

V. 13 Jun 77

N O R T H A F R I C A

I 1

ALGERIA

BENIN PRESIDENT KEREKOU ARRIVES, SEEN BOUMEDIENE

LDL22120Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Jun 77 LD

[Summary] President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin, who arrived in Algiers this afternoon, had a private talk with President Boumediene in the People's Palace early this evening. President Kerekou, who said after the talks that he was on a friendly visit, is attending a dinner given by President Boumediene tonight.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS ON U.S. EVACUATION ANNIVERSARY

JN112300Y Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Jun 77 JN

FBIS-MEA-77-113

[Text] Darnah, 11 June--Brother Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi has announced that when the Jamahiriya arose in defense of Benin in the wake of the foreign invasion, it was doing so only out of a duty to defend itself since the invasion was aimed against a part of the African Continent in which we live. In the speech he delivered this evening during the celebrations marking the seventh anniversary of the evacuation of U.S. forces from the soil of the homeland, the brother colonel affirmed that if an invasion against any progressive revolution in Africa succeeded it would be a precedent which might encourage aggressors to crush progressive revolutions in Africa one after the other.

Brother Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that progressive revolutions in Africa should ally themselves to repulse acts of aggression against them. He said: This is what we have always stressed and this is what we should insist upon until it becomes an established fact. This is a decision which can be made by the African nations which live under progressive regimes.

The brother colonel affirmed that these nations have the right to adopt collectively all measures which will insure their independence and ability to repel aggression.

Brother Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi called for the convocation of an Arab summit conference in Tripoli in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. In the speech he delivered this evening during celebrations in Darnah marking the seventh anniversary of the evacuation of U.S. forces from the Jamahiriya, the brother colonel specified the agenda of this conference to be made up of the following five points: 1) The Palestine question; 2) Arab territories occupied in 1967; 3) The question of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, in other words, El Sagua el Hamra; 4) The need to agree on an annual summit meeting; 5) And finally, the need to find a formula similar to the 1957 Rome treaty which led to the European Common Market.

Col al-Qadhdhafi said that the Jamahiriya has the ability to follow up its words with deeds and that this country can influence the Arab position whether in negotiations or battle. He said that he sees no obstacle to the realization of this pan-Arab meeting. All bilateral and regional problems should be dropped or shelved, or allowed to take their natural course in order to ultimately lead to a solution of the contradictions. Each of us must put bargaining aside if he is confident of himself and should accept this solution despite all the differences.

V. 13 Jun 77

I 2

NORTH AFRICA

I believe that this has now become necessary and very **suitable** in Tripoli also. If anybody wants to impede this pan-Arab action in favor of the enemy, to entrench occupation and enable the butchers in the occupied land to carry out their threats, let him then raise bilateral problems, political and social contradictions, and personal considerations, which will be solved by a revolution. Thus, time will pass at the expense of the Arab nation and in favor of the enemy. However, we can dress our wounds for the sake of pan-Arab action.

Brother Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi affirmed that what is being said about a meeting between the chairman of the General People's Committee and the Egyptian prime minister is merely a proposal by the speaker of the confederation National Assembly. We have nothing to do with this proposal. He explained that the post of prime minister in Egypt has no counterpart in the Jamahiriya and that the only political post in the Jamahiriya is that of the foreign secretary. He said that the post of chairman of the General People's Committee is not a political one and that all other posts are merely administrative and executive.

The brother colonel said that the subject of this meeting has not yet been discussed because the wounds are still bleeding and the stabs are still bloody. Hence, the proposal for the meeting was a hasty matter.

Brother Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi asked the Arab leaders not to feel embarrassed about discussing the question of El Sagui el Hamra during the Tripoli summit conference he called for. He said: If this question is to be discussed at an African summit conference, it should first be studied by an Arab summit conference as one of several points pertaining to the pan-Arab issue. He added that all parties concerned should attend this conference. It is not necessary to agree on the solution in advance because discussing this question is better than not discussing it at all. He explained that nothing is lost even if the parties concerned differ. The loss would be in not raising the question at all.

