

muammar Gaddafi

917
Lots of anti - Eg.
rhetoric - criticisms of Syr.
(while reaffirming alliance)
crit. of Birri
arrest
Proposal for an Arab union

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ALGERIA

Further on Indian Prime Minister's Visit

Comments on Talks

LD112341 Algiers APS in English 1435 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Algiers, 11-6-85 (APS) — India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi declared here today shortly before his departure that although short his visit was "very useful" because it helped to hold political talks which were marked by an extraordinary level of understanding and [words indistinct] Rajiv Gandhi paid a glowing tribute to President Chadli Bendjedid, "eminent statesman whose views on the international situation and the Nonaligned Movement have been very useful to me", he underscored adding that Algeria and India will cooperate closely within the Nonaligned Movement and at the level of international fora.

"Algero-Indian bilateral relations which are already excellent will be enhanced" Gandhi said. He also declared that to expand the array of bilateral cooperation India has decided to purchase one million and half Algerian oil.[Sentence as received]

India will play more important role in the Algerian schedule of technological modernization, he said. India's premier, who left for Washington on an official visit to the United States, had a series of talks with President Chadli which were enlarged to bring in the two delegations.

Departs for Washington

LD111746 Algiers APS in English 1425 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Algiers, 11-6-85 (APS) — Rajiv Gandhi, India's prime minister left Algiers on Tuesday morning for Washington following a short working and friendly visit in Algeria.

India's prime minister who has been seen off notably by Abdelhamid Brahim, Poliburo supply [as received] member expressed in a brief declaration his great satisfaction with his visit and similarity of points of views at talks he had with President Chadli Bendjedid.

During his working visit, Gandhi had talks with the head of state [words indistinct] and Indian delegations, also he held [words indistinct] (?in which) he recalled the themes of political talks.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Makes Evacuation Day Speech

LD112131 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2025 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the 15th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases from Libya at a rally held at the Al-Mallahah Air Force base — live]

[Text] In the name of God. We feel proud and glorious as we sit

in the heart of the base that was occupied by the American forces and which was the biggest U.S. base outside American territory. [Applause]-It was prepared to be a nuclear base, so that, if there had been a new world war this base would have been used for nuclear purposes.

Naturally, the Americans were not concerned about the safety of Tripoli or Libya, where this base is situated, which is far from American territory. America was not concerned if the Russians were to react and fire nuclear missiles against it and destroy a town like Tripoli.

This is the way America deals with all spheres of influence in the world. America today has bases in Turkey, Greece, the Philippines, and is preparing bases in Egypt. It was preparing bases in the Sudan prior to the fall of the filthy lackey. It also prepared bases in the Arabian peninsula, in Muscat and Oman. These bases are still in existence.

The United States does not care if a new world war breaks out, if nuclear missiles drop on and destroy the Philippines, Turkey, Greece, or the Arab countries. In Western Europe, missiles are being installed by the United States. The first nuclear strike would hit Western Europe on behalf of America. This is what a country that practices an imperialist policy wants. This was the case with the Al-Mallahah base. It was planned to be a nuclear base. If a war had broken out, nuclear strikes would have been launched from and against it.

Tripoli is an Arab and a Libyan town. It is not an American town. Thus the United States does not care what happens to it. But the blame for this does not fall on the United States, which is an imperialist power whose mission is to dominate the world. The shame and disgrace falls on the agents who ruled Libya: ministers, king, advisers, members of parliament, governors, and all those responsible for Libya's destiny prior to the revolution. That filthy traitorous agent class which conceded a sacred land. Buried in this land are the bones of our forefathers who fell as martyrs for the cause of freedom. But Idris al-Sunusi and his prime ministers, ministers and deputies of the dirty bourgeois families and comen — what have they to do with the land under which the sacred bodies of our ancestors are buried, and which was given to them?

The agents in the Arab countries are similar to Idris al-Sunusi. Their position is similar to the position of the Idris al-Sunusi clique, about which we were talking, before the revolution. Now America has a free hand in the Arab countries. Bases similar to Al-Mallahah base are being prepared for the American Rapid Deployment Force in a number of Arab countries. America is America, and this is its expansionist imperialist policy, for it wants to control the whole earth.

But we are interested in those who paved the way for America, those who gave America the sacred land. In Libya we made them account for what they did. They gave our sacred land to America, and we have finished with them. Where is America, and where are the agents of America?

