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N O R T H A F R I C A

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## LIBYA

## AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY RALLY

*FOIS-MEA-76-172*

[Editorial Report JN] Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 1908 GMT on 1 September begins carrying a live rally from the Martyrs Square in Tripoli on the seventh anniversary of the 1 September Revolution.

An unidentified speaker is heard at the beginning of the rally welcoming the Arab and friendly delegations participating in the celebrations marking the revolution's anniversary. At 1912 GMT another unidentified speaker is heard lauding the achievements and victories of the 1 September Revolution and Al-Qadhdhafi and his leadership. At 1920 GMT national slogans are heard by people chanting in praise of Al-Qadhdhafi and the 1 September Revolution and attacking As-Sadat as an agent of U.S. imperialism.

At 1950 GMT, Prime Minister Jallud, Chief of Staff Abu Bakr Yunis and Interior Minister al-Humaydi arrive at Martyrs Square. At 1958 GMT Al-Qadhdhafi arrives amid cheers and slogans hailing him and the revolution.

At 2000 GMT another unidentified speaker lauds Al-Qadhdhafi and the revolution, and Al-Qadhdhafi's leadership of the revolution. Slogans are heard by the crowd praising Al-Qadhdhafi and attacking As-Sadat, saying they are not afraid of his threats. The slogans also praise the Egyptian 23 July revolution and its leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

At 2010 GMT Al-Qadhdhafi is intercepted in progress delivering his speech. Al-Qadhdhafi attacks those who are opposing the Libyan regime and accuses them of being ignorant because they do not know what is going on in Libya. He says that a popular system based on popular democracy has been established in Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi declares that the Libyan people have given the world a new experiment in direct popular democracy. He affirms that the Libyan political system is based on the authority of the people, not on Al-Qadhdhafi or anyone else, and this is why the 1 September Revolution is great. He also states that the leader and master in Libya is the people themselves.

Al-Qadhdhafi attacks the shallow-minded and trivial people who are accusing us of being reactionaries. He asserts that it is the people who are responsible for the defense of the homeland.

Al-Qadhdhafi recalls that the Libyan people suffered 500 years from slavery and tyranny and their will triumphed on the eve of the 1 September Revolution. The revolution, he says, was the reply to colonialism and oppression. He says the revolution meant social security for the people, schools and education, popular democracy, medical care, agrarian reform, land reclamation and material achievements. Al-Qadhdhafi also points out the great industrial progress achieved in the revolution's era and the plants that have been built. Al-Qadhdhafi says the revolution means achievements in every field, a real and concrete change in our lives, not mere slogans or talk. He says that those who want to destroy the Libyan people's achievements are full of hatred and are cliques of plotters and adventurers.

Al-Qadhdhafi's speech is frequently interrupted by chanting by the crowd hailing him and attacking As-Sadat and his threats to Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi refutes the claims of those who are accusing Libya of squandering its funds, and says that Libya is spending its money on development plans.

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KING HUSAYN ARRIVES, WELCOMED BY AL-ASAD

Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Sep 76 NC

[Text] Damascus--His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Damascus at 1130 today accompanied by Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran, chief of the Royal Court Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Royal Court Minister 'Amir Khamash, Culture and Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Assistant Chief of Staff Maj Gen Ghazi 'Arabiyyat, and Chief of General Intelligence Maj Gen Ahmad 'Ubaydat.

His Majesty was received at the airport by President Hafiz al-Asad as well as Prime Minister Maj Gen 'Abd ar-Rahman Khulayfawi, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy Defense Minister and Air Forces and Air Defense Commander Maj Gen Najj Jamil, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Adib Mulhim, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Interior Minister 'Adnan Dabbagh and Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus Nabih an-Nimr.

After President Hafiz al-Asad welcomed His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian delegation accompanying him, his excellency and his majesty drove by car to the guest palace in an official convoy.

At 1230, President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn moved to the presidential palace where they held a closed meeting.

ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH UK

Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Sep 76 JN

[Text] Damascus, 2 September--Syria and Britain today signed a note of understanding for strengthening economic and industrial cooperation between them. The note provides for the formation of a Syrian-British commission which will meet alternately in the capitals of the two countries at the request of either of the two governments and at least once a year.

The note was signed on the Syrian side by Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Aimadi and on the British side by Under Secretary of State for Trade Michael Meacher, who arrived in Damascus last night.

DAMASCUS: LEBANESE PLEASED BY SARKIS VISIT

Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Sep 76 NC

[Text] Lebanese popular circles are feeling satisfied with the favorable outcome of President-elect Ilyas Sarkis' visit to Damascus and with Syria's assertion of its commitment to support Lebanon and help it overcome its dilemma.

Reports say that the Lebanese people now feel that a military and political easing of the situation has become imminent following the visit.

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Speaking on relations with Egypt, Al-Qadhdhafi declares: "The basic popular conferences discussed freely the foreign relations of Libya in this stage." He says: "This is evidence of the democracy in Libya. This decision is the decision of the people. If this decision were mine, I would sever relations with the Egyptian Government for their plots. If the decision were mine, I would not have hesitated to make this decision to sever relations with the Egyptian Government for their vicious campaign against Libya." Al-Qadhdhafi then says: "However, the decision is not mine but the peoples, and they decided not to break relations with Egypt."

Al-Qadhdhafi adds that the popular conferences have condemned President Anwar as-Sadat in person as a reply to his method which has gone beyond the limits of reasonableness and logic, and stooped to a point which I would be ashamed to describe in the Arabic language. Al-Qadhdhafi says that although As-Sadat knows that Libya is militarily strong, it will not use its military strength against the Egyptian Army. He explains that "we are with the Egyptian Army to liberate Sinai, to protect the threatened canal and to liberate usurped Palestine." He says "We are with the Egyptian Army against the common enemy."

Al-Qadhdhafi denies Libya's responsibility for the explosions in Egypt and says those who carried out the explosions in Egypt are Egyptians, and the whole world knows this. Al-Qadhdhafi accuses As-Sadat of using the haters of the Libyan people against these people. He advises As-Sadat to return to his senses and affirms that he harbors no grudges against him personally, but the difference is one of principle. Al-Qadhdhafi says that if As-Sadat continues his present policy, he will reach a deadlock. He declares that it would be shameful for As-Sadat to recruit Egyptians working in Libya in the Egyptian intelligence.

Al-Qadhdhafi affirms that we are capable of waging war, protecting our achievements, and fighting any regime challenging us. He affirms that Libya will continue to raise the banner of Arab unity, Islam, nonalignment, world peace and understanding among peoples. Al-Qadhdhafi says that Libya will continue to support people fighting against racial segregation in Africa and fascism in Latin America.

Al-Qadhdhafi's approximately 140-minute speech ends at 2232 GMT. At the end of the speech, the military parade of Libyan ground, naval and air forces, the announcer says, will begin. The military parade begins at 2235 GMT.

#### Further Details

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 2155 GMT 1 Sep 76 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 1 September--Brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that if revolutions remain in the hands of the military, military men soon become suppressive authorities who refuse the participation of the masses with them in power, considering any mass participation as some sort of opposition or counterrevolution.

So that the Libyan Arab people's revolution will avoid this dangerous, fatal pitfall, the revolution entered its second stage, which is the stage of the masses' seizure of the various utilities throughout the republic.

The brother colonel referred to the stage which followed the Zuwarah historical speech and affirmed that the 1 September Revolution entered a new stage, which is the stage of the seizure of authority by the masses.

