

V. 4 Sep 84

Q 2

NORTH AFRICA

and professional federations, the General People's Congress, has sent a telegram to HM King Hassan II of Morocco at the conclusion of its historic session during which the decisions of the basic people's congresses were read, unanimously agreeing to the Arab-African union treaty between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco. Here is the text of the telegram:

Brother King Hassan II of Morocco;

Greetings of the Arab unity, the general meeting of the basic people's congresses, the people's committees, trade unions, associations and professional federations, the General People's Congress, in the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ], held today in an extraordinary session to formulate the decision of the people's congresses concerning the treaty of union between the SPLAJ and the Kingdom of Morocco, has issued its decision of agreement to this treaty. In so doing it has truthfully reflected the will of the people of the Jamahiriyah and the Great Al-Fatih Revolution which, we hope, will indeed meet the will of its brothers, the people of Morocco, who have said yes to this treaty.

The SPLAJ in the Arab Maghreb opens up today a fresh brilliant page in the history of this Arab region and the Islamic world. We fully believe that this treaty, for whose implementation we must exert every true effort and sincere sacrifice, will, if realized be the cornerstone in the building of the unity of the Arab Maghreb, which will be a step on the road to an all-Arab unity, the liberation of Palestine, the recovery of holy Jerusalem and victory over the enemies of the Arab nation, Zionists and colonialists.

We hope that this treaty will be a large step toward the progress and prosperity of our Arab people in both regions, and a good omen for the Arab nation, the Islamic world and Africa. God is the guide to success.

[Signed] The General People's Congress.

Reaction to Cheysson on French Concern Over Unity
LD030845 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (JANA) — Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, said that his country is disturbed and troubled by the establishment of the African-Arab union between Jamahiriyah and Morocco. In a press statement the day before yesterday at Tunis Airport Cheysson claimed that the union between Jamahiriyah and Morocco troubles certain countries in the Arab Maghreb region, which in turn disturbs and troubles France.

Cheysson's statement is considered a blatant intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries, since the Africa-Arab Union concerns the sons of the Arab nation, and they alone have the right to deal with their unionist and fateful issues without interference from anyone. The Arab nation is brought together by a common destiny and one target to achieve comprehensive Arab unity and liberate Arab territory from Zionist filth. Whatever differences occur among the sons of the Arab nation, neither France nor anyone else has anything to do with internal Arab affairs.

We do not forget the hated colonist French past and history in the Arab homeland and African Continent. France colonized many Arab and African peoples, persecuted the sons of the Arab Maghreb, and tried with total insolence to make the sons of the region Francophiles to control and dominate the region and turn it into French colonies. We also do not forget France's dirty colonial past, when it killed or made destitute hundreds of thousands of the sons of the Arab Maghreb to realize its colonial designs of thousands of the sons of the Arab Maghreb to realize its colonial designs and dreams. Moreover, the peoples of the black continent know France only in the role of the colonialist dominator of its sons. France has a long colonial history of domination over the black continent, robbing its wealth and using it in the service of French colonial aims.

The African-Arab Union confirms Arab unity and is considered a challenge in the face of imperialism and Zionism, dictated by history in gold letters to repulse the imperialist and Zionist designs in the Arab homeland. It is the cornerstone in building the unity of the Arab Maghreb, which will be a step along the path towards comprehensive Arab unity the liberation of Palestine and holy Jerusalem, and victory over the enemies of the Arab nation, both Zionist and colonialist.

With the establishment of the African-Arab union between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco the countdown has started for a nation that has been torn, oppressed, persecuted, and pursued by enemies.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi 1 Sep Speech Before Military Parade
LD011353 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0826 GMT
1 Sep 84

[Speech by Colonel (Mu' ammar al-Qadhdhafi) before the military parade in honor of the 15th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution; at Green Square in Tripoli — live]

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[Excerpts] We declare that on the 15th anniversary of the great revolution we are determined to demolish the borders — to demolish the borders created by imperialism amongst the sons of the Arab nation. We are determined to demolish the arrogance of America, to cut America to size, and challenge its arrogance. Brethren, we are determined to demolish the international domination and international haughtiness of the imperialist forces. We declare that we are people [who have] decided to live in freedom and pride and enjoy high morale and a life worthy of defending (along) the Mediterranean, in North Africa, and in the heart of the Arab homeland in the world, and are prepared to fight with all that we possess to confront the arrogance of imperialism and imperialist forces, the Zionist forces, and the reactionary plots.

Brethren, we have decided to continue on the stubborn march, the march of challenge, so that we can live free on Earth and under the sun. This is our natural right. Those who want to challenge us, our national right to live free and in equality and prosperity on our land and under the sun — those who want to challenge us [words indistinct]. We are, brethren, a people that cannot be satisfied by what was achieved in 15 years. We are people who are shouldering a serious responsibility, a historic

V. 4 Sep 84

Q 3

NORTH AFRICA

responsibility — the responsibility of unifying the divided Arab nation, the responsibility of mobilizing the forces of this nation, the responsibility of liberating Palestine and destroying the hostile Zionist camp.

Brethren, we shall continue to mobilize the forces [of the] Arab nation to destroy the so-called State of Israel — which was established forcibly and by aggression and unjustly over the debris of our dear and wronged Arab people, the people of Palestine — at any cost. Brethren, no matter what the world says, no matter what the views of the world are about this artificial entity, we Arabs do not recognize what is called the State of Israel, either at the United Nations or outside the United Nations. We shall work day and night to destroy this hostile Zionist entity, which has begun to rearm with nuclear arms.