Today, on 11 June 1985, we are celebrating in the middle of the base America rented for 99 years. In fact, in international

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treaties, 99 years means rented forever, but in order to put it in a legal form it was said this base is rented for 99 years. America was planning to remain on this base forever, according to law, for 99 years. If it had not been for the revolution, it would have been possible to remain on this base. If the country had not liberated its land, who would have removed America if the matter had remained between America and the ministers, deputies, king, and prime minister. There are presidents, deputies, prime ministers, ministers, kings, amirs, and sultans in the Arab countries who are giving or selling their land to America.

There is the buried Al-Sadat, who gave all of Egypt to America. Egypt today is mortgaged to America. The land of Egypt is open to America. The forces that were in this base are now holding their maneuvers in Egypt. What does this mean? The objective of the liberation of this base was to attain freedom. Freedom is in danger until the liberation of the whole Arab homeland. We ousted the Americans from Tripoli, yet they have returned to Marsa Matruh. The aircraft which used to be at this base, aircraft which we deprived of training and from operating in this region, are now allowed to do what they want in another part of the Arab homeland, along our border.

'Abd al-Nasir ousted the British from the Suez Canal, so they attacked him from Tubruq in 1956. He saw that the freedom of Egypt could not be secured unless the freedom of the whole Arab nation was secured. For this reason Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir raised the banner of Arab nationalism, the banner of liberation in the whole Arab homeland; He confronted the tripartite aggression, confronted the Israeli aggression, and he said that for all the time Palestine was occupied, Egypt was in danger. In the story of the revolution, the *Philosophy of the Revolution*, 'Abd al-Nasir wrote about the Fallujah and a Palestinian child the same age as his daughter. He imagined that her fate would be the fate of his daughter. Indeed, the bombs that reached the house of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, reached Cairo, reached the school — what was its name? (Bahr) al-Baqar — the national company, and the children who died, one of them could have been the child of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. He saw what an Arab people was subjected to at the hand of a common enemy. Another Arab people could face the same thing.

What is happening now in Lebanon, the calamities you see in southern Lebanon and in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps, you should be certain that this — unless this enemy is defeated — will be the fate of all Arab people. In Dayr Yasin only the Palestinian people were subjected to it.

Today it is in Sabra and Shatila, with the Palestinian people in Lebanon subjected to it. You have seen in southern Lebanon, in Beirut, and everywhere in Lebanon, massacres perpetrated by the enemy against the Lebanese people. There had been massacres in Egypt and in Syria by air raids.

We cannot rest assured and say: Here we are today, 11 June 1985; 15 or 16 years ago we drove America out of this base that was forbidden to us! As an officer in the Libyan Army I entered from that eastern gate. I came to a vegetable plot that they used as a garbage dump which they offered to the Libyan Air Force. They told them: Remove the garbage and take it. Some officers of the Libyan Air Force at the time were sitting here. A vegetable

plot that the Americans were using as a garbage dump! They did a favor to Libyan Government. They said: Take this vegetable plot, remove the garbage and use it for the Libyan Air Force. The radio then spent days and days making a hullabaloo about it, as did the Libyan newspapers at the time, saying: Our friend America has done us a favor; They gave us a part of the Al-Al-Mallahah base. Would you believe it! As if it was in (?Alaska) or in Washington!

Go back to that year, 1962-63. Have a look at the Libyan newspapers of the period. How angry we were to see such language written by a vile, hireling Libyan! A Libyan writes in his paper, and a Libyan announcer says over the radio: Our friend America has done us a favor. This was naturally on orders from the Libyan Government, telling the information media that they must praise America because it had offered us a part of this base.

In 1968 I came to enter the part of the base where the Libyan Air Force was located. I had come to see Air Force officers. An American patrol, commanded by a corporal, stopped me, saying: No, this is a base and you cannot enter. I told him: I'm an officer of the Libyan Army. He said: Because you are an officer of the Libyan Army you are not allowed in. I was in military uniform. Can you see: One could not enter one's own land! More still: I was an officer, yet an American corporal stopped me on my own land, where my grandfather was buried and fell as a martyr for it! [Words indistinct] sons of a bitch! The representatives [as heard] were eating ice cream. They, the representatives of the nation used to be invited by the commander of the base. [Slogans supporting Al-Qadhafi]