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He added that this stage constitutes a true historical turning point in the history of the revolution staged by the military in 1969.

He asserted that through the instigation of the masses, the popular revolution was escalated and over the years the masses came to realize that their seizure of authority was desirable and that the leadership which staged the revolution in 1969 was serious in inciting the masses to seize authority.

#### Third Report

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 2205 GMT 1 Sep 76 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 1 September -- Brother al-Qadhdhafi said that some years after the proclamation of the popular revolution, the Libyan Arab people rid themselves of the complex of fear of authority, and the man in the street was able to bring about the downfall of government officials appointed by decrees issued by the Revolution Command Council.

Following the escalation of the popular revolution, the masses came to realize that the revolution had become an established fact from which there can be no turning back.

He repeated that the Great 1 September Revolution had entered its third stage, and this is the stage of amending the basic laws of ASU, and the formation of popular congresses and committees and trade unions and the establishment of the General People's Congress.

He said that the people's authority had become established during this stage and that any regime other than this authority had ended once and for all and that the final escalation of the revolution had been completed during this stage.

#### Fourth Report

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 2220 GMT 1 Sep 76 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 1 September -- Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the basic popular congresses have decided not to sever political relations with the As-Sadat Government and his regime. He said that this decision reflects a unique exercise of democracy in the LAR.

#### Fifth Report

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 2240 GMT 1 Sept 76 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 1 September -- Brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi said that those who speak about the Libyan regime and about the "Al-Qadhdhafi regime" are completely ignorant of what is taking place in the Libyan Arab territory.

He added that popular authority in the Libyan Arab Republic has been completed and a popular regime has been established on the basis of new direct popular democracy, which has no like in this age.

The Libyan Arab people, he said, are presenting the world with a new exercise in the direct popular democracy and there is nothing called "military regime" or a "rule by one specific person" in the LAR.

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Sixth Report

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 2250 GMT 1 Sep 76 LD

[Text] Brother Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi stated that those who wish to challenge the LAR must realize that they are, in fact, challenging the LAR people with all its masses.

We in the LAR, he said, have bypassed elections and one-man rule because we believe that the people are the leaders and the masters.

Seventh Report

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 2255 GMT 1 Sep 76 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 1 September--Brother Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi declared that the General People's Congress will choose who is to run agriculture, industry, foreign affairs, the interior and other state institutions.

During its meeting, the General People's Congress will choose a citizen to chair the congress sessions. This citizen will replace the president, the leader, the king and the emperor.

The congress will also choose a citizen to be secretary of the congress. This man will have the same position as a prime minister in other political systems and will supervise the citizens chosen by the people to run the state institutions, which were previously run by the traditional ministries.

Eighth Report

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 2301 GMT 1 Sep 76 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 1 September--The leader of the revolution, Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, asserted that the next General People's Congress will define the laws of the Libyan Arab society.

Al-Qadhafi added: We must have constant laws which are accepted by all citizens-- laws which are not made by anyone and which are not open to change or modification. Indeed, the march of society must proceed in accordance with its laws, the laws of God as cited in the Koran, which should be the source of all legislation.

RCC Chairman Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi declared that the defense of the LAR will not be a military [word indistinct] but it will be the responsibility of all citizens in this society.

Al-Qadhafi said in his speech that if faced with an external aggression, the Libyan people will not face this aggression with a traditional army but will face it with all of its people. Every individual will become a fighting soldier. Such people cannot be defeated.

Tripoli Radio Report

[Editorial Report AT] Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 0600 GMT broadcasts 20-minutes' of excerpts of Chairman al-Qadhafi's speech at Martyrs Square last night. Al-Qadhafi speaks of Libya's conversion into a true popular democracy and enumerates the major economic and social achievements of the First of September Revolution during the past 7 years.

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He says: "Foreign relations between the LAR and the world community of nations are no longer the prerogative of the prime minister but that of the people who have the supreme authority. If the decision belonged to Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, I tell you frankly that were the decision mine, I would not have hesitated to sever all relations with Egypt... However, since the decision belongs to the Libyan people and the authority belongs to the people, who have final say, I regret that most of the popular conferences, those of the Libyan masses, have decided against the severance of relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt."

Al-Qadhafi then chides President as-Sadat for making distinction between Libyans, and adds: "Here, authority is in the hands of the people. If As-Sadat wants to curse someone against anyone in the LAR, it means that he wants to do something against the achievements of the Libyan people."

Colonel al-Qadhafi then reminds As-Sadat of Libya's sacrifices in the 1973 October war for which it is daily reviled in As-Sadat's broadcasts. Libya supplied the Egyptian Army with 1,000 artillery electronic devices, 107 tanks and 30 Mirage planes for the defense of Egypt, he says, and asserts that the Libyan revolution will "maintain its loyalty to the principles of the leader-teacher Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, who handed the trust to the First of September Revolution." He adds: "By being faithful to 'Abd an-Nasir, we are faithful to the Arab nation and its traditions and we would not thus be ungrateful."

Al-Qadhafi then says that in the face of the Egyptian troops massed along the border, "we have decided that no Libyan soldier will move to the border. The Egyptian Army is alone along the border. Let the world, the Egyptian Army, the Egyptian soldier and officer, the Egyptian citizen in Libya and Egypt and the Arab nation, let them all hear this."

PAPER INTERVIEWS AL-QADHDHAFI ON AS-SADAT

Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Sep 76 pp 1,5 LD

[Eric Rouleau interview with Libyan President al-Qadhafi: "President as-Sadat Is Playing With Fire"]

[Text] Tripoli--"Which of us is unbalanced, As-Sadat or myself? Public opinion can decide; the Egyptian head of state constantly makes hysterical statements and calls me a madman, while I have never departed from the strictest courtesy toward him; he is concentrating his troops on the Libyan border while I refrain from doing the same, patiently repeating that I am ready for dialog without any military or psychological constraint." Colonel al-Qadhafi, tired and drawn, added calmly: "It is clear that as-Sadat's behavior and statements are those of a madman. Nothing justifies his belligerence except, of course, the critical situation he is facing in his own country. He finds it more convenient to attribute to the Libyan revolution the proliferation of clandestine organizations in Egypt, the assassinations, the demonstrations, the strikes, the occupation of factories, all of which are increasing in the Nile Valley."

[Question] Mr President, do you believe that Egypt intends to declare war on you?

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[Answer] I do not know yet whether As-Sadat is bluffing. In any case, he is playing with fire. Many wars in history have broken out as a result of faulty calculations. The conquest of Libya is not easy. The Italians invaded our country in 1911, thinking they could take it in 20 hours; they met with fierce popular resistance for 20 years. Today our people are not only defending their country but also a revolution which has brought them dignity and well-being.

[Question] In the event of war, do you believe you can count on foreign support? Has President Boumediene, who was recently your guest, offered you military aid?

[Answer] Naturally, Algeria's solidarity with us is established. It will not necessarily take a military form. We have an enormous amount of influence with the Arab masses, from the Atlantic to the gulf; we represent their interests and aspirations. That is what counts in the final analysis.

"A People Cannot Be Dissolved by Decree"

[Answer] Overthrow the regime? What regime? In Libya power is in the hands of the people. We have established direct democracy. It is the assemblies, the people's committees and the trade unions which collectively appoint and dismiss the ministers, define the state's internal and foreign policy and draw up the budget. The presence of Al-Qadhafi and his comrades of the Revolution Command Council is only temporary. The people's assemblies, on the other hand, are irremovable and insure the permanence of the revolution.... a people cannot be dissolved by decree. No, a coup in our country is impossible....