Brother Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi announced that the agreement which was signed between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Tunisia on the question of the continental shelf will be included in the agenda of the popular congresses for ratification prior to referring it to the International Court of Justice. He expressed his belief that the problem of the continental shelf has ended on the bilateral level and that it has taken its natural course. The agreement which was signed between the two countries yesterday stipulates that the two countries should ratify this agreement.

Leader of the revolution Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi clarified the policy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya toward the Soviet Union and the United States. He said: Our relations with the Soviet Union have become stronger because it did not treat us the way the United States did. He added: The Soviet Union pledged to support our legitimate struggle and our right to defend ourselves. It sold us arms which enabled us to improve our defensive capability. We were able to arm our people who were transformed into an armed people resisting aggression.

Brother al-Qadhafi pointed out that the Soviet Union did not cease its cooperation with the Jamahiriya in the economic field, unlike the United States, which is determined to commit aggression against us and bars us from buying goods from it. Even the goods we paid for were withheld. The United States refused to hand them over to us.

V. 13 Jun 77

I 3

NORTH AFRICA

Colonel al-Qadhafi said: We paid America in advance but it refused to hand over the goods, whereas we buy our goods from the Soviet Union with great facility, even paying in installments sometimes. Colonel al-Qadhafi pointed out that the Soviet Union supports our struggle and supports us against neocolonialism, whereas the policy of the United States is contrary to this. It leads neocolonialism in the world and stands against our legitimate struggle to entrench our independence and freedom.

Colonel Al-Qadhafi said that we should draw lessons from history. He said: History repeats itself. What happened in the past might happen in the future. The existing contradictions among the Arab regimes...[incomplete sentence as received]

Colonel al-Qadhafi affirmed that the revolution is coming that will solve these contradictions. This revolution will come from the inside and not the outside. Our avante guard revolutionary and progressive role is genuine support for the Arab masses and revolutionary forces. Colonel al-Qadhafi said: We can make the decision which cannot be made by anybody else, namely, to live as free men or die to the last man.

Comments on U.S.

JN120054Y Tripoli ARNA in English 0040 GMT 12 Jun 77 JN

[Text] Tripoli, 12 June--Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, the leader of the revolution, tonight called on the American people to stand on the side of the Palestinian people because they are fighting for a just cause and exercising their legal right of self-defense.

Addressing a mass rally here to celebrate the American forces eviction day, Colonel al-Qadhafi said President Carter had declared that he wants to change the American policy at least by not adopting dictatorships and freedom-killing reactionary regimes in the world. He said this is something praiseworthy since Carter wants the American people to stand on the side of the causes of justice and not of injustice and aggression. The Palestinian people struggle for a just cause, and so the Americans should stand on their side, he declared.

Colonel al-Qadhafi said President Carter seems to be a good man, a religious man and wants to do something. I have said he cannot solve the causes of other people, but can reduce the tension between his people and the people of the world.

Colonel al-Qadhafi said there are some problems between us and America at present. We befriend anyone who seeks our friendship and make an enemy with anyone hostile to us. America has to choose between changing its unjust policy towards us or we have to carry on with our attitude towards America.

He added that America has no justification at all in not accepting a Libyan ambassador. He said when the American President is asked by the Congress why you do not accept a Libyan ambassador he has no answer, no logical answer at all. These are wrong attitudes.

Col al-Qadhafi said this is one condition for the American President to prove that he is actually moving towards changing American policy and easing the intensity of hostilities between his people and other peoples.

He said America holds a number of Libyan military transport planes, the price of which we paid to American companies and which were manufactured especially for us, but the former American government refused to have them exported to us. Colonel al-Qadhafi called on the U.S. President to prove that his policy is not appressive or wrong by lifting the ban on delivery of Libyan aircraft purchased from the United States, because they are the property of the Libyan Arab people.