Brothers, the Zionist enemy's existence is in contradiction with that of the Arab nation and threatens the Arab nation's existence. This nation will never accept that that entity should continue to grow, because it runs counter to the future of the Arab nation — the existence of the Arab nation, the security of the Arab nation, and the future of the Arab nation. Brothers, the existence of the Arab nation is being threatened by the Zionist entity, which is backed by American imperialism.

The Zionist entity threatens the Arab nation's existence, and not that of another nation. None of the nations that are sympathetic to the Arab nation and back the Arab nation are in the same situation as the Arab nation as regards this Zionist entity. The Arab nation is the one under threat. The Arab nation is the one that Zionism wants to deprive of its future — it wants to impose a veto on the Arabs' future so that the Arabs may not enter the atomic age, so that they may not enter the electronic era or realize their unity, which would enable them to attain this.

Brothers, we do [not] accept a veto on our future. We will mobilize our potentials. We will mobilize all our possibilities. We will continue the liberation of our nation from the ocean to the Gulf, so that it may be able to storm this entity that stands as an obstacle to the future of the Arab nation — so that this entity may be removed, brothers.

It is a disgrace that an Arab should talk about the rights of the Palestinian people. Brothers, the non-Arab world that is sympathetic to the Palestinian people should talk about the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. As for us, the Arabs, we should talk about Palestine, our land, the land of our ancestors. We cannot forego it, forget it, or give it away. We will teach it to our children. We will teach them the sacred hatred of Zionism, imperialism, and reaction that conspired with Zionism and imperialism and enabled this alien body to be implanted in the heart of the Arab homeland.

Brothers, when we review the Armed Forces — when we review token strike units of the Armed Forces in the Jamahiriya — we declare that these forces that are being built night and day are not being built for parades. This parade is for greeting the Great AL-Fatih Day. This parade is just a demonstration of power. It is a token parade of strike forces that this parade represent. These forces have not been built for parades. These forces were made to liberate Palestine inch by inch, even if we have to engage in

this [liberation] through a sea of blood and cross [into Palestine] over bridges made of our bodies.

These forces were built to liberate Palestine and destroy what is called Israel. We declare this loudly, brothers! This is why we work for the realization of Arab unity. This is why we incite the Arab nation. This is why we accept Arab unity with any Arab regime.

These forces were built to change the map demarked by imperialism and replace it with a map we sons of the Arab nation will draw up with our own hands. The present map from the ocean to the Gulf is false and is opposed to the will of the Arabs. It was made by imperialism.

We declare here that we do not recognize these borders at all. We are building this force and instigating the masses and mobilizing them to be used in this regard and to tread on the borders and shatter them. We are one Arab people from the Gulf to the ocean. Ours is a one Arab homeland. This present partition is a false one, which must end because it is contrary to the nature of the one party and the one homeland.

Today, brothers, we are not presenting you with words but with huge achievements, which we will review at the People's Hall this evening. Today it is our duty and right to review at the People's Hall the bridges of huge achievements that have been accomplished from 1 September 1969 to 1 September 1984.

What is more important than all achievements we present today is the march of millions of sons of the Arab Maghreb, fraternal people of the Arab Maghreb, to the plebiscite booths and the march of the masses of the popular conferences in Libya to the halls of the popular conferences — the movement of the masses in Libya and Morocco to create the framework of unity and place it on track, so that it may be followed by other train locomotives, one after another, so that the train of the Arab nation may move forward. This great historic event, the achievement that excels all other achievements — is the event that, God willing, will happen today.

Today at 1700 [1500 GMT], when we hear the results of what the fraternal Moroccan people and what the popular conferences had to say — I am awaiting impatiently by seconds and moments — [will be] a historic hour. If on this hour the masses say yes to the federation, a new era will start for the Arab nation. It will be a new dawn, after the dawn of the Great 1 September, rising on the Arab world.

Brothers, we greet the heroic Moroccan Army and the great Moroccan people. We greet the unionist Moroccan king. Yes, the unionist king. Through him we challenge the presidents, leaders, and commanders. We challenge those who traded with unity and raised the slogans of unity. They have wronged the masses by their false slogans. Today we challenge them.

I do not care whether one is a king or a president. I only care for those who realize the unity of the Arab nation. Let them follow the king of Morocco's suit. Brothers, this is a fact we cannot overlook — the fact that a king and a kingdom are starting to lay the cornerstone for the unity of the Arab nation.

V. 4 Sep 84

Q 4

NORTH AFRICA

Should the masses of the Moroccan people answer yes to what the king of Morocco put to them and should the popular conferences in the Jamahiriyah also say yes to what I put to them in the federation treaty, then 1 September will become a great historic, pan-Arab day. It would become a day not only for the Libyans — not the day of freedom for the Libyans — but the day on which shackles were broken, pressures were lifted, and idols brought down; when the winds of freedom blew on Libya and the sun of freedom rose over the Libyan territory and the Libyans — men and women — raised their heads high; when the agent throne collapsed and the flags of the American and British bases came down; and when the Italian colonialist rule, which was donned in civilian attire, trembled out of fear — that day will no longer be the day of freedom for the Libyan people, but the day of freedom for the entire Arab nation.

Incidentally, brothers, the parade happens to start from the west and move eastward. Even though this came by chance, one can interpret it optimistically — the march on the Arab land will begin from the west and move eastwards. This means that the guns and rifles have begun to be aimed at their natural targets. This means that positions have been corrected; confrontations have been corrected, and we are looking forward to the day when the valiant forces of the Polisario will link up with the heroic Moroccan Army, the Algerian Popular Armed Forces, and the Libyan and Tunisian Armed Forces to march towards Palestine, towards Jerusalem, and link up with the Syrian Army, the Palestinian forces, Lebanese national forces, the Egyptian people, and the Egyptian Army.