In this celebration we, in fact, feel proud and dignified at this hour to mark this anniversary inside this base, after we, the revolution, liberated it. [Applause] The Americans never imagined that somebody in this country, after they had seen the representatives eating ice cream and the ministers selling and giving them beer to drink during the month of Ramadan, the ministers and the prime minister, and the kind sitting in Al-'Adam base and would be seen wandering in the streets. [Sentence as heard] They would drink and throw cans on them. They had thrown cans at the face of a Libyan. By God, I once met a Libyan who lived in a shanty town; he was crying in the middle of the night. I asked him what was wrong. He explained that an American vehicle came from Al-Mallahah Base full of drunken American soldiers who threw empty cans at him. He said that the only thing he could do was to say: Almighty God, please give me refuge from the devil. He said: They came close to me with the vehicle and one of them was holding a whip. He was whipped several times, he said, until his clothes were ripped. They continued their drive, he said. They were totally disdainful. Look how the Libyan citizen was treated while the Libyan responsible was eating gelatin.

The Americans thought the base would remain for 99 years. They were wrong. They said to themselves: As long as the ministers and the representatives of this country and the citizens are like this, oppressed, we can whip them in the street while they cry. Who can drive us out? These are the American calculations now in Egypt, in great parts of the Arab world, and until recently in Sudan. They think that as long as the Egyptian rulers are traitors,

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and as long as they can see the other filthy Arab rulers going one after the other to perform a minor pilgrimage in the American White House, that the Arab nation is docile in the same manner as its rulers, who, instead of going during Ramadan to Mecca, are going to the American White House to lick Reagan's filthy feet. The Americans think that the Arab nation is humiliated, like these rulers; but we should warn them that the least prestigious thing in the Arab nation are these rulers. When one says an Arab ruler, one means someone who is a coward, because he cannot be a ruler unless he is a coward, a liar, and a hypocrite, because the Americans and the Israelis are pleased with him. In fact, all these 20 people are the basest in the Arab world. [Applause]

These people gave America a very mistaken impression. That is, the Arab nation resembles its rulers. Consequently, America (?was) planning to seize the Arab homeland, partition it and restore its influence in it, as it was planning in Libya. It used to believe that it would remain in this base for 99 years. There are four other bases, and you know them all; this base used to rely on them. There was Bi'r al-Shumaylat for supplies; Al-Wati'ah for shooting practice ranges; Ra's al-Unuf for surveillance on shipping; and the other base, Tajura', for telecommunications, radar, and [word indistinct] surveillance. Tajura' was teeming with wires. People could see them along the coastal highway. One was unable to enter it for so many acrias. America was settling down permanently — in Ra's al-Unuf, Tajura', Al-Shumaylat, and Al-Wati'ah. Moreover, the land, sea, and air were open in the terms of the treaty for America. It was do as you please.

The Al-Qardhabiyah base. It was that name when I was a student in secondary school. I was walking; I came across some tents and soldiers. I knew a few words of English. I approached a soldier. I remember his name. He said his name was Jim. Where are you from Jim? He said: I am American. What are you doing here? He said: I (?come) from Al-Mallahah base. What are you doing here in the Al-Ziyyaniyyah, or Hunaysh, area? He said: I work in the base. What? He said: I work and I survey. They were surveying the land to construct runways on it. They were in the process of turning it into a base, but they were behind in its completion. They were expected to complete it by the end of the sixties.

The revolution broke out. They left. It was the same spot on which we built the base. The truth is that I remembered that the Americans were carrying out some surveys and I thought the place could be suitable for a base. It was inspected and was found to be suitable for a base. They were building another base, called Al-Qardhabiyah. They turned it into a base. There were others. Several places were turned into bases. It means that they seized Libya in the same way as Sudan was seized during the time of the underling, and like Egypt today, which is captured today by the Americans.

What I am driving at is that today's celebration, in complete freedom inside the base which recently we were banned even from entering, must not let us think that freedom has been realized. Freedom is in danger, because these forces we evicted from this base are currently stationed in Egypt. You have seen the B-52 bombers. They came from America in order to drop their bombs in the Egyptian desert when on maneuvers, and

afterward they go back. It means that Egypt is seized. The plane which entered Egyptian airspace and dropped its bombs in the Egyptian desert could drop them on the Egyptian capital, on the Egyptian Army, on a factory, on Libya, on the border, on an Egyptian or a Libyan port, on an Egyptian or a Libyan airport, on a school, or on a housing development. Who can stop them when (?the country) is seized by them? They were experimenting on how to seize the Arab homeland.

By force or willingly, the Egyptian rulers are agreeable to America's tactical tests on Arab soil. How can freedom be guaranteed, since the planes continue to fly close to us? The planes that were at this base still fly and strike at their imaginary targets on Libyan borders. The Israeli chief of staff has reached the Libyan borders and inspected the Egyptian forces. He also inspected the Libyan borders from Egyptian positions.