V. 13 Jun 77

I 4

NORTH AFRICA

When the U.S. Congress asked the U.S. President about the reasons for such a ban, he told the Congress that this is something that had occurred but maybe it will not last. Colonel al-Qadhafi proposed transforming the purchased aircraft into civilian ones if the Americans were afraid to deliver them in their military form. In any case they are our aircraft and the U.S. Government should have no pretext to continue withholding them.

It is the right of the United States to prevent the export of its goods, but as we are talking within the framework of relations, we can ask: Why does this government prevent the export of these goods to this state? The U.S. Government has no justification for withholding American goods purchased by Libya, mainly the aircraft.

In order to facilitate the mission of the U.S. Government and avoid its embarrassment before the Congress, we say we will accept the aircraft for civilian purposes. But as for military purposes, we later concluded contracts for the purchase of a number of aircraft which are better and excel the American C-130 planes. If we want to use military transport planes for military purposes, we have the military planes for use in these purposes. The seizure of the aircraft will not prevent us from using other aircraft for these purposes.

Views International Terrorism

JN121340Y Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 Jun 77 JN

[Text] Tripoli, 12 June--Colonel al-Qadhafi stressed that legitimate defense by the citizens of the Jamahiriyah, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco against aggressive U.S. campaigns was considered piracy by the colonialists at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries. He said that the struggle which the colonialists considered as piracy at the time was legitimate and that the Arab people in the Jamahiriyah, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco were waging a holy war in defense of their homeland.

Al-Qadhafi pointed out that the Arabs want to liberate their territory occupied in 1948 and 1967. He said that the Arabs are not pirates or terrorists, as the West alleges. He said that those who launched aggression on the Arab land and occupied it by force are the terrorists.

Colonel al-Qadhafi scoffed at Zionist and U.S. allegations which describe the struggle of the Arab nation as terrorism. He also scoffed at attempts to debate this issue at the United Nations. He said: We welcome submission of the issue of international terrorism to the United Nations. We have a complete and convincing explanation of international terrorism. We are the first to confront terrorism. We urge the United Nations to increase its efforts to eliminate the new phenomenon of international terrorism represented in the threats by the fleets of the colonialist countries against our people.

Al-Qadhafi stressed that the Zionist invasion of Palestine backed by the big powers in 1966 and 1973 and the occupation of independent Arab land are international terrorism. Al-Qadhafi said that history repeats itself. He said that this chapter of history we are now reading in Darnah and which take us back to the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century seems to be similar to a great extent to the age we are living through at present. He said that we must learn the lesson of history from this chapter. We must read this history anew, as it will help us in the confrontation with the enemies of the present and the future. He said that the useful lesson is that the popular resistance of our people will not be conquered and that barbaric campaigns, however great, cannot conquer a people who are determined to fight and defend their homeland.

V. 13 Jun 77

I 5

NORTH AFRICA

Colonel al-Qadhafi noted that international terrorism has been renewed once again against the peoples who want to live free. He said that our people are now being subjected to new international terrorism from the same colonialist forces who are again trying to enslave and humiliate our people and embezzle their resources. He further said that aggression is aggression and man is man, and this has not changed. He said that the period which separates us from the international terrorism at the beginning of the 19th century is not long in the life of peoples and nations. He said that international terrorism has appeared once again, particularly against our people. He pointed out that the U.S. Marines in 1805 are the same U.S. Marines in 1977. He pointed out that the agents of 1805 are also the agents of 1977. He said that the international plots against our people at that period are the same as those being concocted against us at present. He stressed that the Libyan Arab people who resisted colonialist campaigns in 1805 are the same people today [words indistinct] of resisting new campaigns.

FOREIGN SECRETARY COMMENTS ON TALKS IN TUNIS

JNL12324Y Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 2120 GMT 11 Jun 77 JN

[Text] Tripoli, 11 June--Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki returned to Tripoli this evening after a 5-day visit to Tunisia during which he held discussions with Tunisian officials on the promotion of relations between the two countries and signed an agreement referring the continental shelf issue to the International Court of Justice.