Brothers, this day may well come soon. Let us further incite this nation. Let us further mobilize its dynamic forces. Libyans — males and females — let us further raise inciting voices. Night and day, let us further direct revolutionary calls to the masses of our nation. It seems that this nation heeds such calls! This nation seems to enjoy a conscience that is alive, that has not died despite coercion, slavery, repression, exploitation, fragmentation, reaction, fascism and dictatorships, and starvation. This nation remains alive. This nation is alive, and the proof is that when the king of Morocco called on the Moroccan people to vote in a referendum on the union, yesterday evening 7 million people moved to say yes — I believe — to the union, despite the fact that the question of unity has been on the table in Morocco. For long years, not to say generations, the question of Arab political unity in this region was not discussed.

Yes, Morocco has been isolated behind the lofty mountains. It has been isolated, but it has been a western citadel for the Arab nation and the cherished Arab homeland. This long isolation goes back hundreds of years. Morocco enjoyed independence 100 years before U.S. independence, and Morocco was the one to recognize U.S. independence from British colonialism. This long, long period has not killed or blunted the nation's sense of unity, the unity of one Arab people among millions of the sons of fraternal Morocco. This shows that this is one people, one nation the unity of which is ineluctable. This is proof, brothers, that the borders behind which the secessionist and isolationist dwarfs crouch are false and the masses will watch for opportunities to remove them peacefully or through war.

When the opportunity came through the king of Morocco, the

Moroccan people, who were waiting for it, said yes to the king's call for unity, the millions marched to say yes to unity, but not a unity without objective. Unity as stipulated in the treaty of union is a means for another objective. The foundation on which the union has been built is the liberation of Palestine and the destruction of Zionism's vanity as provided in the treaty's preamble.

The Zionists have been boastful and tyrannical on the Arab land. They have been able to show vanity and tyranny thanks to agents and traitors such as King 'Abdallah [grandfather of Jordan's King Husayn], 'Anwar as-Sadat, Husni Mubarak and his appendice Numayri, and the one that killed his own father in the donkey stables [reference to Sultan Qabus of Oman]. Those who presented the wrong image of the sons of the Arab nation. Zionism believes that they are all cowards, like King 'Abdallah; that they are all traitors, like 'Anwar as-Sadat; that they are all appendices of anyone who recognizes them, such as Numayri and Qabus.

However, brothers, they have pretended to ignore the killer of traitor King 'Abdallah, the killer of traitor Anwar as-Sadat, and those who are going to kill the remaining traitors and appendices. [applause] They have pretended to ignore that this nation contains revolutionaries that destroyed the throne of Faysal [of Iraq] in the 14 July [1958] Revolution when he tied Iraq to the colonial Baghdad Pact, and that this nation has bred revolutionaries that destroyed the throne of agent As-Sanussi when he turned Libya into a base for colonialists. [applause] They have pretended to ignore that this nation includes a people that offered 1.5 million martyrs on the soil of Algeria until it was washed in blood and cleansed of the dirt of the hateful French colonialism. They have pretended to ignore that the Moroccan Army from the shores of the Atlas [mountains], rushed forward to fight side-by-side with the brave Syrian Army on the Golan Heights and the Egyptian Army across the Canal in 1973.

Brothers; despite hopelessness, darkness, despair, hesitation, and challenges, dawn is bound to break, no matter how long the night may be. However long the night may be, the dawn is bound to come. Along with every hardship comes a respite. From the midst of this darkness the dawn will rise. From the darkness in the Libyan territory the sun of the Great 1 September rose where the people never expected it. From the midst of this darkness a new pan-Arab dawn may begin to rise. It is the dawn of Arab unity and the dawn of the new Arab rebirth. With the emergence of this dawn the sun of the Arab unity will rise.

The Syrian people and the Algerian people will move toward unity. I am sure, brothers, that Chadli Bendjedid, who together with his colleagues and people, fought the immortal historic epic — the epic of the liberation of Algeria — cannot betray the cause of Arab unity. The Algerian people cannot be kept away from effectively participating in the construction of Arab unity and the creation of Arab force in the face of Arab unity's enemies.

As for the Syrian people, they are gurus of Arab unity. They are the vanguards of the Arab nation — the true vanguards, brothers, in the matter of Arab unity. None of us can outbid the Syrians in the matter of Arab unity. Arab unity is a sun. Brothers, the Syrians are the ones who refuse to be cut off from the Arab nation's body or the Arab world. The truth of the matter is that

V. 4 Sep 84

Q 5

NORTH AFRICA

the Syrians alone were the ones who recognized nothing but one Arab people and one Arab homeland. Whatever we do, we cannot outbid them — even if we bypass them with material actions on the road of unity, historically we cannot outbid the Syrian's faith in Arab unity.

Hafiz al-Asad is a member of a pan-Arab Unionist Party and has been so since he was a student. He has been a unionist officer since he became an officer. Now that he has assumed the leadership of the Syrian people we sincerely believe that Hafiz al-Asad cannot betray the cause of Arab unity. Indeed, he would not hesitate to contribute to laying the cornerstone in the edifice of Arab unity. He cannot let the unionist Syrian people miss the chance to be the prize builders of the edifice of Arab unity. The coming days, God willing, will prove the truth of what I said about the Syrian people and Hafiz al-Asad and what I said about the Algerian people and Chadli Bendjedid.

As for the Tunisian people, you have seen how they exploded the volcano of unity on the eve of the signing and reading of the historic Jarba declaration. The declaration of Jarba can never die. Brothers, what we have written in the Jarba declaration will come true. It will be realized by the Tunisian people and the Libyan people. You could not expect the Tunisian people to go mad about unity out of enthusiasm for it. I have seen them do so with my own eyes on the eve of the declaration of Jarba. The Tunisian youth are revolutionary unionist youth.