[Question] Nevertheless, rumor has it that a group of officers tried to seize power on the night of 19 August....

President al-Qadhafi burst out laughing:

"Yes, we heard about this so-called putsch and it amused us very much. It was simply a matter of exercises in preparation for the military parade which is to be held in Tripoli 1 September."

[Question] Do you not take seriously the tripartite agreement concluded in mid-July by Egypt, Sudan and Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] No, not at all. We know that this agreement is directed against Libya but its authors are in no position to harm us. The agreement is no more than an empty threat....

[Question] Are you not worried by the activities in Cairo of 'Umar al-Muhayshi (former Revolution Command Council member, implicated in a plot in August 1975, who fled to Tunis and then to Cairo--LE MONDE note)?

[Answer] He is a contemptible character, detested by all Libyans. His role is limited to the broadcasting of vulgar propaganda programs on Cairo radio which resemble soap or perfume commercials. Al-Muhayshi is merely an agent in the pay of a foreign power....

[Question] The power to which you refer--Egypt--harbors many grievances against you. It accuses you of plotting assassinations....

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[Answer] It is the Egyptians, exasperated by their government, who are resorting to violence--sometimes blind violence, unfortunately. For instance, we lament the victims of the bomb which recently exploded in a train at Alexandria. This violence is traditional in Egypt; it was current before An-Nasir's revolution in 1952. President as-Sadat should know this since he perpetrated political assassinations at the time.

[Question] In addition, Cairo holds you responsible for many aircraft hijackings....

[Answer] No proof has ever been produced to support the senseless accusations directed against us. The Carlos gang, which mounted the Vienna attack on the OPEC ministers--an attack which Cairo attributed to us!--killed a member of our delegation....

[Question] Nevertheless, it has been reported several times that Carlos subsequently enjoyed your hospitality. It is even said that he was seen at....

[Answer] That is not true! Carlos has never set foot in Libya! He would have been arrested and tried for killing one of our men in Vienna....

"We Condemn Terrorism Unconditionally"

[Question] What exactly is your attitude toward terrorism? What are the criteria by which you distinguish between terrorism and the armed struggle of the liberation movements which you support?

[Answer] Terrorism is any action directed against innocent civilians, unconnected with the cause which one is claiming to defend. We condemn this form of violence unconditionally, whatever the motivations and justifications of its authors. On the other hand, we support the Palestinians who use the same methods in their struggle as the Israeli enemy uses against them.

[Question] According to your definition, the hijacking of an Israeli aircraft with Israeli citizens on board is not a terrorist act but a legitimate form of struggle....

After a moment of reflection, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi replied: "This is a case which would have to be left to the judgment of the Palestinians themselves. For my part, I still think that combat on Palestinian soil is the most worthwhile."

[Question] Mr President, three countries--Egypt, Tunisia and Sudan--have accused you of training hundreds of their citizens in camps in Libya in order to use them subsequently to instigate seditious movements.

[Answer] These accusations are absurd. Where are these camps? We are prepared to demonstrate our good faith by receiving commissions of inquiry comprising citizens of the countries concerned or people appointed by neutral countries. Believe me, the opposition--like those who tried to overthrow General Numayri's regime in Sudan--do not need Libya for training in the use of arms.

[Question] Did you not support the leader of the Sudanese insurrection, Sadiq al-Mahdi?

[Answer] Certainly not. Mr al-Mahdi, who has excellent relations with Saudi Arabia, received large quantities of arms from that country....

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[Question] But Saudi Arabia is an ally of the Sudanese regime....

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi burst out laughing and replied: "There is no contradiction. The Saudi leaders support General Numayri while preparing for his succession...."

[Question] Do you regret having helped General Numayri, in July 1971, to regain power after a takeover by a progressive junta?

[Answer] No, but ever since then I have been consumed with remorse because I handed over to him--in a burst of rash enthusiasm--two leaders of the conspiracy whom we apprehended after forcing their aircraft to land in Libya. Numayri executed them immediately, despite my appeals for clemency. Our relations have been worsening ever since...

#### Syria Is Sinking Into the Lebanese Quicksand

[Question] Mr President, your attitude in the Lebanese crisis appears paradoxical. On the one hand you support the Palestinian-progressive camp in every way and on the other you maintain good relations with Syria, while assuming a role of mediation. How can you both judge and take sides in this conflict?

[Answer] Our objectives and those claimed by Syria are identical: We are both seeking to prevent the partitioning of Lebanon and the internationalization of the crisis. We feel, however, that our Syrian allies have adopted the wrong method in sending their Army to fight against the Palestinians and the Lebanese progressives. We have consistently and vigorously urged them to withdraw their army, thus restricting the conflict to the Lebanese people alone. The Lebanese people would then be in a position to arrive at a settlement in accordance with their own traditional formula: "Neither conquerors nor conquered."

[Question] The Palestinian-progressives see the behavior of Damascus in a different light. They are convinced that President al-Asad is trying to conquer them in order to extend Syria's hegemony before concluding with Israel a peace agreement conforming to the wishes of Washington. What is your opinion?

Suddenly anxious, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi replied after a moment's thought: "That is not our opinion, but nothing can be ruled out in the Arab world. In any case, what would be the point in denouncing the policy of Damascus? We want to be useful, to bring about the withdrawal of the Syrian Army, to save the Palestinian-progressive camp and to promote a compromise under the aegis of the president-elect, Ilyas Sarkis. We therefore have no choice other than to continue our efforts of mediation."

#### MILITARY PARADE HELD ON SEPTEMBER ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report JN] Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 2235 GMT on 1 September begins carrying a description of the military parade, at the end of Al-Qadhdhafi's speech, past Martyr's Square in Tripoli.

The announcer says various token units of the Libyan Armed Forces are passing in front of the main platform. He says that Libyan Armed Forces are the shield of the country and are ready to confront those who seek to challenge them. The token units include infantry, naval, frogmen and intelligence units.

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Another announcer says: "The vehicles of the Libyan Arab Republic of the intelligence corps are still passing in front of the main platforms, amid these huge crowds of the masses who have all become armed forces. This force, which is considered one of the greatest and most impregnable forces in this part of the world, and even the most impregnable and strongest force in this area--this force is confronting the reactionary and imperialist plots which are trying to destroy this force, because this force belongs to the entire Arab nation. Brother citizens everywhere, the Great 1 September Revolution is now represented in the form of vehicles. This is a new weapon of the intelligence corps passing for the first time."

The announcer says: "This is an indication of the technological development which enables our armed forces to spot every (?whisper), movement or activity in the enemy interior, so that we can be prepared for any eventuality or development. The Libyan Arab Armed Forces now have modern weapons [words indistinct] infantry, modern intelligence forces and machinery used in the most modern armies in the world. This is a modern weapon being used by our valiant soldiers." He adds: "Those soldiers and officers are the sons of the workers, peasants and toilers. They are now passing in front of the main platform carrying the most modern military weapons and equipment. No similar weapons and equipment exist except in the Libyan Arab Republic. These striking weapons are now being displayed in front of the main platform in magnificent formations." The announcer continues: "A few moments ago, vehicles [word indistinct] supplied with antitank missiles on this great occasion being celebrated at the Martyrs Square in Tripoli city."