This means that a situation has developed in Egypt which constitutes a threat to Libya's security and to the security of the Arab nation. This was because of Egypt's recognition of the enemy and its striking of an alliance with American imperialism.

Thus the battle has not ended. The 1 September Revolution is only the spark. The 1969 revolution is only the spark. [Applause and chants] We staged the revolution as unionists and free men. Since we are unionists, our battle is not only in Libya. Libya is only the springboard. It is a spot that has been freed so that we may move out from it and begin the instigation of the Arab nation on the revolution.

All Arabs must understand that this is our task and they have to define their position toward us. This is our mission: It is not the liberation of Libya, particularly as we do not recognize Libya's borders nor all the present borders in the Arab homeland. This is because these borders have been set up by Britain, France, and Italy. These countries which colonized the Arab homeland were the ones who created these imaginary borders. We do not recognize them at all. The proof of this is that the so-called Libyan and the so-called Tunisian are actually the offspring of one father. Part of them are outside this imaginary line and the other part are inside it. One part was called Tunisian and the other part was called Libyan. We do not recognize these imaginary lines. It was one family spread over Tunisia and Libya. One member of the family is called Tunisian while the other member is called Libyan, though their father and mother are the same. Just because two members of the family happened to be beyond the imaginary line, they were called Tunisians and those who were beyond the other imaginary line were called Libyans. Thus we do not recognize this myth. There are no borders between a Libyan and an Algerian, or between a Tunisian and an Algerian, or between an Algerian and a Moroccan or between a Mauritanian and a Moroccan, or between an Iraqi and a Syrian. We cannot recognize all these imaginary borders.

All must understand that we are unionists and our mission is to liberate the Arab people and the Arab homeland. If they like it, then all well and good; and if they do not then let them go to hell. We will continue to instigate the Arab nation on revolution and the destruction of the borders. [Chants and applause]

The liberation of this base is for a beginning, and not for

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celebrations every year, or to deceive ourselves, to bury our heads in the sand like ostriches and ignore the danger surrounding us. The Arab land around us is now open to the forces we evicted from this base, and they could come at any moment. The Arab land around us — you know the Arab regimes and lands that are open for the American forces to enter — the American forces; French forces, NATO forces, and the Rapid Deployment Force. This constitutes a danger to our security, a danger to our freedom. Therefore we are in a state of self-defense when we call for revolution in the Arab homeland in order to ban America, the Israelis, France, NATO, and the Rapid Deployment Force from the Arab homeland. This is our right. There is a danger to our freedom. There is a danger to our existence on our land.

This is our land, the land of our grandfathers, land on which we are living peacefully and securely. We have the right to combat any danger to us. This is our natural right. If there are hostile forces at our borders, from any direction, then we have to prepare for war and we have to resist. This is self-defense. We are practicing self-defense. This is our legitimate right, to remove the danger against our existence. Any foreign presence in the Arab countries surrounding us constitutes a danger to our existence, future, security, and freedom. Therefore we have the right to incite revolution and to prepare for confrontation to remove this danger from our borders. Our borders are the Arab land. Therefore we have the right to liberate the Arab land — every inch of it.

We are now certain that the liberation of Libya did not secure freedom. Freedom is threatened on the Libyan soil as long as the forces which we evacuated from the Libyan soil are present on other Arab soil. Therefore we have the right to struggle until we liberate all the Arab soil in order to be confident that we can live in peace on our soil. This is not aggression. We did not go to Europe, did not go to America, and we did not cross the Atlantic Ocean. We want to be free on our soil. They are the ones who came to our land.

This should be clear, and we reject this being considered as interference in internal affairs, stirring up trouble, or the American crude expression — destabilization. What destabilization? Should land be stable under the feet of America and the agents of America? Let this land shake and cave in and become the lake of Qarun, but not a lake of water, rather a lake of blood, if its stability means stability for the American forces so that the American columns can advance on it. There is no stability in the Arab homeland for the American forces and the agents of America. Stability is for the freedom of this nation. This is a song made by America and is reiterated by the flattened agents. Let all the Arabs hear the explanation in order to mock their leaders and their agents' information media, which barks and echoes the American propaganda, propaganda hostile to the Arab nation.