The Tunisian people and the Tunisian youth have such appreciation and respect for President Bourguiba that they do not want to repay him with something bad in view of the fact that President Bourguiba led an important phase of the Tunisian liberation from French colonialism — do not forget that President Bourguiba was a bitter enemy of France and was imprisoned by France and that he led the Tunisian people not toward regionalism but toward unity, for the fight against French colonialism in Tunisia meant an alignment with Arabism. It is enough honor for President Bourguiba that he struggled for Tunisia while in Cairo, which is now vanquished. In my estimation, the Tunisian people and Tunisian youth — and I am with them in this — do not want to create troubles for President Bourguiba. They want him to complete his glorious long life without any misunderstanding taking place between him and his people, because the Tunisian people seem to be loyal people. They have not forgotten Bourguiba's past, and it is for the sake of that past that the Tunisian people are continuing to restrain themselves. The Tunisian people are revolutionary people. The Tunisian people are full of revolution, unity, socialism, and liberation, but this has been manifested only in extremely short periods. When this manifestation leads to a confrontation with Bourguiba, the Tunisian people prefer to be loyal to President Bourguiba.

In brief, what I want to say is that Tunisia cannot be discounted from calculations for Arab unity and creative revolutionary work for the liberation of the Arab land.

What extends from the ocean to the Gulf is actually one Arab nation. This is one homeland for one people. Because of this, brothers, we have the right to use whatever means are available to us to achieve the unity of the Arab nation, to prove this immortal fact, and to remove the borders which separate the one

people and the one homeland. Brothers, this nation has no future without unity. Unity is what protects this nation against enemies. Unity is the power by which the peoples of the Arab nation can overcome their internal enemies; ignorance, sickness and backwardness.

If Syria does not reach the stage of liberating the Golan and kicking the Israelis out of the south of Lebanon, it is because it is difficult for Syria to face up to Zionism and imperialism at the same time. In the battle of Beirut, Syria fought on its own. Syria was suffering heavy losses, when I contacted President Hafiz al-Asad, and on my own historic responsibility toward the Arab nation, told him that Syria only has to be steadfast and not to throw itself into an unequal battle. For the first time an Arab country was fighting alone against Zionism and American imperialism. This is suicide. I asked the Syrian Army only to stand its positions and to stop fighting in the Al-Biqa' Valley. I insisted that President Hafiz al-Asad only stand his positions and stop any attacking operations, because in a limited period we lost hundreds of tanks and tens of aircrafts and thousands of martyrs.

Today is the day for which we were waiting, counting the hours minutes and moments, because today we might be creating a new miracle, we might create a new era, and this nation might be reborn today.

Today we address greetings to our masses, members of the basic popular conferences in the holy land who held popular conferences yesterday to approve the unity between Libya and Morocco.

I ask the masses of the popular conferences in the holy land, the revolutionary force of the popular conferences' masses in the holy places; and the secretary general of the popular conferences now in the holy land to celebrate the creation of the [Libyan-Moroccan] federation today and the 1 September anniversary with reason, responsibility, and close cooperation with the Saudi authorities.

I will not accept at all that this be a reason for disturbances, undermining security in the holy places, or creating of any troubles for the Saudi quarters who are busy these days caring for the comfort of the pilgrims from all over the world — and for the Libyans in the holy land. They should cooperate with the Saudi authorities and not obstruct their work.

I call upon them to cooperate with the Saudi authorities and not preoccupy them. I call upon them so that we, the Arabs, can perform the task of gathering with the other Islamic non-Arab nations in God's holy house in peace and security.

I say this because early this morning I received reports from King Hassan, King Fahd, and Syria to the effect that the revolutionary force and the popular masses of the popular conferences among the Libyan pilgrims have swept or want to sweep the streets of Mecca and take control of the holy mosque and seize such places from the Saudi security [forces], and that there are some extremists who threatened to take control of Mecca and destroy it.

I do not have any direct telephone contact with these people, but they can hear me now, over the radio. I address to them an appeal

V. 4 Sep 84

Q 6

NORTH AFRICA

calling on them to cooperate with the Saudi authorities.

We are passing through a stage when we want to rally the Arab nation together. We are passing through a stage when a kingdom has united with a jamahiriya. This is because the degree of the hostile challenge and the impending danger have reached such a level that unity has become vital between the Kingdom and Jamahiriya, between a king and a commander of a revolution. There seems to be some contradiction in this, but the biggest contradiction is Zionism, imperialism, and backwardness. The biggest contradiction is the common enemy.

Inter-Arab contradictions are secondary compared to these other contradictions. They are governed by the rule of contradictions, the rule of conflict among nations without any decision on our part.

Thus, in this stage when a kingdom unites with Jamahiriya to face up to challenges we would not exclude the possibility that Saudi Arabia, as a kingdom, might also join unity with us. We want to pave the way for this. We want to pave the way even by placing our bodies before the Arab nation, so that the Arab nation may unite — let alone pave it by peaceful means and ordinary attitudes.

The new secretary general, who was appointed last night instead of the former secretary general, was actually elected by the popular conferences — the Libyan conferences at the holy places — to organize the celebration of the establishment of the federation and the anniversary of 1 September in complete calm and close cooperation with the Saudi authorities.

We send our greetings to our pilgrims and our revolutionaries there and to our brothers in Saudi Arabia and King Fahd, whose duty is in fact to take care of these holy places. At no time has Saudi Arabia been a political state, but the nature of the age imposed this character on it. Saudi Arabia was originally founded to serve the pilgrims.

