered the country illegally. But our suspicions were aroused after we had noticed that Egyptian intelligence had sent some of its elements to the LAR amid this human wave from Egypt. Moreover, the Egyptian brothers who came to Libya illegally suffered great difficulties and terrible hardships on their way here. We were concerned about the Egyptian citizens and did not wish to see them arrive in this state.

Asked about the present situation in Lebanon, the brother colonel said: I believe that what is happening in Lebanon is in fact to provoke the Palestinian resistance. This is almost the same as what happened to the resistance in Jordan in September 1970. The plan is the same.

Talking about the plot to liquidate the Palestinian resistance, he said: There was the Arab Sinai resistance organization and fedayeen operations were in fact carried out on the Egyptian, Jordanian and Syrian fronts. In Lebanon there was a plan aimed at liquidating the Palestinian armed resistance. The aim was to destroy this resistance so that it would be easy to liquidate the Palestine problem and impose capitulationist solutions.

The brother colonel went on to say: The Arab Sinai organization somehow came to an end and thus the resistance on the Egyptian front ended. This was followed by the blow to the resistance in Jordan. It was a strong blow and comparable with the magnitude and intensity of the fedayeen action there. Thus the Jordanian battlefield was cleared of fedayeen action. As for Syria, the fact is that the Syrian borders were closed most of the time, especially before the Ramadan war. Therefore, the resistance gathered in Lebanon since it had no other place to go. They wanted to turn Lebanon into a graveyard for the Palestinian resistance. I believe that the operation in Lebanon was aimed at liquidating the Palestinian armed resistance in Lebanon, since it had no place to go from there.

The nationalist forces in Lebanon, he said, stood on the side of the resistance. This is something that did not happen in Jordan because the social structure in Lebanon is different. The counterresistance move was motivated by religious, communal, and ideological conflicts, which created an atmosphere conducive to clashes between these conflicting forces. This is something that did not exist in Jordan.

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Continuing, the brother colonel added: The reason is that the nationalist forces were provoked and therefore moved to defend the resistance. But the move this time took the form of conflict between Moslems and Christians or between one community and another, a conflict with capitalism and feudalism in Lebanon and a conflict between the hotel owners and the shop owners. All sorts of conflicts between the Lebanese came to the surface and everyone tried to direct these conflicts the way he wanted, but finally they developed into a national Lebanese revolution. It was intended to liquidate the Palestinian resistance, which has led to the outbreak of a Lebanese national revolution. Consequently, the emergence of the Lebanese national revolution has overshadowed the clash between the resistance and its enemies. The brother colonel affirmed that this nationalist movement has culminated in the emergence of the Arab Army of Lebanon, which indicates the explosion of genuine revolutionary feeling in Lebanon. None of the sides thought the traditional Lebanese army would be capable of producing a Lebanese force that would fight on the side of the resistance and the nationalist forces in order to liberate the country and oppose imperialism and sectarianism. This goes to show the existence of a genuine revolutionary feeling in Lebanon.

The brother colonel called on all the nationalist forces to join unequivocally and clearly with the Arab Army of Lebanon so that this army would not just be one of the battalions of the nationalist forces. He said the logical and correct thing to do now is to join the Arab Army of Lebanon, and he added: All the nationalist forces in Lebanon are called upon to form a unified command with the Arab Army of Lebanon that would lead the revolution in Lebanon rather than lead Lebanon toward settlements, negotiations or elections. It should lead the revolution in Lebanon and insure that the situation will develop so as to allow the tasks of national revolution in Lebanon to be accomplished.

The brother colonel praised the groups of Palestinian resistance which adhere completely to the Arab Army of Lebanon, spearheaded by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He said: We regret that some groups of the resistance are contributing to the abortion of the revolution and to the toning down of the situation, although they would be the losers in such a situation or if the revolution did not succeed in Lebanon.

Answering a question about the LAR's attitude toward the regimes proceeding along the path to a settlement, the brother colonel affirmed: Our attitude toward these regimes is very clear. The LAR has thought aloud. The rest of the Arab countries do not know where they stand and on which side. But we announced a pan-Arab stand with a loud voice on all the issues, and our stance has been specified exactly in the Arab and international arena.

He said: We regret having to move from the singular to the plural concerning the capitulationist regimes. But the Palestinian people are allies to the end, and are entitled to the cause and also entitled to speak the decisive word, and the world must inevitably hear this word one of these days.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: The Palestinian people were not affected by the capitulation and treason of Faruq or King 'Abdallah, and they continued to struggle for their cause. Arab regimes emerged, and some of them supported the Palestinian people while others disavowed them. He said: If there is now another treason being repeated against the Palestinians, I believe that this is not important. What is important is the Palestinian people.

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The brother colonel lauded the uprisings now taking place in the occupied West Bank. He said: The Palestinian people are still carrying their rifles, determined to continue the struggle until liberation under the leadership of the Palestinian resistance. This is a sufficient reply to submissive solutions. Who can sign on behalf of these angry people who face armed imperialism on their land and announce their rejection of the present occupation? This is what places all the capitulationist attempts in the waste-paper basket.