You hear, you follow the news and read the newspapers of the world and listen to the radio stations of the world; you hear these expressions repeated: Libya, or Al-Qadhafi, or the revolution in Libya, the Jamahiriya, works for destabilization in its neighboring countries, in Africa, the world. It works to create trouble in the region. The Americans say this, and where is the echo? It is with the dogs of the Americans, which are the agents, the agent governments, the agent regimes, and the agent reac-

tionary information in the Arab World. They repeat these expressions which are uttered by America. You heard this talk in the past and you will hear it again. But we want to expose it. We reply to them. Every Arab is listening to this; he will remember what we said tonight.

America, by destabilization, means anti-American action, liberation resistance against American control in the Arab homeland, in Africa, because it wants the continent and the Arab region to be stable for its influence and agents. We reject any stability for the agents of America in the Arab homeland and Africa, and any stability in the Arab homeland and Africa for the American bases and influence. Thus you must understand. I regret very much the Arabs repeating this, but because they are agents — I regret very much their being agents, not because they do not know what they are saying — they know that the Jamahiriya destabilization in the region means that it resists the stability of American influence. America wants to settle and we want to destabilize this. Thus America does not say Libya destabilizes my stability in the regions of influence and in the Arab countries which I have subjugated. America does not say this. It says Libya destabilizes its neighbors. If its neighbors are agents of America, we will shake them up, not only destabilize them. [Applause] This is our duty and self-defense. We believe in one Arab people, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf, in one Arab homeland. To hell with all these borders; let them rest in the trash can, we will destroy them and cross them when we are able. This is our right and self-defense, and it concerns us as a truly internal matter. [Applause] It does not concern America, Europe, or the world. It concerns the Arabs. [Chantings]

Thus we must be aware of this celebration. It should not make us forget the danger around us, and we should not forget that the liberation of an Arab place does not guarantee its freedom while another Arab place next to it is under foreign influence. When the Israelis occupied Palestine we said that danger was not confined only to the Palestinians; it crossed Palestine to the Arab countries.

The Israelis have now stationed nuclear missiles in the Golan and in Sinai. This constitutes a danger to the Arab homeland from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf. These nuclear missiles have a range of 4000 km. The missiles are a danger to Palestine since Palestine is occupied, it is under their feet, and not for Lebanon. These missiles are aimed at the remaining Arab countries. [Chantings] Even if the Palestinians were to recognize the Israelis, and solved their problem, we the Arabs do not accept the Israeli presence inside the Arab homeland because it threatens the whole Arab presence. Palestine was threatened, and they occupied it. Indeed, the issue is not Palestine, it is the Arab existence or the Israeli existence. We warn the Arabs and the flattened rulers who talk about solving the Palestine issue, that the real issue is not that of solving the Palestine problem. The Palestinians might tomorrow recognize the Israelis and the Israelis recognize the Palestinians, so that the Israelis become free. For whom? For us, the rest of the Arabs. Where are they going to hit with their nuclear missiles? In their Palestine? Palestine has become their country, they occupied it. They will fire them at the rest of the Arab countries.

Many thanks to the Palestinians who are now resisting on behalf

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of the Arabs. If the Palestinian resistance ends and the Palestine issue is solved, the Israelis will be free to deal with the rest of the Arab countries in order to destroy them. They are now continuing to occupy the sources of water, and tomorrow they will occupy the sources of oil and the holy places, and will transform the Arabs into American Indians or Kurds; they will perhaps become like the Kurds, they will perhaps become like the American Indians. Their fate might become like that of the Kurds, a nation divided, with each one having become a minority. When they demand their freedom, they are suppressed. They are suppressed in Iraq, in Turkey, in Asia, everywhere they are suppressed. A respected Kurdish nation has the right to live on its land, Kurdistan. They divided it and it has become a minority. A Kurd who opens his mouth in any country is murdered.

Tomorrow, the Arabs will be divided like the Kurds, and if any Arab opens his mouth and demands his right to live on this earth, which was created by God, not by America, they will kill him. The American Indians are a nation and America is their land. The American continent belonged to the American Indians. Then came the American imposters with no origin and occupied their land and expelled them. Now the American Indian is regarded as a fugitive criminal because he is demanding his right to his land, the land of his forefathers, which was taken from him by the invaders.

The fate of the Arab land would be similar to that of the Kurdish land and the land of the American Indians, and the Arabs would have the same fate as the American Indians and the Kurds if this situation should continue. Thus we are defending our presence, our right to survive, generation after generation.