By this, brothers, we open this historic festival of Al-Fatih Day, the day in which the great revolution commenced, and in which the Federation of Arab Republics [Egypt, Syria and Libya] commenced. This federation still exists in spite of the treachery of As-Sadat, and we still consider the fraternal Arab country of Egypt as a member of the Federation of Arab Republics. We only kicked out and killed As-Sadat because he was a traitor; but the great people of Egypt and dear Egypt are an integrated part of the Federation of Arab Republics, and can exercise all their constitutional powers as a member of the Federation of Arab Republics. As for Syria and Libya, they are members of the Federation of Arab Republics. According to the Constitution, in that day in that year, millions said yes to the Federation of Arab Republics. No one can deny the masses who said yes. No one can destroy what the masses built in the Federation of Arab Republics. The one who betrayed the oath and went back on his word and said no to the masses the masses removed from their midst. The Egyptian masses, during the liberation of the Arab nation, would remove the trails of As-Sadat, if they continued on his path — the path of treason, the path of political prostitution, the path of national treason — which can never be forgiven. Brothers, Egypt committed an unforgivable crime against the Arab

nation. How can the rulers of Egypt today continue on the path of As-Sadat, the path of treason. We object to this path, we boycott this path. We will sacrifice to save Egypt and restore Egypt to the Arab fold, because by defending ourselves, we are defending the Arab nation. This is dictated by the security of the Arab nation. We will never allow Egypt to remain a satellite of Zionism, an American colony. We will not allow the commander of the Israeli Army to inspect Libyan borders. We do not, at all, accept what is going on at our borders. We will combat it by every means. The rulers of Egypt have to know what fate lies ahead. The rulers of Egypt have not been over-confident in the protection of American imperialism. We are not afraid of America, we are committed to demolishing the arrogance of America. We are a nation which has to be liberated, and with the help of God, this nation will reach the stage of offering millions of sacrifices for demolishing the arrogance of America, until the Arab nation is respected everywhere on earth, until the Arab nation is feared everywhere on earth, until America and others fear the Arab nation era after era and generation after generation. To Hell with America, and down with Zionism. We are coming to liberate Palestine inch by inch, we are coming to make the Gulf of Sidra into a red gulf; we are coming to destroy the American 6th Fleet if it violates our sanctity; we are coming to demolish the arrogance of America; we are coming to join all our abilities with the Palestinian resistance, with the Palestinian revolution, with the national resistance, with the heroic Lebanese people, with the heroic Syrian people.

The day of liberation will definitely come, the day of victory will definitely come. This is our right, my brothers, this is our duty. Life under the flag of imperialism, under the flag of Zionism, under fear, under threat, or under American terrorism is worthless.

Brothers, we must combat the American terrorism so that we can feel that we are living happily. We want to live happily from the ocean to the Gulf, to live with dignity and pride. If our homes were destroyed and burned by bombs, we want to live, even for a day, with dignity and pride. This nation must teach America a lesson. We will teach America a lesson greater than the Vietnam lesson. We will even teach a lesson to colonialist France; a lesson greater than Dien Bien Phu. We will never accept colonization near our borders or violating our borders. This is explicit colonization of Africa, this is an unjust colonization of Chad. This President Goukouni, we support him and put our forces at his disposal, we are ready to fight with him for the liberation of Chad, to liberate Africa from colonialism.

Brothers, the colonialists have to know that they are facing a new power, a challenging power, facing a nation which wants to live free and dignified. In this nation there is a revolutionary force which is able to mobilize its powers. There is a new force here which America knows nothing about, and which France knows nothing about, and which Zionism knows nothing about. The colonialists have to watch their steps and return whence they came in Chad, in Palestine, and everywhere in the World.

We have fought alongside Nicaragua. Here is the leader Tomas Borge, one of the leaders of the Sandinistas, only miles from America, the fighters have reached a million, and are provided with Libyan arms and Libyan support, because they are fighting

V. 4 Sep 84

Q 7

NORTH AFRICA

alongside us, because they are fighting America at its doorstep. America is fighting you, America hates you and envies you because you are actually fighting it at its doorstep. You are fighting alongside Nicaragua, which might be belittled. Nicaragua means a great thing, it means fighting America near its borders, similar to the fight that America is waging against us at our borders in the Gulf of Sidra. We are fighting it in its territorial waters in Nicaragua. Why did America occupy Grenada? Because the resistance against imperialism near the borders of America. Cuba is 90 miles away, a revolutionary bastion, even a communist country, a principal enemy of capitalism in America.

I think...do not think that America is all right, do not think that America is happy. America is staggering because it is being strangled; it is not happy when it sends its fleets; it is staggering because it is being strangled at its borders. Yes, the imperialist peoples will be strangled. We are working to build a wide front of the peoples who are against America, of the peoples who are struggling against imperialism, of the peoples who want to put an end to the polarization of the great imperialist powers peoples from Iran to Afghanistan — brothers, America wants to make Afghanistan into a colony. When America speaks about the forces which the revolutionary government in Afghanistan asked for from the Soviet Union; When America talks about these forces it does not weep for the Afghan people's freedom, it wants to swallow Afghanistan and to make it into a sphere of influence like Pakistan — from Iran to revolutionary Afghanistan, to Nicaragua to Cuba, Namibia, Palestine, South Africa, and Northern Ireland, we work for all these peoples, and we will be victorious, with God's help, in forming a wide international front which struggles against imperialism, to encircle imperialism, until we demolish its arrogance. From the UN to the Gulf of Sidra. March forward and the struggle will continue.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech at People's Congress Final Session
LD012102 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1540 GMT
 1 Sep 84

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi at the final session of the General People's Congress in Tripoli People's Hall - live]