The brother colonel spoke of the concessions being made by the Egyptian regime. He said: The most serious aspect of these concessions is the passage of Israeli goods through the Suez Canal and the U.S. presence. He added: There are many other things, although they are still only ink on paper and might not succeed. These things nonetheless constitute treason in themselves. They are a sellout of the cause. However, the passage of Israeli goods through the Suez Canal is something taking place and has come into force. The brother colonel affirmed that it was expected that we would benefit from the Ramadan war and that we would close another door and tighten the blockade on the enemy and force him to surrender. But what is happening is the opposite. The greatest link in the blockade of the enemy was the Suez Canal.

Concerning the Arab popular action under current conditions within the Arab regimes, he stressed the need to begin the process of grouping the rejectionist front in a popular and official form, if possible. He said: Having understood the seriousness underlying the grouping of these forces, that is, the popular and revolutionary forces, imperialism and reaction tried to distract them from organizing their ranks, particularly at this stage, through an onslaught on the LAR, the Palestinian resistance, and the patriotic forces in Lebanon.

He called for continued attempts to group the rejectionist forces and to broaden their ranks so that the front would be a wide one--from the ocean to the gulf--and for the emergence of a popular pan-Arab movement rejecting this capitulationist trend, to put a stop to this treason, to make the imperialists see that they are backing a loser.

The brother colonel held the Palestinian resistance, and primarily the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, responsible for taking action in this respect. He affirmed that the LAR will continue to be their real supporter in the battle of liberation and that in so doing it is adopting a unique stand in the Arab homeland, because, at present, there is no Arab country placing its resources at the disposal of the Palestinian people's rejectionist forces apart from the LAR.

Answering a question about the reason for the resumption of political relations between the LAR and Jordan, the brother colonel said: The relations were severed in 1970 at the summit conference attended by Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. But since that time many things have naturally changed.

He added: Even before the attempt to abort the Palestinian revolution, there was a rapprochement between Syria and Jordan. We were and we still are supporting Syria in facing the Israelis and [words indistinct]. We were the allies of Syria against the Israelis. Syria has become the ally of Jordan [words indistinct] that we should be the allies of Syria's ally. [passage indistinct] Jordan is the only place connected with the West Bank. We have decided to be (?close) to the West Bank.

The brother colonel concluded by saying: There are many things which we could have offered the West Bank, but we had no contact with it as a result of the severance of relations with Jordan.

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AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES 1 SEPTEMBER UNIVERSITY

Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 May 76 JN

[Excerpts] The leader of the revolution, Brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, met with the masses of the 1 September University this morning. The brother colonel spoke to the masses--students, faculty members and workers--who had gathered in the courtyard of the university.

The brother colonel said: There was a group which was alien and hostile to you, the university, and education and which tried to distort the image of the university. Thank god, however, the masses of the revolution were able to liquidate and crush their enemies. The leader of the revolution affirmed that the Great 1 September Revolution was not a fascist coup d'etat but is a real, continuous revolution, which is determined to achieve its objectives. It will crush its enemies, who are lurking in wait for it.

The brother colonel added: The eruption of the popular revolution in the universities on 7 April revealed those who belonged to the forces of the revolution--the forces of progress, good, and freedom--and those who belonged to the forces of the right--the forces of reaction and agency. He said that the revolution will continue in the universities because what is required is the crushing of the enemies of the revolution at home and abroad.

Concluding his address, the brother colonel spoke about the role of the university in graduating specialists needed by Libya in the various fields.

ARNA REPORTS HARASSMENT OF LIBYANS IN CAIRO

Tripoli ARNA in English 1226 GMT 13 May 76 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 13, ARNA--Cairo security authorities rushed into the residence of the Libyan Arab Republic's delegation of the television service, (?entrusted) with shooting a film on the football match between Azzamalek of Cairo and Al-Ahl of Tripoli, which took place in Cairo last Friday.

The T.V. delegation, which got delayed in returning home because of a surgical operation on one of its members, was subjected to expressions of mockery by the Egyptian passport's criminal investigation officer.

The Cairo security authorities threatened some delegation members of expulsion and ban on their entry into Egypt, if they criticized President as-Sadat.

On the other hand the Cairo airport authorities provoked the carrier of the Libyan diplomatic pouch while proceeding to Cairo and subjected him to ordinary measures meant for general travellers and kept him inside the airport for more than one and a half hours without any justification, and against diplomatic traditions.

ARNA: MOROCCAN LIBERATION ARMY CONDEMNS WAR

Tripoli ARNA in English 1355 GMT 13 May 76 LD

["Moroccan Liberation Army Statement"--ARNA headline]

[Text] Paris, May 13 ARNA--A group of the Moroccan Liberation and Resistance Army has strongly condemned all attempts aimed at striking the Saharan people's aspirations of freedom and independence.