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ALGERIA

BOUMEDIENE SUPPORTS AFRICAN POSITION ON RHODESIA

Algiers Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 29 Sep 76 LD

[Summary] The position of leading African countries toward the Rhodesian question was confirmed yesterday by Nyerere, underlining that the African leaders meeting in Lusaka had rejected certain aspects of the Kissinger plan because the African nationalists had not been consulted on the form of the transition government.

"President Houari Boumediene, in a message to the heads of state of southern Africa and relating to the results of the Lusaka meeting, has specified that the firm attitude adopted at the end of this meeting once again shows the determination of leading countries to stand resolutely by the side of the brother peoples of southern Africa for the full and complete achievement of their national aspirations.

"Bouteflika, minister of foreign affairs, has addressed a similar message to his counterparts in Tanzania, Botswana, Angola, Mozambique and Zambia."

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Sep 76 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Vladimir Berger, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Algiers. During its stay in Algeria, the delegation will hold talks concerning the signing of an agreement on cultural and technical cooperation between Algeria and Czechoslovakia for the period (?1977) to 1979. The talks are to begin tomorrow at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MINISTER TO LEAVE FOR SYRIA AS PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Sep 76 LD

[Text] President Houari Boumediene today received in his office Ahmed Taleb, minister of information and culture, prior to the latter's departure for Damascus in his capacity as private envoy of President Houari Boumediene to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

President Houari Boumediene also received Mohamed Yazid, Algeria's ambassador to Lebanon, and Jamal Houhou, Algeria's ambassador to Cairo.

LIBYA

FBI-MEA 76-191

AL-QADHDHAFI DESCRIBES INTERPRETATION OF TERRORISM

Cologne Domestic Television Service in German 1918 GMT 28 Sep 76 DW

[Adel Elias interview with Chairman of the Libyan Revolution Command Council Col Mu'ammarr Al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli--recorded in Arabic, German translation superimposed, date of interview not indicated]

[Text] [Al-Qadhdhafi] I do not think that the world still needs to learn what a revolution is. The term revolution was defined long ago. Revolution is directed against certain conditions with which you are dissatisfied. Revolution is, if you want to put it that way, an outburst of rage against a situation you do not accept. Terrorism is something entirely different and has nothing in common with revolution or struggle.

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A: I and Barqawi met in the Sahlul Restaurant. Fadl met with Abu Hashishah. I then went to 'Abdin Palace Hotel. I sat and Abu Hashishah came to see me. Abu Hashishah used to come to see me every night for 1 hour to be sure that I was staying in the hotel. The last night, we moved to the 'Imad Hotel.

Q: When did you receive the instructions to begin the assignment and from whom?

A: I received the instructions from Abu Hashishah the last night before the incident, at about 2000 or 2100 hours. Barqawi and Abu Hashishah brought the weapons into the hotel.

Q: What were the detailed instructions given to you?

A: The instructions were that we should come the next day at 0730 hours and take the bags to the Semiramis Hotel. There we would open the bags, take out our weapons and gather all the hostages on the fourth floor.

Q: What was the objective of the operation?

A: The objective of the operation was the release of detainees who threw bombs in various parts of Syria.

Q: What is your feeling now?

A: As a matter of fact, a feeling of guilt and shame. I say this seriously and not out of courtesy.

AL-BA'TH SYRIA HAS ONLY ONE CHOICE IN LEBANON

Damascus SANA in Arabic 0827 GMT 30 Sep 76 NC

[Text] Damascus, 30 September--In an article entitled "The Only Choice," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says today: Syria has to choose between two things: Either allow the plot to continue and therefore let whatever remains of Lebanon be destroyed and the [Palestinian] resistance be crushed, or, on the contrary, salvage whatever remains of Lebanon and thus save the resistance from the trap into which it has been drawn, preserve Lebanon's independence and restore its geographical integrity which has been disrupted. The latter choice would mean foiling the major plot against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, which can be achieved only by halting the fighting by any means possible.

The paper adds: There is no doubt that the choice between these two alternatives leaves no room for hesitation, as it has become evident that there is no serious or sincere intention to halt the fighting and that the present situation is being exploited for maneuvering and cheating with the aim of aborting proposed solutions and undermining the sincere efforts to solve the crisis.

Therefore, in view of the insistence on continuing with the plot, matters should be resolved in favor of the only choice that serves the Arab interests, satisfies national security considerations and blocks all dangerous eventualities. This, in fact, would be the sound starting point for organizing the Lebanese relations among themselves and the Lebanese-Palestinian relations on logical and democratic bases.

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To me terrorism has a specific meaning: It means illegal use of the power of the stronger against the weaker, the oppressed, who cannot defend himself against this force.