[Excerpts] (? We have been waiting) for this glorious day, the great Al-Fatih Day that has seen the emergence of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and that of the union of Arab republics, and it is today witnessing the birth of the union between the Moroccan Kingdom and Libya. So the Al-Fatih day enters the eternal golden records book of the Arab nation; it enters the history of the Arabs as a pan-Arab day and not as a regional day. This is because the revolution that broke out on the dawn of this day 15 years ago is a unionist revolution launched by the movement of the free unionist officers. [applause]

It is neither a surprise nor something new for those who launched this revolution; what is surprising is what has not been achieved in the last 15 years of unionist action, because the foundation of the emergence of the movement of the free unionist officers was the realization of Arab unity. We consider that our efforts have not been directly successful in achieving unity, but all our efforts from the Tripoli covenant to the union of Arab republics, to the

Jarba declaration, to Hassi Messaoud [attempt at union with Algeria at Hassi Messaoud meeting], to the Oujda treaty, to any other unionist attempt, which I may not remember now, will not be in vain as the West, which is full of hatred against the Arab nation, would wish, the West that wishes all our efforts to fail. In fact the efforts have brought closer the day of Arab unity. Today the winds of Arab unity have blown on the extreme Arab Maghreb [Morocco] [applause] because the appearance of a unionist revolution in Libya (?made it possible) to propose Arab unity to Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

In brief, I would like to say how we reached this glorious day. The entry to this union is modest, characterized with all realism that takes regionalism into account. But if it is not a source of enthusiasm at its beginning, it is a source of hope and optimism. Not all that is a source of enthusiasm realizes hope.

Morocco has been isolated, as I told you this morning, for 300 years; Libya became isolated about 1911, isolated by Italian colonialism. Three quarters of a century of regionalism in Libya, 300 years of regionalism in Morocco. The Egyptians say that they are 5,000 years old, taking into account the first dynasties of ancient Egyptians which commenced 3,200 years before the birth of Christ. A country which was isolated for 300 years from the other Arab countries to approve today in its millions a federation with another Arab people who are located in the middle of Africa — and the two peoples are separated by thousands of kilometers — this is a passive decision [as heard]. But this gives hope that, whatever the distance and whatever the duration of regionalism, this federation confirmed at an immortal hour, this nation confirmed at an immortal hour that it is united. There was no enthusiasm, but there were great hopes in this federation. Actually, this federation is built on confidence more than it is built on written treaties. There are many written treaties, and As-Sadat swore the constitutional oath before the Federal National Assembly. Millions queued to create the Federation of Arab Republics on 1 September in the year — what year was it? 1971? — on 1 September 1971 millions queued in Syria, Egypt and Libya to create the federation. As-Sadat took the constitutional oath before the National Assembly. But As-Sadat betrayed [words indistinct]. (?The federation) is actually built on trust, because the documents with As-Sadat and his taking the oath did not stop him from opting out and betrayal.

The most important thing in this treaty is that it reaffirms the unity of the Arab nation between nonadjacent countries. This nation is one nation, a nation that challenges geography, challenges regionalism, and challenges all elements that contradict the unity of the Arab nation. Even if the federation fails [word indistinct], it confirms that the peoples are trying to rally, and the nation is trying to collect itself anew whenever it is divided. Today is a historic chance, the Moroccan and Libyan peoples implemented a federation between them. There were elements of oppression, internal and external, to kill this federation, but always whenever a chance appears the masses will opt for Arab unity. We said that we are one nation whose interest lies in unity. But someone might oppress us and forces us to dissolve this federation.

I have found sincere intentions in King Hassan II. I am confident that he is sincere and full of enthusiasm for this federation. Also,

V. 4 Sep 84

Q 8

NORTH AFRICA

this is the first time that our brothers in Morocco have tried to negotiate, and sign and establish a federation with us. In fact, all our intentions were directed toward the Arab East, because the Arab East was raising the flag of the unity of the Arab nation, so that is why we addressed ourselves to it immediately. Now we have started to address ourselves to the Arab Maghreb, because the Arabs of the Maghreb are more serious than the Arabs in the East.

Then the treaty includes the formation of a federal court so that if someone works against or breaks this federation, the role of the court appears. The court will condemn whoever betrays the issue of the federation. If there had been a court to try As-Sadat constitutionally, it would have voided all his actions and would even have given them the justification for stopping As-Sadat. Actually, this extra guarantee was insistently requested by me, despite the fact that King Hassan considered that the trust between us is enough. But I am not talking about friends — the two of us trust each other, and we both declared this federation. These peoples said yes, but other situations and circumstances might occur, even after us.

This made me suggest forming a federal court to try anyone who would violate the federation treaty. Furthermore, I requested that we exchange letters to inform the International Court of Justice that we have concluded a treaty with such stipulations, and have formed a court; and if this court was unable at anytime to arbitrate any problem concerning the federation, then either party would be able to file a case before the International Court of Justice and we would accept its ruling, which would be binding. For example, let us suppose that there was a separation. God forbid; we would ask who was responsible for the separation, and file a case at the federal court. Let us suppose that the federal court was obstructed by one of the parties which prevented those from either Libya or Morocco from coming forward, so it was unable to [words indistinct], and the court was unable to perform its tasks. In such an instance, either side would be able to file a case before the International Court of Justice. We shall say that the treaty we informed you of some time ago [words indistinct] and now we have a problem, (?and we want you to arbitrate). The International Court of Justice will investigate, and no one can hinder the (?activities) of the International Court of Justice [words indistinct]. The International Court of Justice will make its ruling that either Libya or Morocco is the cause or so and so is the cause and its decision will be binding.

I consider this a safeguard so that the federation will not be (?considered) a game as was the case with the Federation of Arab Republics. However, I sent a message to all Arab leaders, even to Egypt (?which was then under As-Sadat's rule). We sent them a copy via the United Nations and we even sent the Sudan a copy by mail. This message said that the time had come to work seriously to save the future of the Arab nation and think seriously about the unity of the Arab nation. This was the main point of the message I sent.