Who among us is asking for a quarrel with Egypt? Immediately after the outbreak of the revolution we hurried toward Egypt, asked for unity with Egypt, opened the borders with Egypt, gave the Al-'Adam base and called it the Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base. The airmen with whom Al-Sadat fought the October war, using them for his big trick against the Arab nation to hide his dirty treason — these airmen were trained in Libya at the Tubruq base! There was an undeclared unity. Who among us does not like Egypt and the Egyptians? Who is not in need of the Egyptians, as the Egyptians are in need of him, as brothers in the same land!

But it was Egypt that committed high treason. It brought the Israelis and the Americans. It recognized our enemy; it is selling it oil, steel, and chemicals. It offered it security in the south so as to devote itself entirely to the north, and here it is today, slaughtering the Lebanese, Syrians, and Palestinians! All this is due to the high treason committed by Egypt.

Who among us would not like it if tomorrow we became brothers, and opened the borders between Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Algeria, etc, without war or anything. We are obliged to. Do we want a war between us? We are indeed obliged (?to fight). Your duty is to fight even though you may be reluctant. We do not like to fight an Arab, but we may have to. If an Arab person conspires against us, wastes our future, sells out the Arab nation and his own land, which would thus be a threat to our own land, we would have to. In fact, it is not his own land, it is our land, the Arab land. A traitor forfeits his land and his Arab character.

We said that this threat in Palestine had moved to Lebanon, to Syria, to Egypt, and it continues. If the Palestinians recognize the Israelis, and the Israelis recognize the Palestinians, then the danger would be greater because this would enable the Israelis to devote themselves entirely to taking their right to other non-Palestinian Arabs. I personally do not rule out that one day they will recognize each other so that the Israelis may be able to devote themselves entirely to liquidating the Arab existence. It is in the interest of the Israelis to recognize the Palestinians. I mean that some time the Israelis will realize that recognizing the Palestinians and offering them a piece of land would be in the interest of the Israelis, because this would put an end to the Palestinian resistance and would make the Israelis devote themselves entirely to liquidating the Arab existence outside Palestine. They are currently seeking with all their power to seize the Jordan River, the Yarmuk River, the Orontes River, and the Al-Litani River; then it would be the Euphrates River in Syria, until the Tigris. This is a battle for water. They are bound to occupy the water sources in the Arab homeland.

Lay yourselves flat in front of America you Arab rulers; go and kiss Reagan's shoes; lick them! Go to the Israelis and lay yourselves flat in front of them! No one can lay himself flatter than Al-Sadat did, and there is no humiliation like the one practised now by the Egyptian submission.

But the Israelis will come back and reoccupy Sinai. The Israelis will return to the Nile and to Sinai. They will occupy Sinai by means of people. There are 24 million Jews being prepared for dispatch into the Arab homeland. Tomorrow they will become 50 million and then 100 million. This is a nation which cannot live...[Sentence left incomplete] When the prophet — may God have prayers for him — found Jewish Arabs living in the Arabian peninsula, he slaughtered them all. Why? He said because two religions cannot exist in the land of the Arabs, only one religion: Either Judaism triumphs or Islam triumphs. He slaughtered the Arabs who adopted Judaism, saying that there cannot be two religions in the land of the Arabs.

What about then having two nations in the land of the Arabs: Zionism and Arab nationalism? [Words indistinct] coexistence can there be with the Israelis, with a racist aggressive camp that is hostile to the Arab existence and that is armed with nuclear weapons? No matter how much you lie prostrate before the enemy, and capitulate, beg and submit to him, the enemy will continue to assert its existence and destroy the Arab existence. This is because there cannot be two nations in this Arab land.

We thank the Palestinians for resisting on our behalf. But when we see an Arab massacring a Palestinian, no matter who that Arab might be, be he a revolutionary, a progressive, a unionist, upholding the Kaaba and upholding [word indistinct], we cannot accept this at all. The Arab who massacres a Palestinian is an Israeli. Today we cannot differentiate between the so-called Nabih Birri and Sharon. Not at all, and not me alone. Hold a plebiscite throughout the world; talk to them about Sabra and Shatila. All the world was disgusted because of these massacres, and because of the carnage carried out by the Israeli Sharon at Sabra and Shatila against the Palestinian women, children, and the aged.

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Now comes an Arab called Nabih Birri to repeat the same massacres. What a disgrace. The Arabs have now formed musical troupes in the Arab Maghreb; they sang songs that won worldwide renown and in the Arab world as well. They sang patriotic songs: The songs of Sabra and Shatila. They tell the story of the massacres of Sabra and Shatila. How can Birri, the Arab, massacre the Palestinians again at Sabra and Shatila? We say Nabih Birri; We say Sharon: There is no difference.