In a statement at Tripoli airport, At-Turayki said: My visit to fraternal Tunisia has been successful. The Tunisian president, government and people have appreciated the desire of the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and the people of the Jamahiriyah to preserve the fraternal relations between the two peoples. Prompted by our sense of responsibility, we reached positive results which will contribute to the promotion of relations between the two countries. Dr at-Turayki added: This positive spirit which now pervades the relations between the Jamahiriyah and Tunisia has made the Tunisian people happy. All this is due to the desire of the two leaders, Habib Bourguiba and Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. The results which we have achieved will have an impact not only on the two countries but also on the Arab homeland.

Concluding his statement, At-Turayki said: I can say that my visit has been very positive and its results will be apparent in the near future.

Dr at-Turayki left Carthage airport today. He was seen off at the airport by Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti, Secretary of State Brahim Turki, Tunisian Ambassador to the Jamahiriyah Mahmoud Charchour, Libyan Ambassador to Tunisia 'Abd al-Hamid az-Zintani and senior officials of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry.

In a press statement at the airport, Dr at-Turayki said: I would like to express our thanks and appreciation to the people and Government of Tunisia for the fraternal reception accorded the Libyan delegation during its visit to Tunisia. The days we spent in Tunisia were few but very eventful. During these few days we were able to demonstrate the political will and desire of Presidents Bourguiba and Al-Qadhafi to promote relations between the two countries. Our work will give our bilateral relations some significance and achieve the aspirations of the two peoples. Dr at-Turayki added: The steps achieved in the interest of the two peoples spring from the bonds of blood and spirit that have existed from time immemorial. We hope that these relations will be further strengthened in the interests of the two countries.

V. 13 Jun 77

I 6

NORTH AFRICA

In a statement to ARNA, Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti said: I would like to express my happiness over the steps which have been taken to promote relations and remove the obstacles to them. We hope to achieve the common interests. We are sure that we have taken a step toward achieving our common objectives. We are optimistic about the future of our relations and sure that the coming days will witness the further strengthening of bilateral relations within the framework of our common interests.

Concluding, Chatti said: The credit for what we have achieved during the talks goes to the wisdom of the two leaders, Habib Bourguiba and Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, and their desire to strengthen and promote these relations for the common good, as well as their desire to preserve Arab solidarity and to remove all the obstacles which hamper the promotion of cooperation, relations and common interests.

PRESIDENT OF BENIN MAKES 3-DAY VISIT

JN101909Y Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 1845 GMT 10 Jun 77 JN

[Text] Tripoli, 10 June--President of the Republic of Genin Mathieu Kerekou has arrived in Tripoli on a visit of several days to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. He was received at the 'Uqbah ibn Nafi base airport by Brother Maj Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir. Also participating in the reception were Chairman of the General People's Committee Brother Abd al-Ati Al-Ubaydi and a number of secretaries.

President Kerekou made a statement to an ARNA correspondent. He said: This visit comes within the framework of consultations between the Great 1 September Revolution and the Benin people's revolution and the strengthening of the links of friendship between them. The Benin president lauded the support and aid being given to Benin by the Libyan Jamahiriya under the leadership of Brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution. President Kerekou denounced the invasion to which his country was subjected in January by certain reactionary African countries allied with colonialism. These countries trained mercenaries to invade Benin.

Speech at Darnah Rally

JN121020Y Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 12 Jun 77 JN

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 12 June--Mathieu Kerekou, the guest of the Jamahiriya and president of the Republic of Benin, made a speech at the ceremony he attended on the occasion of evacuation day held in Darnah yesterday. Addressing the brother colonel, the officials, and the sons of the Libyan people, he said:

I would like first to convey the greetings of the struggling people in Benin to the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. We extend our deep thanks and gratitude to our comrade in struggle Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, who extended an invitation to us to visit the hospitable Arab land of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. I and the delegation accompanying me are very happy to be with you and to share with you your great joy in the evacuation 7 years ago of the U.S. forces from the beloved homeland.

He said: We will take this opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the great achievements attained in all fields by the Great 1 September Revolution. We hail the great efforts being exerted by this revolution to bring progress and prosperity to this society.