Israel wrote and announced that we produced more than 200 nuclear warheads. Now they are making missiles with a 4,000-km range to reach any Arab capital. They are building large frigates to close Bab al-Mandeb and Gibraltar and control sea routes at these two straits to search everything that enters or

leaves the Arab homeland. If you buy iron and steel products or nuclear products, they could find them in a shop from Scandinavia enroute to Libya and could say the products are prohibited from entering the Arab world. This (?will) happen and they have announced it. The Israelis are following a very hellish way inside the Arab nation and continue so, and we wait until they kill us. Indeed you saw [words indistinct].

I sent this letter to the Arabs [?calling for] serious work, to achieve a unity of thought, the unity of the Arab nation in any form and the liberation of Palestine. We received many replies.

Here is a reply from Chadli Bendjedid — agreeing with the need to create a joint Arab nation to bring the Arab capabilities together and defend the fateful and strategic issues — an urgent demand. This is the essence [word indistinct].

Here is a reply from King Fahd. We must consecrate all Arab efforts for the confrontation of our enemies and all the attempts aimed at obstructing the joint Arab action. He says Arab ministerial committees should be set up to study the most important issues and topics on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit, to (?study) the Arab-Zionist conflict and study the various alternatives for the development of the joint Arab action toward a desirable goal. In brief he is saying these are matters we will submit to the forthcoming summit conference.

The reply of President Bourguiba declares that he had studied this message with every care and consideration [words indistinct] and I share your preoccupation with these matters and I imagine as you do the gloominess looming ahead — the dark view of the future, and I also adopt your [word indistinct] analysis of the Israeli expansionist plan and of its [word indistinct] and repercussions at present and in the future. There is no difference between us, that a serious pursuit of the matter is needed because the factor of time, as you have mentioned, is not in favor of the Arabs. Thus [word indistinct] makes our backwardness graver and our problems more difficult. The issue of unity and Palestine have become organically linked and they cannot be separated. I do not see any objection to holding (?official) meetings under the umbrella of the Arab League devoted to discussing this issue. Such was the reply of Preident Bourguiba [words indistinct].

And here is the reply of the amir of Kuwait. I share without doubt the feelings about the weak position reached by the Arab nation to the extent that its enemies belittle it and work continuously to weaken and splinter it. We all share the aspirations and expectations and strive to see the Arab nation united. The issue of unity or union between the Arab countries is a fateful issue which requires a balanced discussion at the level of decision makers who can reach an agreement on the first practical steps. We do not differ with you on these objectives and desires which are the aspirations and expectations of every sincere Arab.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad replies: The proposals and visualization which you presented in this context constitute a positive framework for the confrontation of the current challenges facing the Arab nation and its legitimate causes, foremost the Palestine cause which [words indistinct] the seeds of the Arab-Zionist conflict. We appreciate and support your valuable initiative which you presented to the Arab states as a draft plan

V. 4 Sep 84

Q 9

NORTH AFRICA

for Arab action to be adopted by the coming summit conference. We, as the revolution, must make your sincere initiative a success in view of these facts.

This is a reply from the President of Mauritania. I share with you the opinion that the time has come for the Arab states to reconsider their stand and shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities toward the Zionist danger, especially during this period when danger has reached its climax as represented in the continuing occupation of the Arab territories and expulsion of the Palestinian Arab people from its national soil while ignoring all the opinion and resolutions of the international community which are aimed at the achievement of peace and justice in this region. From this premise I bless any initiative capable of uniting and closing the ranks to escape the present predicament and achieve the desired objective, foremost, the recovery of the usurped land and injured dignity and returning the expelled people to their homeland. This was Ould Haydala.

Now the reply of President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti: We are certain that the proposals which you presented are capable of dealing with the Arab situation from which our Arab nation suffers. [as heard]

After he wrote this letter he sent the speaker of the house of deputies to explain his stand.

The reply of the amir of Bahrain. He confirmed that the state of Bahrain is in agreement with the message, sent his regret for the [word indistinct] which the Arab nation is living and which is threatening it with extinction, and conflict with external forces or infighting, and that there is a need for a serious stand to straighten matters out.

The reply of the amir of Qatar [words indistinct] and expressed his appreciation of what I had presented. He says that the current Arab atmosphere and the deterioration from which the Arab nation is suffering dictates that their intentions toward each other be cleared to have the desire and serious determination to present the problems among the Arab countries and solve them and then to (?reach) agreement on the objectives of the Arab nation.

The President Hafiz al-Asad says his attitude is ours. I spoke to him even before the arrival of the message. President Amin al-Jumayyil, president of Lebanon, confirmed Lebanon's endorsement of the Libyan initiative. The king of Jordan expressed approval of the plan and confirmed that there was no alternative to joint Arab action at present. The president of the PNC said there is no doubt that their side approved its content.

Some of the replies were written, some were verbal, and some were personal [words indistinct]. The reply by King Hassan (?led to this result) — he responded immediately and proposed the creation of a union between Libya and Morocco. [Applause] After the king had said he was ready for the creation of unity in truth, I told him at the start that there was a strong contradiction between Libya and Morocco. Libya is a Jamahiriyah, the summit of the revolutionary camp, and Morocco is a kingdom and, as King Hassan has put it, leader of the conservative group. I even told him that as Arab brothers we can understand each other;

one is called Mu'ammar and the other is Hassan, but [words indistinct]. He says that generally the points which I have raised indicate that I have seriously considered his proposal. It also indicates a sense of responsibility should unity indeed be established between the two countries. I also discussed what America would say and what the other Arab countries and Israel would say. [Words indistinct] and neither America nor any other state can dissuade Morocco from its pan-Arab resolution. [applause]

Consultations began. At the beginning they were in secret at Morocco's request so that enemies and the rancorous could not interfere and abort the action. Later it was Morocco who presented this introduction, the preamble which you have read in the treaty, and [words indistinct] that the union would be set up in this form.