Now we say to our brothers in Syria, in Lebanon among the Palestinians and to all Arabs: Anyone who places his hand in the hand of Nabih Birri would be placing his hand in the hand of Sharon. This is a hand drenched with the blood of the Palestinians, a hand stained with the blood of the Palestinians.

Any one who recognizes, anyone who supports the Amal gang, must also support the Israeli army. Whoever gives arms to the Amal gang must give arms to the Israeli army, because both are working for the same mission. If we consider Sharon an enemy, then we must consider Nabih Birri an enemy. This man who is called Nabih Birri, it is right to kill him. Islam disowns him, the Shi'ites disown him, and Arabism disowns him. The Arab nation would be disgraced if this Sharon No 2 is really an Arab. We will abandon Islam if Nabih Birri is considered a Muslim. We cannot be of the same religion as Nabih Birri. If Nabih Birri and the Amal gang are Shi'ites, then Shi'ism becomes Israel and Shi'ism becomes a blasphemy. But we exonerate the Islamic Shi'ite creed from the crime of Amal and the crime of Nabih Birri. The Shi'ite cannot be Israel. The Shi'ites cannot be Jews. The Arab Muslim Shi'ite cannot be an enemy of the Palestinian. Birri is an Israeli agent. He is carrying out a plan. What is taking place in Lebanon at present is actually an implementation of a plan — an American-Israeli plan intended to bolster the Israeli presence at the expense of the Arab existence. This is an unforgivable crime. Sharon carried it out. We said: He is an Israeli, he is a Zionist bitch, an enemy. But for an Arab and a Muslim to commit the crime? This is unacceptable.

Where did these gangs which are committing massacres in Sabra and Shatila get the weapons? Every Arab should ask from where do the tanks, guns, and rockets which demolish the Palestinian camps from from? Where do these arms come from? Either from the Israelis or from the Arabs. I do not think that the USSR gives arms to massacre the Palestinians, otherwise the USSR will become America No 2. If it is the Israelis — if the arms the Amal have are Israeli, then this is reasonable, correct, and expected. The Israelis have to arm the Amal gangs because they are implementing the mission which the Israeli forces could not implement — the liquidation of the Palestinian existence. If the arms are Arab, then we should find out who are these Arabs and put them on trial. What kind of crime is this appalling crime?

At the same time nobody should exploit this Israeli-Arab-American conspiracy against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, thinking that Libya will change its alliances. I mean the revolution...[changes thought] We as revolutionaries naturally change our alliances. Our allies are the Palestinian revolution and it will remain the Palestinian revolution. We are allies of the revolutionary movement and will remain so, because it is a revolution. But when it becomes apparent that the revolutionary movement is not a revolutionary movement, then those within the

movement will become the same as those who are outside it. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] might become the same if they are the same. What is happening now does not mean that Abu 'Ammar has been cleansed. We do not forgive Abu 'Ammar his deviation, and we do not forgive him shaking hands with Husni Mubarak, who is shaking the hands of the Israelis from morning until night. An Arab president shakes the hands of the Israelis, while Arab citizens used to go to prison for life if they mixed with an Israeli! Why do we not apply this law to the rulers of Egypt? How many Egyptian citizens went to prison for life because they were accused of contacting the Israelis? Why do the rulers of Egypt not go to prison for life for publicly shaking the hands of the Israelis? They should be executed. This is right. Undoubtedly they are sentenced to death. The sentence was executed in the case of Al-Sadat, and it will be executed with the others. Anybody who puts his hand in the hand of the Israelis should be executed, and the hand should be severed, either sooner or later.

This is your mission and the mission of all Arab revolutionaries in Egypt and outside Egypt. We will never allow any Arab country to recognize our enemy. No Arab country is allowed to recognize Israel. Even if by force it has to be forced to retreat from this fault, from this historic fault. One last word for Egypt: If Egypt becomes a base of aggression against Libya, and becomes a hostile station against Libya, it means that Egypt gives us the chance we are looking for, creates the excuse we were looking for. We pray that Egypt will create an excuse for us to settle our account with it. This country recognized the enemy, enabled the Israelis to be present on our borders, enabled America to conduct maneuvers on our borders, and constituted a danger against the aspirations of the Arab nation.