The announcer then says that other types of reconnaissance vehicles have passed in front of the main platform. They are armored reconnaissance vehicles which are a symbol of our great and large armed forces built by the Great 1 September Revolution. This is another type of our ground forces participating in the parade. He says: "These vehicles affirm that our armed forces possess the combat efficiency and the capability to act under all circumstances and times." He explains: "These armored vehicles are a type of reconnaissance unit which are greatly depended on in military operations."

The announcer says that amphibious armored troop carriers are now beginning to pass in front of the main platform. This is followed by tanks exhibited before the main platform. Another announcer says that the troop carriers are supplied with missiles, and this is one of the most modern weapons which our Libyan Armed Forces are supplied with. The announcer then says that a token unit of heavy mortars borne by vehicles is displayed. A type of mortar borne by amphibious vehicles is displayed. This is followed by heavy field artillery exhibited before the main platform. The announcer says this is the first time heavy field artillery has been exhibited in Libya. A token force of tanks which participated in the crossing of the Suez Canal in October 1973 is now displayed. A token force of artillery used in air defense is also exhibited. The announcer says that token forces of all types of artillery are being exhibited.

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The announcer says transborder missiles [sarawikh 'abirat al-hudud] are approaching the main platform, and we challenge with these missiles those who have massed their troops to strike at us. He says only the USSR and Libyan armies have these missiles.

"This is the surprise of the parade, oh Arab nation--transborder missiles with a very long range. With these missiles, we can protect our land, borders, and from here in Tripoli we can fire them at any place threatening us, we can fire these transborder missiles, which are the surprise of the parade in this glorious day and which are owned by the armies of the Soviet Union and the Libyan Arab Republic, to protect our borders and to strike at the depths of Sinai, to strike the Zionist enemy in the depths of Sinai, in Al-'Arish, in the Negev, in Beersheba, in Elat and in any place inside the occupied areas. These missiles are our weapon, and the destructive force which we have prepared to deter Zionism and the imperialist aggression. These missiles, oh Arab nation, are the transborder missiles of our army and our armed forces. These are the weapon of our nation by which we can burn any position at the enemy's interior and strike any position at the depth of the occupied land. The heads of these missiles can carry fire and destruction to the Zionist enemy forces, and good news to our captured kinsmen in the occupied Arab areas. These transborder missiles are a weapon for the Arab nation, the weapon of Arab nationalism against reaction, Zionism and imperialism. We can fire them at the depth of the sea and land and destroy with them any force which might try to harm our revolution or violate our dignity. From here in Tripoli, we can fire these missiles at America, Al-'Arish, the Negev, Beersheba and in the depth of the occupied land."

At one point the announcer says: "These weapons are for all the Arabs, weapons for the freedom of the Arabs, weapons to protect the Arab nation which will be used only to protect the Arab nation."

## MAURITANIA

## PRESIDENT DISCUSSES NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 12 Aug 76 p 1 WA

[Text] In its Tuesday issue the Belgian daily LA LIBRE BELGIQUE published an interview with the President of the Republic Moktar Ould Daddah in which the chief of state discussed the question of national reunification.

Concerning the situation which prevails in the area, Moktar Ould stated: "I think very frankly that the situation is the way it is because Algeria has secret designs on the territory."

As regards the Saharans who are allegedly "refugees" in Algeria, President of the Republic Moktar Ould Daddah said: "We are prepared to accept the return of our coerced nationals who were in the Tindouf area." He stated: "Those who have actively fought our country are in two categories: there are real war criminals who will have to answer for their acts before Mauritanian justice, and those who have not been ringleaders and will benefit from clemency."

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I S R A E L

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## RABIN, ALLON CONFER WITH TRUDEAU ON MIDEAST

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Sep 76 TA

[Text] Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau this morning conferred with Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon. The conference was especially devoted to the hosts' review of the situation in the Middle East. They also explained Israel's readiness to negotiate on an overall or a nonbelligerency agreement with the Arab states within the framework of the Geneva conference. In a statement to our political correspondent Shalom Qital, the foreign minister said that no conclusions had been reached since the Canadian prime minister's visit was a private one. Mr Trudeau and his wife will continue their tours in Jerusalem today, and tomorrow will depart for home.

## PERES: THREE EGYPTIAN BATTALIONS WITHDRAWN

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Sep 76 TA

[Text] Defense Minister Shim'on Peres disclosed that the Egyptians have returned three battalions to the west bank of the Suez Canal and that there are now only eight battalions remaining as stipulated by the disengagement agreement. The defense minister stated that these facts were reported by the United Nations. Mr Peres was speaking before the United Jewish Appeal [UJA] representatives who were guests of the central command. Minister Peres further explained that Israel had complained that the Egyptians were holding 10 to 12 battalions in excess of the number permitted in the limited forces zone, whereas according to the UN check it was found that there were only three battalions above the number permitted.

Mr Peres also said that before departing for his meeting with the UJA members he had been notified about exchanges of fire in a village in southern Lebanon, an incident in which PLO terrorists and the village residents were involved. He did not disclose any further details.

## PLO ATTACK ON SOUTH LEBANON VILLAGE REPORTED

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 1 Sep 76 TA

[Text] An exchange of fire continued today in the suburbs of Beirut and the mountain region adjacent to it. The number of casualties in the past day reached 90. Shells continue to fall sporadically on populated areas in Beirut.

This afternoon a group of terrorists tried to attack the Christian village of 'Ayn Ibil. The villagers returned the fire and the terrorists fled. The villagers told our military correspondent that they were well armed and that they had received arms from Beirut in a bid to resist the terrorists' attacks. Our correspondent adds that young Christians wearing camouflage uniforms with Phalangist insignia on their shoulders were seen near the fence.

## Israeli Assistance Sought

Jerusalem POST in English 31 Aug 76 p 1 TA

[By Yoel Dar]

[Text] Haifa--Four Al-Fatah terrorists and three Maronite villagers were killed and one wounded yesterday afternoon during an attack by Palestinian terrorists on the south Lebanese village of 'Ayn Ibil some six km. north of Dovev.

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LIBYA

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AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES TRIPOLI RALLY ON 1 SEPTEMBER

Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0200 GMT 2 Sep 76 LD

[Apparent text of Speech by Libyan Revolution Command Council Chairman Col Mu'ammad al-Qadhdhafi at the rally held in the Martyrs Square in Tripoli on 1 September on the seventh anniversary of the 1 September Revolution--recorded]

[Excerpts] Sons of the Libyan people in the armed forces staged the revolution. The date 1 September 1969 marked the first stage in the great revolution. As we greet this seventh anniversary, the victorious revolutionary march is scoring further victories and further achievements every day, every month, and every year for the great people, the makers of the revolution.

On this great, immortal day, in the name of Libyans everywhere throughout the free Libyan territory, we greet the scores of friendly, fraternal countries which are participating in our celebration today. We stand in respect and appreciation of the governments and peoples of these states which have sent delegations to congratulate the Libyan people and join with them in celebrating the seventh anniversary of the great revolution. [applause]

The date 1 September 1969 was the first stage in the great revolution. Certainly the start of the revolution was a military one and those who carried out the first stage of the revolution in 1969 were military men. This military start to this revolution might give casual observers the impression that what happened in Libya in 1969 was a military coup. It has also given an opportunity to the enemies of the genuine changes that have been brought about by the revolution in the Arab land to say that the start of the revolution was a military one and that the hand that steers the revolution is a military one, and thus that the regime in the Libyan Arab Republic is a military regime.