As a matter of fact, I did not intervene much in amending the Moroccan proposal because I wanted the responsibility to be with Morocco. Morocco is the one who called for union. Its (?response) was the setting up of a union between Libya and Morocco, a union by means of a treaty in this form. So the responsibility is borne by Morocco. Morocco, you have asked for a union. We have agreed. You have proposed that the union be in such a form and that it be called such. We have agreed, but the responsibility is borne by Morocco. If, God forbid, something happens tomorrow, one would not say that, by God, this is because you have entered and your proposal was such [sentence as heard]. At the beginning we told you that your proposal [word indistinct]. From the beginning we told you that the union should not be in this form. I told King Hassan: You [word indistinct] all the conceptions that you deem will make a successful union between two states like Libya and Morocco.

In fact, I did discuss a lot with him. I made minor amendments only. The essential thing is the court of justice and the budget. The union should have a development budget and an administrative one. In other words, Libya has part of the budget and Morocco has part of the budget. These will then be made into one unionist budget which will spend money on common projects, on unionist projects linking the two countries. If another state joins and accepts this budget, then the budget becomes like that of the United States, like the budget of the Soviet Union, or like the budget of any large state.

Consultations were held later with Syria, Algeria and Tunisia. We found that Syria and Libya were still in the union of Arab republics; (? it might continue as it is). [applause] It is believed that Algeria might join later. With these developments the number of Arab nation members began to increase. It had been decreasing to a level where there would only be disappearance unless we obliged ourselves to make the count go up. By God, today is indeed considered to be a historical day where perhaps the count will increase for a fragmented, wronged and oppressed nation, harassed by its enemies.

The Americans, the Israelis and the French have humiliated us. They daily inflict humiliations. American planes come from America to drop their wastes and their bombs on the Arab land in Egypt and over Sudan. The AWACS spy planes fly over and desecrate Arab airspace.

V. 4 Sep 84

Q 10

NORTH AFRICA

Libya Releases Two British Detainees*LD021527 Tripoli JANA in English 1447 GMT 2 Sep 84*

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, Sept 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Two Britons were released in Tripoli last night, George Bush and Douglas Ledingham who were convicted [on charges of] violating the security of the revolution in the Jamahiriya. The British citizens were released in the presence of Mufta Ku'aybah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice and members of the British labour delegation visiting Jamahiriya to participate in the celebrations of Libyan Arab people marking the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih revolution as well as in the presence of many world journalists.

Mufta Ku'aybah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice, said in a statement he read out to the journalists: The release of the British citizens is on purely humanitarian grounds to express the extent of the tolerance of the Libyan Arab people and its goodwill for establishing good relations with the British people.

He added: The British Government initially strained Libyan Arab-British relations and destroyed its basis and principles, because it harboured and helped cliques of terror of Libyan fugitives who are wanted by the Interpol.

He also said: We are concerned about and dissatisfied with the stand of the British Government against the Jamahiriya people as it opposes the Libyan citizens in Britain.

He mentioned that the Jamahiriya received more than 11,000 British citizens who enjoy their full rights, live in peace and security and [who all] receive total respect, welcome, and good treatment by the Libyan people.

MOROCCO**Voting Statistics in Treaty Referendum Reported***LD312342 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 31 Aug 84*

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Interior has begun to give the first results of the referendum which took place today in all parts of the Kingdom in connection with the Arab-African federation treaty. Attendance at the polling places took place in an atmosphere of national enthusiasm, which has always reflected the attitudes of the Moroccan people toward historic events.

The final results recorded in some regions have reflected the approval and complete response to the action of His Majesty King Hassan II which he had taken to strengthen Arab-African solidarity. An international media delegation consisting of 150 newsmen including the Libyan media delegation, is conveying the results of the referendum to the Libyan Jamahiriya. The final results of the voting is as follows:

Ouarzazate Region:

Registered voters: 223,992
Votes cast: 221,036

Cancelled votes: 191
Expressed votes: 220,865
Affirmative votes: 220,865

The voting was 100 per cent. Ouarzazate Region consists of 32 (electoral) districts.

Taza Region:

Registered voters: 220,772?
Votes cast: 194,840
Cancelled votes: 54
Expressed votes: 193,994
Affirmative votes: 193,994

Votes cast were 87 per cent. Voting average was 100 per cent. Taza Region includes 27 districts.

Safi Region:

Registered voters: 256,931
Votes cast: 255,670
Cancelled votes: 23
Expressed votes: 255,647
Affirmative votes: 255,647

Attendance was 93.2 percent. Average attendance was 100 percent. Safi consists of 22 districts.

Azilal Region:

Registered voters: 162,919
Votes cast: 153,664
Cancelled votes: 201
Expressed votes: 153,463
Affirmative votes: 153,384

Average attendance 98.12 percent. Attendance average was (93.95 percent). Azilal consists of 23 districts.

El Jadida:

Registered voters: 320,047
Votes cast: 217,319
Cancelled votes: 209
Expressed votes: 299,510
Affirmative votes: 299,505

Average attendance was 98.56 percent. Affirmative vote average was 99.99. El Jadida has 27 districts.

Sidi Ifni:

Registered voters: 43,239
Votes cast: 42,640
Cancelled votes: 1060
Expressed votes: 41,580
Affirmative votes: 41,580

Average attendance 98.61 percent. Average attendance 100 percent. The region consists of 7 districts.