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LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES LACK OF ARAB UNITY

LD190158 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] On 16 July, during a meeting with Libyan Arab military students who are studying abroad, the leader of the revolution stressed the need to purge Arab soil of all absurdities and evil influences through a popular revolution, the basis of which should be the revolutionary committee movement. This movement must spread everywhere and it must mobilize the new generation with awareness and proper knowledge so that it will not fall victim to deception and [word indistinct].

He pointed out that as a result of the absurdities and evil influences existing on Arab soil and because of the absence of popular revolution and the revolutionary committee movement, we today see the capital of Lebanon besieged by the Zionists while the Arabs are pretending to weep as they watch powerlessly. This is a very good example of the Arab state of decline and retreat. The Israelis know that they are the faithful guardians of [passage indistinct].

The leader warned the students about the hostile forces engaged in a frenzied attack on the Arab nation, seeking to devour its flesh. Libya has become a target because it is the moving force in the Arab homeland and the hostile forces know that if Libya succeeds in its struggle, colonialism and Zionism will lose because through Libya's revolutionary revival a civilized and scientific solution was found for its problems and for the first time man was liberated and his humanity, power, wealth and fighting spirit were restored. Libya does not rely on a traditional army but on its militarized people. This represents a great danger to its enemies because a militarized people is not likely to accept defeat. It must triumph or die.

The leader explained that for the first time the fear of the masses has been eliminated in the Arab homeland. In other revolutions, those who staged the revolution were raised to their position by the masses but as soon as they established a firm foothold they became a curse on the masses, its enemies and fascist oppressors. In Libya, however, the masses have become allies of the leaders, everything is decided in their favor and they are being invited to seize power and encouraged to practice it.

The opposite is true of other regimes. The masses are dominated, kept under close watch and oppressed so they will not acquire power. The Arab compatriots remain oppressed, subdued and banished from power. They remain outside the battle and are not allowed to engage in politics or to acquire arms. They are required to submit, surrender to and kneel in front of the enemy when the ruler himself is submitting to the enemy.

The brother leader spoke about the barbaric Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the current Arab situation. He explained that the revolutionaries have drawn their conclusions from events: Because of the lack of a unified and firm Arab stand, the Zionist invasion could be extended to any other Arab capital. He noted that the Zionist enemy seeks to secure its borders in occupied Palestine and to subjugate the entire Arab area along its security zone so that it can build a Zionist, racist and clerical empire at the expense of the underdeveloped Arabs. The brother leader noted that the Great 1 September Revolution warned the Arabs time and again about the dangers of Zionism. The Arab rulers, however, did not heed the revolutionary warning about the expansionist plans of the Zionist enemy.

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The brother leader affirmed that imperialism, Zionism and reaction are today planning to hand over Lebanon to the isolationists, to expel the Palestinians and to replace them with a multinational force just as they did in the Sinai. This is what will happen in other Arab countries in the future. The brother leader also explained that failure to convene the Arab summit means the Arab rulers have rejected the idea of repelling Zionism in Lebanon while affirming that they are in agreement with the United States, the Zionists and the isolationists over what is happening there. He described the attitude of the Arab rulers toward the events in Lebanon as defeatist and premeditated and noted that this greatly endangers Arab survival.

LIAISON SECRETARY MEETS WITH PDRY MINISTERS

LD180922 Tripoli JANA in English 0835 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 27, July 18, Jamahiriya News Agency -- The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau met here last night with Mr. 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member, of Democratic Yemen's Politbureau and of the Central Committee, Mr. Salim Salih, foreign minister and the delegation accompanying them.

During their meeting, discussions took up means to bolster and expand bilateral cooperation.

MOROCCO

FRENCH EXTERNAL RELATIONS MINISTER ARRIVES

LD162042 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Rabat this evening. He was welcomed at Sale Airport in Rabat by Gen Moulay Abdelhafid Alaoui, minister of royal household, protocol and chancellery, the French ambassador to Morocco and the governor of Rabat and Sale Mr Omar [name indistinct].

Received by King

LD171300 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Rabat, July [dateline as received] -- (MAP) -- King Hassan II of Morocco received, here Friday evening, Mr Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, who arrived in Rabat on the same day. According to well informed sources in Paris, the discussions the French minister was to hold with the Moroccan monarch who is chairman of the Al Quds (Jerusalem) Committee and president of the Arab summit will focus mainly on the Zionist aggression on Lebanon and the Iraq-Iran war.

Mr Claude Cheysson French minister of external relations underlined the bilateral character of the Algerian-Moroccan conflict of the Sahara and greeted the decisions made in Nairobi, and aiming at organizing a self determination referendum in the Sahara.

In an interview with "Club de la Presse du Tiers Monde" (Third World Press Club) to be broadcast this Saturday by "Radio France Internationale," the French minister who also tackled other international issues mainly said: "We are friends of Morocco and of Algeria and we do not wish to interfere in matters that should mainly be tackled by both of them. We had great hope last year in Nairobi when the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) summit drew broad lines of a settlement comprising a referendum. We still hope that this would materialize," he concluded.