Military regimes in most cases are extremely close to fascist regimes. Thus, there is the opportunity for mistakes and for slipping into the pitfalls of the superficial analysis that since the regime in the LAR is a military one then it is fascist. This would have been correct had the 1 September Revolution been like other revolutions and military movements. To avoid the pitfall of military rule and military dictatorship in the country, the revolution did not stop at the first stage, as in the case of other revolutions in the Arab homeland and the Third World.

If revolutions remain in the hands of the military, military men soon become suppressive authorities who deny the masses participation and consider any mass participation as some sort of opposition or apostacy or what is known as counterrevolution. Thus, the revolutionary men who staged the revolution initially find themselves facing the popular masses, oppressing them and curbing them, and they naturally turn into a suppressive police regime, as has been the case with most military movements in the Third World.

Out of the fear that the revolution staged by the Libyan people in 1969 would fall in this fatal and dangerous trap, we considered the 1 September 1969 revolution the first stage of the revolution. And what has happened since then? What has happened is that the revolution entered a second stage, which began with the Zuwarah speech. After the Zuwarah speech, the revolution entered a new stage, the stage of the seizure by the masses of all institutions throughout the Libyan Arab Republic. [chanting and applause]

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The Egyptian regime's disregard of the confederation constitution and regulations went as far as to render the confederation institutions ineffective, and it has not responded to the appeals of the confederal national assembly to consider the dispute which broke out among its three partners and to ratify the legislation which this assembly had been proposing to carry out the goals and aims of the confederation.

Despite the unambiguity of the provisions that the presidency of the confederation will be on a rotational basis among the three presidents, the Egyptian president did not address an invitation to the presidential council to meet and consider the election of a new president. Anwar as-Sadat continued to serve as president of the confederation without a legitimate basis or legal justification. He incorrect actions rendered the constitutional institutions on which the confederal state is based inoperative, particularly the presidential council, the national assembly and the cabinet. Naturally, the behavior and deviations of the Egyptian regime have led to strong reactions from the two partners of Egypt in the confederation, denouncing these behaviors and drawing attention to their consequences, which have led to the division of the Arab ranks and serious concessions to the Zionist enemy and those who support and back him.

But instead of rectifying its course this regime deviated further. It launched malicious campaigns against the two countries in the partnership. It also waged a poisonous campaign against Syria filled with malicious designs and false accusations because of its stand on the Lebanese crisis which exploded as one of the direct results of the Sinai agreement. Moreover, this regime did not hesitate to withdraw its army from the front with the Zionist enemy and to concentrate its forces and armor on the Libyan borders, threatening to make war and to fight against the brothers because Libya did not keep silent over this regime's deviations and concessions to the enemy. The regime's deviation reached its peak when the Egyptian president declared his determination to end the state of war with Israel, to provide it with all the guarantees it needs, and to sign a document to this effect, as he recently told an American newspaper.

Nevertheless, the gloomy picture that we draw today of the state the Confederation of Arab Republics has reached because of the behavior and actions of the Egyptian regime will not make us deviate from our unionist pan-Arab course and will not weaken our resolve to persistently seek to realize the objectives of the Arab nation to achieve the unity which is the most cherished Arab demand.

The Syrian-Libyan Arab Republic declares on this occasion that it will continue to adhere to the principles of the confederation and will work incessantly to achieve the aims and objectives of this constitution.

The dangers menacing the Arab nation in general and the confederation states in particular, including the Egyptian region, make it necessary for the Egyptian regime to retract its wrong policy and to give up operation with the Zionist enemy and necessitates the concentration of Arab resources in order to liberate the occupied Arab territories and safeguard the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

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Following this important stage, which we consider a historical turning point in the history of the revolution staged by the military in 1969, several campaigns were carried out, campaigns to incite the masses. These campaigns led to the escalation and further escalation of the popular revolution. After a number of years, the masses became certain that their seizure of authority was something desired and that those who staged the revolution in 1969 were serious in inciting the Libyan masses to seize authority.

Thus, some years after the Zuwarah speech, the Libyan masses rid themselves of the complex of fear of authority and succeeded in overcoming their hesitation, and the masses assumed their command of the revolution [word indistinct] in the series of escalations of the revolution. The masses succeeded, and indeed the peasants, the workers, the students, the laborers, the craftsmen, officials, and businessmen--the man in the street--became able to bring about the downfall of government officials appointed by decrees issued by the Revolution Command Council. The governors in every province fell in the face of the march of the popular revolution. Directors, mayors and all officials of the government appointed by the highest authority in the country--which is the Revolution Command Council--fell to. All this gave the masses the feeling that the popular revolution was a fact and that the man in the street could bring about the fall of a senior official appointed by a decree issued by the Revolution Command Council.

Thus, after a series of escalations following the Zuwarah speech, the Libyan masses reached the stage where they felt that the popular revolution had become an established fact from which there could be no turning back. So that this fact may be completely established, the masses must continue the march along the road of the popular revolution until their authority covers all parts of the republic.

That was the second stage in the Great 1 September Revolution. [chanting] After the state of the series of escalations that followed the Zuwarah Speech, the revolution--the Great 1 September Revolution--entered a third stage, the stage of the amendment of the basic laws of the ASU and the formation of popular congresses and committees and trade unions and the establishment of the General People's Congress.

Thus, the people's authority has become established with the third stage. Any regime other than a regime of the people's authority has ended. With the third stage, also, the final escalation of the revolution which was staged on 1 September--on this day 7 years ago--was completed and was crowned with the establishment of the people's full authority: From the basic popular congresses--the popular committees everywhere--to the trade unions, which all converge in the General People's Congress to form the highest popular authority alongside which there is no other authority. [applause] Those who speak about the Libyan regime sometimes display a profound ignorance and foolishness when they begin to speak of something called the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. These ignorant people are completely unaware of what is happening on Libyan territory. With the converging of the popular congresses and committees and trade unions in the General People's Congress--which is the national congress--the people's authority over Libyan territory became complete and a popular regime was established on the basis of the new direct popular democracy, to which there is nothing comparable in the world in this age. [applause]

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There is not--and there should not be--in the Libyan Arab Republic anything called a military regime or a regime of any specific person or the leadership of any specific man. Such things exist in partisan systems, royalist systems, republican systems, sectarian systems, tribal systems and class systems. But in a country where the people's authority rules through popular congresses, popular committees and trade unions, which all converge in what is called the people's congress--in this society, in which this new political experiment has been developed, the regime cannot be called anything other than a regime of the people's authority. It is not the regime of Al-Qadhdhafi or the army. These are outdated terms. These are things said by those who are still suffering from the influence of archaic theories which were destroyed by the 1 September Revolution. The Great 1 September Revolution is truly great because it presented the world with a new experiment. [chanting]

Those who shake in fear of the popular revolution speak of bringing about the downfall of the Libyan regime. By their statements, they prove their ignorance and shallowness. This is because there is nothing in Libya called the regime of Mr So and So. There are only the people, who exercise authority.

Anyone who wants to challenge the Libyan Arab Republic must challenge all of the Libyan people, who form the basic popular congresses, the popular committees and the trade unions and who form the highest popular authority in the General People's Congress besides which there is no authority and alongside of which there is no other authority.

Anyone who challenges the regime in the LAR is placing himself face to face with all of the masses of the Libyan people. Anyone who wants to challenge the Libyan people is welcome to do so.

We are not leaders or commanders; we are not presidents who imagine things and say things [words indistinct] We are only citizens who staged the first stage of the revolution on this day 7 years ago. After that, the revolution entered other stages--historical stages.