There are many great powers who take advantage of their power by terrorizing the weaker peoples. They threaten to wage war against them, and, as far as I am concerned, that is terrorism. All these threats, the threat of the naval and air forces of the great powers, the threat of nuclear war and finally the threat of the United States to stop all food aid to the smaller states or the threat to occupy the oilfields of other countries, that is what I consider true terrorism.

[Question] Do you consider the use of force in occupied Palestine legitimate?

[Answer] This is a legitimate struggle. If this is not legitimate, what should a legitimate struggle be like? It was Zionism which unleashed the campaign against the Palestinians and labeled the Fedayeen as terrorists. The Palestinian armed struggle is led by the Palestinian Liberation Organization which, after all, has been recognized by most states and officially admitted into the United Nations. The Zionists still describe it as a terrorist organization. It seems quite obvious to me why this is so: The Zionists regard the operations of the Palestinians for the recovery of their homeland as terrorism against them, but this very designation of these operations as terrorism is real terrorism. The struggle of peoples for their usurped homeland is a legitimate struggle. I do not think there is anything more legitimate in the world than that.

[Question] What about outside of Palestine? Do you consider hijacking of civil airplanes and the taking of hostages legitimate?

[Answer] If these actions can be seen as part of overall strategic considerations, if they are aimed at making the right of a people prevail, the right of a people to struggle in order to thus attain its rights, then to me this is one method of many. It is to show that a people wants its rights. At any rate, such actions are piracy, which means that those who carry out these actions must accept the responsibility. After all, they must also know what aims they pursue and what they can achieve by this. I personally, and we in Libya, always support the just cause. The people who fight for this just cause are entitled to decide which method they deem right and which wrong.

[Question] Egypt's President as-Sadat claims that you set aside \$100 million a year for terrorist actions such as plane hijackings and taking innocent people as hostages.

[Answer] On Allah! Is As-Sadat perhaps a bookkeeper in the Libyan Ministry of Finance? Seriously, Libya's budget is fixed down to the last detail by the People's Congress and the people's committees. Neither public nor secret expenditures are included in the budget unless they have been approved by the People's Congress. As-Sadat would be better advised to worry about embezzlement and corruption inside his own state.

[Question] Did you engineer the recent putsch attempt against Numayri in the Sudan? Are you also responsible for the revolts against As-Sadat?

[Answer] I wonder whether these charges are justified. No proof has been produced. If we are considered part of the Sudanese people or even subjects of As-Sadat, then we would automatically share the responsibility for any attempt of the peoples of both countries to rise against the rulers. If this were the case, then I would accept the responsibility.

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[Question] If I have understood you correctly you are justifying resistance against Numayri and As-Sadat?

[Answer] The peoples alone must accept the responsibility for the resistance against the ruling regimes in Sudan and in Egypt. No one can prove that we were involved in putsch attempts and revolts. We feel responsible for the revolution in the entire Arab world, and for this revolution we do accept the responsibility, of course.

[Question] The mass media in the Federal Republic attack your policy. What is more, German politician Strauss has attacked you personally. He described you as the head of a state which protects and promotes terrorism and terrorists.

[Answer] I know nothing of personal attacks from the Federal Republic. The responsibility for this campaign must be borne by those who unleash it. These persons mean nothing to me. No matter what their names are; either they do not know the facts and reality or they do know them but want to fan the feelings of the Zionists and others against us. It cannot be denied that Zionism enjoys great sympathy in Germany. Strauss wants to win the sympathy of the Zionist voters, just as is done in the United States.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES HEAD OF ARAB ARMY IN ~~LEBANON~~

Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Sep 76-JN

[Text] Brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi received Lt Ahmad al-Khatib, commander of the Arab Army of Lebanon, during a visit brother Al-Khatib made to Libya. Lieutenant al-Khatib held talks in Libya within the framework of the efforts being exerted to protect the nationalist and progressive movement in Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution.

MOROCCO

PPS CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS TALK WITH HUNGARIAN PARTY

Casablanca AL-BAYANE in French 14 Sep 76 p 1 WA

[Summary] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Abdallahi Layachi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS], and Mohamed Bouabdallaoui, acting member of the PPS Central Committee, spent their vacations in Hungary. Imre Gyori, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Workers Party, and Janos Berecz, chief of the division in charge of foreign relations of the party, talked with the Moroccan guests.

During the talks, the representatives of the two parties asked about the activity conducted by their respective parties, and made a general survey of the questions of the moment in the communist and international workers movements and the possibilities for the development of cooperation between the two parties. Abdallah Layachi and Mohamed Bouabdallaoui left Hungary on 3 September.