We do not have leader, commanders, presidents, idols or people lining up in column after column to cast their votes for the president. We do not give our votes to anyone. We, the Libyan people, have established authority by ourselves. [Chanting and applause]

There is no authority governing the people which the people may support or not support. There is no president to whom votes are given to rule the people. There is no parliament which exercises authority on behalf of the people. These are incomplete exercises of democracy; they are shades of dictatorship.

The General People's Congress is the rallying point of the basic popular congresses and the trade unions. It is the body that decides on the budget for society. This is because society rules itself by itself.

The next meeting--the next session--of the General People's Congress, which will convene before next May, God willing, will assure all those around us who want assurance about the meaning of this unique experiment. The General People's Congress will select the one who is to run agriculture, industry, foreign affairs, and interior affairs; those normally called ministers will be selected by the people themselves meeting in the General People's Congress, which is the national congress that embraces the basic popular congresses and committees and trade unions.

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We have no president or leader. At its meeting, the General People's Congress will select one of the citizens to steer the meetings of the General Congress. This citizen will replace the president, the leader, the king and the emperor.

The General People's Congress will select one of the citizens to be secretary of the congress. He will replace what is known in present systems as the prime minister. This citizen will supervise the other citizens selected by the people to run the institutions of agriculture, industry, health, education, electricity, municipalities, foreign affairs and the interior, and so on and so forth--duties carried out by the traditional ministries.

These will be the tasks of the forthcoming General People's congress, and you will see things for yourselves. Those around us will remain with their mouths open out of astonishment at the experiment [words indistinct]. They will then have only themselves to blame, and will indeed reproach themselves because they had been ignorant--extremely ignorant--and foolish--extremely foolish--and superficial--extremely superficial--because they failed to realize what a historically great and radical action was taking place on Libyan territory--action without parallel.

The forthcoming General People's Congress will have the task of defining the laws of society. The people around us in the Third World and elsewhere are governed by constitutions drawn up by a committee or an assembly on behalf of the people. People are beheaded or imprisoned in accordance with provisions drawn up by a committee or a house of representatives. These constitutions and provisions are amended and interpreted to suit the whims of the ruler who dominates the masses. We reject this type of legislation.

We must have firm legislation approved by all citizens. It must not be the work of any one person nor can it be changed or amended. The people will follow the course of their legislation but will not amend or interpret legislation to suit the whims of rulers. There is no law under which each one of us can be reassured about his life, rights and duties other than the laws of God. I cannot imagine that any constitution would be approved by the General People's Congress other than the Koran, from which all legislation and laws must be derived to meet every situation. This book must be the source of legislation. Based on that, laws would be enacted and decisions made dealing with every issue of the hour and life in society. But the source of all legislation must be a firm one that cannot be changed or distorted and which is approved by all.

The forthcoming General People's Congress will have the task of selecting what are known as ministers. The General People's Congress will meet each year to review the decisions of the previous year and to issue its own recommendations. In this manner, a final solution will be found for democracy and the people's authority will materialize.

Then there is the question of responsibility for defending this free society in which authority lies with the people. The responsibility for defense in this new society does not belong to the traditional military. This free society cannot entrust the defense of its territory to a group of people who have had training and wear special uniforms and receive salaries for defending authority. That is an outdated theory which cannot be trusted by a society based on the authority of the people--a society which has decided to live freely on its land. Thus, the responsibility for defense belongs to all of the people; the responsibility for defending the security of the land depends on all of the people.

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Thus, if an external aggression faces the people, they will not confront it with a traditional army since if this is routed or destroyed, the entire society surrenders. No, if society faces an external aggression, this will be confronted by all of the popular masses. [Words indistinct] Resistance would spread everywhere. All of the people will become soldiers fighting the external enemy. Thus, it becomes hard--indeed, impossible--to defeat the people. This is because all of the people become a trained army.

In 1911, the fascist Italian Government thought that it could annex Libya to Italy within 20 hours of the arrival of Italy's regular traditional army in Libya. But the 20 hours became 20 years of fierce resistance, and Italy's traditional regular army could not occupy even one inch of land in 1911. It stood inactive off Libya's shores unable to move a step forward. Why? Because it faced an entire resisting people. In 1911, every citizen felt that the responsibility for defense fell on him and that it was his right to become a martyr in the fight against the enemy. The Italian Army only succeeded in entering Libyan territory after exploiting the tribal leaders, shaykhs and traditional leaders, granting them titles and wages. Through them, the Italian Army succeeded in mobilizing Libyans to fight Libyans.

Anyone who carries out aggression against Libyan territory must not expect to see a regular army fighting him with battalions and divisions which are likely to be disrupted or destroyed by modern weapons. The aggressor must reckon with an entire people carrying arms to defend themselves and their soil. [chanting and applause]

During its forthcoming session, the General People's Congress will also have the responsibility of increasing the IAR's production capabilities. But how will this be achieved? It will be achieved through a free democratic discussion by all of the basic popular congresses and the popular committees and then by the General People's Congress. There are between 30,000 and 40,000 Libyans employed in unproductive work, in purely consumer work. These must be diverted to production.

Brothers, to those who challenge the Libyan people and who challenge the revolution in the IAR, and who in all foolishness and naivety attempt to give naive superficial names to the people, the revolution or the regime, we wish to give them advice and to tell them: You are challenging the Great 1 September Revolution, whether you are brothers or foreigners. What in fact you are challenging are the hopes, aspirations and gains of a people who lived for 500 years subdued, poor, ignorant. Ignorance and backwardness were imposed on the people for 500 years. But after 500 years, the will of the people triumphed and the revolution was staged. The revolution has been the Libyan people's historic reply after having been subdued and enslaved for 500 years by imperialism.

But what does the revolution here mean, brothers? The rancorous, envious, superficial, misleading and misled are trying, brothers, to divide you and the revolution in order to strike at the revolution. But what does the revolution mean to the Libyan people? To the Libyan people, it means the following: 30 factories built in less than 7 years; it means over a quarter of a million houses built for the people in less than 7 years.

As proof of the establishment of people's authority over Libyan Arab territory and of the fact that the people are responsible for decisions, I wish to tell you that the popular congresses, in which every citizen participates, have freely discussed the IAR's foreign relations at this stage.

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This is proof that direct popular democracy has been established and that the people's authority prevails over the adoption of decisions on relations between the IAR and other members of the world community of nations. These decisions are no longer in the hands of a president or a government. They are now the decisions of the people, who have the highest authority.

Had the decision been that of Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, I tell you frankly, had the decision been mine, I would not have hesitated to sever all relations with the Government of Egypt. This would serve as a reply to the rancor, the ingratitude, the repayment of good deeds with bad deeds and the committing of a grave wrong against masses of the Libyan people.

Had the decision been mine, I would not have hesitated to sever all relations with the Egyptian Government. This would be a reply to the aggressive open acts which the Egyptian Government has been persistently carrying out day and night and by all means. These acts are carried out in alliance with the United States, Israel and with every enemy against the Libyan people, the achievements of the Libyan people, the sovereignty of the Libyan people and against the freedom of the Libyan people.

However, since the decision belongs to the Libyan people, since authority is the authority of the people and since the last word rests with the people, I regret to say that the majority of the popular congresses, which are in fact the masses of the Libyan people--every citizen belongs to the popular congresses--the popular congresses have decided not to sever relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt.

However, the popular congresses categorically and in definite words have condemned President as-Sadat personally. This is in reply to his methods which have gone beyond all reason and logic and reached a stage which I am ashamed to state in Arabic.

In their decisions, the popular congresses emphasized that all that is being leveled against the popular regime, which is based on the revolution, and against the Revolution Command [words indistinct].

President as-Sadat must now realize this since he undoubtedly listened to the popular congresses discussing questions of relations with him over the radio. He will [word indistinct] of his methods which, up to now, he has been using against the Libyan people. He must return to his senses. He must stimulate his memory--that is if he has one--and say: This is a republic against which I have directed all my bayonets and against which I have cooperated with all enemies; I have neglected no material or moral means and have used them irresponsibly against it. President as-Sadat must recall all this and say: What have these people done to me? Why are we waging psychological propaganda campaigns every night against them and why are we massing our armies on their borders and why do we cooperate with their enemies against them? What is the crime of the Libyan people, my brothers?

The Libyan people's crime is that they handed over their affairs, their land, their oil and their leadership to President as-Sadat on numerous occasions. I personally nominated as-Sadat for the presidency. Up to now we assumed that we were in a confederation headed by President as-Sadat.

This is the crime of the Libyan people against whom President as-Sadat has used all illegitimate and unethical methods. This is the crime of the Libyan people; their crime is that during hardship and ordeal they stood by Egypt with their sons, money and arms and opened their land and hearts and spent everything they had for the sake of Egypt.

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This, brother, is the crime of the Libyan people. I was really angry because I was the only Arab head of state who wore [word indistinct] and wore the battle uniform and boarded a military plane and went to Cairo to defend [words indistinct].

Yes, President as-Sadat was right when he said I was a madman. I am really a madman because I was the only Arab president who volunteered and wore his parachute [as heard] to go to Cairo to defend it when the enemy was 83 kilometers away from it.

I was indeed a madman because I was the only Arab leader who stayed until late at night shipping missiles and ammunition from the 'Uqbah base to reinforce the Egyptian Army in its fight against the Zionists. [Army Chief of Staff] Abu Bakr Yunis and I remained until the early morning hours wearing our battle uniforms and shipping missiles, ammunition and arms to strengthen the Egyptian front.

Which Arab president has done this for Egypt and for the sake of the Egyptian Army? Who had done this for the defense of Egyptian territory?

Yes, I was actually a madman because no Arab head of state has done such a thing for Egypt, to bolster the Egyptian front and to defend Egypt and support Egypt's rear.

President as-Sadat knows the other Arab states and knows the stands taken by the Arab rulers. He is aware of what we offered to him and what they offered him.

This is the crime the Libyan people committed, so that President as-Sadat directs broadcasts against them every morning and every evening. Thereby he reveals his military secrets and gives them to the Israelis and, by his broadcasts, reveals the secrets of the budget [words indistinct] the Libyan Arab Republic and gives them to the enemy. By his broadcasts, he even reveals our family secrets, which Cairo radio broadcasts on As-Sadat's orders.

Truly we were madmen when we gave As-Sadat unconditional [word indistinct] As-Sadat and when we offered allegiance to As-Sadat and when I personally nominated As-Sadat.

We did much in Cairo when 'Abd an-Nasir died and on the 40th anniversary of 'Abd an-Nasir to consolidate As-Sadat as Egyptian president.

Truly, we were madmen when we loved without any limit and when we offered without limit. We were madmen; As-Sadat was right in saying we were mad. [words indistinct]

We were madmen, brothers, when we offered all the boats used by the Egyptian Army to cross the canal. It would have been impossible for the Egyptian Army to cross the canal [words indistinct]. The boats we purchased, provided and gave the Egyptian Army helped the Egyptian Army cross the canal.

We were madmen, brothers, when we did this. We were madmen when we provided water [word indistinct] to defend his moving army and to defend Egypt.

We were madmen when we [words indistinct] 1,500 tanks we equipped and provided. We were madmen when we provided 1,000 guns for the Egyptian Army [words indistinct].

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We were madmen when we provided 107 tanks of our army which were destroyed on the canal. Were we really madmen, brothers? Did we commit a crime when we provided 30 Mirage planes to defend Egypt? Were we madmen, brothers, when we provided 200 (?T-62) tanks for the Egyptian front and 32 MIG planes for the (?Egyptian) front, or 200 tanks for the Syrian front and 32 MIGs for the Syrian front?

This is the real donation. This is the national stand. This is what the Libyan people have done so that they may be repaid by As-Sadat [words indistinct] with the Jews and so his tanks, guns and planes may be directed against the Libyan people. This is so that his broadcasts may be beamed even after concluding an agreement with Israel not to wage propaganda campaigns.

Are you aware, brothers, that the Sinai agreement provides that the Egyptian information media must not attack Israel? Once this agreement was signed, President as-Sadat diverted his broadcasts to attack the Libyan people; he did this to expose family secrets, the secrets of scientific research, the secrets of our soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers and armed services. All of you have heard this over the Egyptian radio. You must have heard the reports about the air force, the navy and the land forces [words indistinct].

Will President as-Sadat regain his senses? Will he return to reason? Why does he forget so quickly? Isn't there anyone in Egypt to advise As-Sadat? Isn't there anyone in Egypt to do justice to the Libyan people? President as-Sadat said that when he learned [words indistinct]. I will tell the truth so that the peoples of the Arab nation will know what Libya has offered to Egypt and what As-Sadat has said in return. As-Sadat used to tell me: [words indistinct] base will be renamed Al-Qadhdhafi base because this base [words indistinct] Libyan planes which participated in the battle and stopped the aggression. I used to tell him that what we offer is for the sake of Egypt as a pan-Arab commitment [words indistinct].

This was the reward (?we got) after As-Sadat waged his battle. This is the gratitude we received. [words indistinct] the reward amounted to directing guns against Umm sa'd village and [word indistinct], and targeting tanks against [word indistinct] and the broadcast of rancorous and poisonous programs against the Libyan people, Al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan people's achievements. These achievements were regained after 500 years of torture.

I wonder who is the madman? I wonder who is the one who sinned against the Arab nation? I wonder who is the one [words indistinct]. They want us to abandon our unity and the pan-Arab principles we inherited from 'Abd an-Nasir. Yes, 'Abd an-Nasir trusted us openly in Cairo in front of As-Sadat and in front of [words indistinct]. [chanting]

Yest, 'Abd an-Nasir used to tell me: Do not forget Cairo, O Mu'ammarr. If you boycott all the Arab countries, do not boycott Cairo. He told me this when I went to him just as he was accepting the Rogers plan. I was on a tour of the Arab countries and I said: I will not go to Cairo in protest over the Rogers plan. But 'Abd an-Nasir told me to come and see him in Cairo. When I came to him, he told me: O Mu'ammarr, if you boycott the entire Arab nation, I urge you not to boycott Cairo. Why do you not come to Cairo?

Once I told him: I do not want to visit the Arab countries. He told me: Does that include even Cairo? I felt ashamed when he said "even Cairo." He was astonished that I would say that I would boycott Cairo, and Egypt.

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Yes, 'Abd an-Nasir has left us this testament. We are loyal to 'Abd an-Nasir because we are loyal to the Arab nation and to the heritage of the Arab nation and [words indistinct] [applause and chanting]

Brothers: attempts were made to make us abandon our pan-Arab duty and to check the unionist revolutionary tide of the Arab nation. But we can never deviate from our principles and we can never betray them. For this reason we have decided not to mass any troops across from the Egyptian Army forces along the Libyan borders.

We have decided, brothers, not to send any soldiers to the borders. [words indistinct] let the Egyptian soldier, Egyptian officer and Egyptian citizen inside Egypt and let the Arab nation hear: We will not fight the Egyptian Army. [words indistinct] we have not abandoned our Arab nation so that we may fight the Egyptian Army. [Words indistinct] we will support the Egyptian Army with our money, sons and everything we have.

The guns at our borders are the guns we [word indistinct] so far. The tanks whose guns are directed against unarmed Umm Sa'd are the tanks we provided. [words indistinct]

As for the Egyptian soldier, President as-Sadat decreed that he spend the month of Ramadan [word indistinct] in the heart of the barren desert suffering from thirst and hunger, water being sent to him by boat [word indistinct]. We will never fight against this Egyptian soldier. [words indistinct]

We are prepared to extend relief to officers and men of the Egyptian Army whom President as-Sadat has thrown in the desert. We are prepared to give them water and [word indistinct]. We will never fight them. If President as-Sadat has lost his mind, we have not [words indistinct]. If President as-Sadat has decided to betray the Arab nation, we [passage indistinct]. We have issued orders to release them. [Words indistinct] we show them mercy, when As-Sadat did not. President as-Sadat wants to create problems for [words indistinct] Egyptians living in the LAR among whom he had infiltrated intelligence men and enlisted them to [words indistinct] in the Libyan Arab Republic; these Egyptians have children and families. Why does his excellency want to sacrifice these families? Why does he want to create problems? [Words indistinct] but we will not allow him, despite what all of As-Sadat's media do to exploit these Egyptians. We still have faith in our Egyptian brothers. We will respect the Egyptians among us. [Words indistinct] they and their children will live among us in a dignified and honored manner. Any criminal enlisted by Egyptian intelligence will have to bear the responsibility for his action. We will never be taken in by As-Sadat's policy whereby he wants to disrupt relations between the Libyan and Egyptian peoples. This policy might lead to the sacrifice of the Egyptian people.

[Passage indistinct] the Egyptian people are with us. The [word indistinct] are with us as well as the working masses. The Egyptian men and officers who have been subjected to [words indistinct] are also with us. We represent the rejection--the rejection of imperialism and imperialist hegemony and the rejection of the occupation of Arab lands. Since we reject these things, then we are troublemakers. [Passage indistinct] we represent dignity and honor and those against us represent submission and humiliation. Those who have fallen in the Libyan arena and those who are still standing but will fall in the Arab arena are the rightist elements, the elements of the other side which supports imperialism and which is politically sick. [passage indistinct]

The armed forces you will now see are only token units representing various units. These are not all the forces. They represent only one aspect of our military power. Military power lies in the buildup of the strategic reserve which is the general national service. [remaining 20 minutes of speech indistinct]

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## REPORT ON JALLUD ANNIVERSARY SPEECH IN BENGHAZI

Tripoli ARNA in English 0859 GMT 3 Sep 76 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 3, ARNA--Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the R.C.C. and premier has asserted that the Great First of September Revolution represents the revival of this people and the beginning of the movement of the people's history, as well as this generation's revolt against the sick backward reality.

Addressing a big popular rally in Benghazi, east of the republic yesterday to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the Great Fatch Revolution, he said: "When we celebrate this great day we celebrate the day of freedom, the day of our strength and pride."

The first of September was not the day of freedom for the Libyan people alone, but for the whole Arab and Islamic nations and the whole world, he added.

The Great First of September represents also the beginning of serious action after the people had been able to break the fetters with one stroke in 1969 and launched on the path of freedom, socialism and unity, he added.

Major Jallud said that the Great First of September recalls the victory of freedom in various parts of Africa and Asia. It has laid as well strong imprints on the march of humanity. It is the day of the victory of the leftist and rejection forces, not only in the Arab world but the world over.

Major Jallud pointed to the achievements realised on the land of the September revolution. By celebrating the seventh anniversary of the revolution today, he said, we celebrate the great achievements in economic and social domains, which emphatically assert that the "Fatch" will stay for ever.

Major Jallud asserted that the Libyan Arab people is incapable of retreat or of being vanquished by any imperialist power, however great, because the great Fatch is part of its life, soul and achievements and it represents the day of his pride and victory.

The first of September was the beginning of freedom's victory in Southeast Asia, in Vietnam, Cambodia and other regions. It was the beginning of the toppling of dictatorial regimes in the world, he said.

The great Fatch became the beginning of the age of peoples and it became well known to various peoples as well as an inspiration, a support and an interminable asset for the peoples.

The stages entered by the Great First of September Revolution, either by the announcement of the popular revolution, its escalation or the formation of the people's conferences and the General People's Congress, were not casual, but were included in the political and ideological concepts of the free unitarian officers movement, Major Jallud continued.

The savage onslaught unleashed by imperialism and rotten Arab reaction against the great "Fatch" revolution, is due to the principles, values and ethics the revolution represents, as well as the support and consolidation it represents for the liberation movements in the world, and the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence.

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I S R A E L

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## RABIN SAYS RELATIONS WITH U.S. HAVE IMPROVED

Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 2 Sep 76 p 2 TA

[Text] Yesterday in Jerusalem, Prime Minister Yizhaq Rabin described relations between the United States and Israel as greatly improved today and expressed the hope that they would remain this way in coming years.

The prime minister was the guest of honor at the closing meeting of a delegation of donors and activists of the United Jewish Appeal in the United States and Canada, which came for a visit at his invitation to the Knesset building in Jerusalem.

Mr Rabin reviewed developments in the region since the signing of the interim agreement with Egypt 1 year ago and viewed this agreement as a first step in the movement toward peace and toward decreasing the danger of war. Mr. Rabin pointed out that Israel's Comprehensive military situation today is much better than ever before.

"We feel secure behind the lines where we are standing today," the prime minister said. He dwelled upon Israel's economic difficulties and called for a deepening of Jewish solidarity and support for Israel. Yesterday, over \$20 million was donated.

## RABIN DISCUSSES MIDEAST, LABOR PARTY PROBLEMS

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 3 Sep 76 p 1 TA

[By 'AL HAMISHMAR political correspondent]

[Text] There is no argument between the United States and Israel about the road to Geneva. The United States is also opposed to the participation of the PLO in the negotiations, Prime Minister Yizhaq Rabin said yesterday at a meeting of activists of the young guard of the Labor Party which took place in Tel Aviv.

The prime minister added that the United States also agreed that the minimum target for additional negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries is a termination of the state of belligerency.

In his review of the achievements of the interim agreement with Egypt, the prime minister pointed out that since the signing of the interim agreement there had been a change in the order of priorities of the Arab countries--between social and economic issues and the development of the military side, a process which reduces slightly the danger of war. According to him, the United States is offering a political option along with economic development for the Arab countries, while the USSR offers the military option only. Therefore, strengthening the ties with the United States serves to diminish the military option.

He also discusses the disagreement in the Arab world, mainly that between Cairo and Damascus on the approach to the Israel problem. As an additional achievement the prime minister stressed the relaxation in military tension and the excellent understanding that exists between the United States and Israel.

As for Gush Emainim, the prime minister said that he demands a struggle and a decision in the Labor Party in regard to it. In his opinion, a fundamental approach must be determined since the problem is not Qaddum but Gush Emainim, whose conception is one of "a mandate from above"--a mandate that gives it, as it were, a right not to consider those who have a mandate from the electorate.