We were searching for a justification in order to settle our score with it. If Egypt has now been turned into a base hostile to Libya, and into an information station hostile to Libya, it would mean that it gave us justification and placed it in our hand. We are not going to say we will do this today because they recognized Israel. No, that gave us another justification. However, we are looking for this justification in order to settle the score with a regime which recognized the Israeli enemy; an Arab regime which must be punished and forced to revoke it. Sooner or later, freely or against its will, Egypt must be forced to recede from Israel. [Applause]

If the Israelis...[changes thought] If the Egyptians take over the role that the underling Numayri was playing, we will bring the glad tidings to Husni Mubarak that his fate will be the same as that of Numayri. Numayri did something which was beyond him. We told him you cannot do it. Close down your radio, close down the American stations you have set up against the Libyan people. Do not antagonize the Libyan people. Don't stand in the way of the stubborn Libyan revolution. [Applause][Words indistinct] we told him: Don't challenge us. Leave Chad alone. Don't oppose the revolution in Chad. Don't accept American orders or let them turn your country into a radio station (?against) Libya, or you will pay the price. He said: No, I (?will do as I please). [Applause]

By God, we did everything, pleading with him. We used intermediaries. We told him through so many people: You will not succeed. We struck in Omdurman. We said to him: Now you

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have got a taste of it. The best thing is that you shut up. He said: No, America (?told me to go on). [Applause]

Husni Mubarak himself knows how much we pleaded to Numayri not to stand in our way, not to turn his country into a base hostile to Libya directly. He said no. He followed his whims. And there he was: He was finished. What Numayri was doing in Sudan is now taken up by the Egyptian regime. If it became certain to us that the Egyptian regime was playing the role that is hostile to the Libyan people, the Libyan revolution, and its pan-Arab African and international aspirations. If this regime is playing this hostile role which Sudan was undertaking, then, we say to you today: Thank you. We will not abuse him. But we will thank him because he is giving us the justification, before the world, which would drive us to settle the score with this regime; not because he built camps and stations which are hostile to us. Truthfully, the blood revenge between us is over their recognition of the Israeli enemy. It is a pan-Arab demand. A pan-Arab issue, which concerns our existence and the existence of the Arab nation and its future generations.

We will not tolerate an Arab regime which enables the Israelis to build atom bombs and factories, and to bring more Israelis to settle in the Arab homeland. On the contrary, this Zionist state should be besieged and bled dry, combatted, and constantly raided so that it will not grow, and so that it will continue to wilt and come to an end. It is because it contradicts our security and our existence. The Israelis struck an atomic reactor in Baghdad. They said to the entire world: it was a danger to Israeli security. To us, the existence of Israel itself is a danger to our security. Therefore, we should destroy it like they destroyed the atomic reactor. This is what we must do. Any Arab who guards the Israelis must also be first to receive the stab. The score must be settled first with the guardians of Israel, so that the way becomes open between us and the Israelis. [Applause]

We think we should give the Egyptian regime a little time for what it is doing, but not long. If they turn their country into a station hostile to the revolution in Libya, and a camp which is hostile to Libya, then they would be giving us the excuse and the direct cause to settle the score in indirect reasons; that is, recognition of the enemy. We will not give them a long time. When this becomes confirmed it means that Egypt has declared war against the Jamahiriya regime in Libya. Then, the people's congresses will be asked to debate the issue of confrontation and of settling the score with the Egyptian regime. But we will give the Egyptian regime this chance. If this direct danger is not averted, the pressures on it will continue, until it revokes the Camp David treaties.

We wish this in a friendly manner. In time Egypt will become certain that its interest is not in Camp David. America cannot fill the bellies of the Egyptian people with wheat. It cannot feed the Egyptian people and it cannot keep the Egyptian people. The Israelis cannot actually feel assured of an Arab truce because they will come back and seize the Nile and split Egypt into two states: One Coptic and one Arab. And then, this Arab state, they will divide into two or three states.

If this is what is going to happen to Egypt, then instead of being seized by the Israelis, we have the Libyan desert, which begins

from Salloum to Kilometer 9, near Alexandria, to the sands of Alexandria. This is the true border between the land which is called Libyan territory and Egyptian territory, meaning Coptic. This is if we start talking in terms of geography. Then we would be drawing up our own and not the English border. The English drew it between Musa'id and Salloum, and then to Sidi 'Umar and these areas, and between Siwa and Jaghbug. These were drawn by the English and the Italians.

If Egypt is going to be partitioned the Israelis will seize it and turn it into small cantons. Then we will take back our land, The Libyan land, the Libyan desert which extends to the border of Kilometer 9 — to the sands of Alexandria. The evidence exists and history exists, and the Libyans themselves, in the Second World War, were in this place and regarded it as their land. They allied themselves with the English so that they operated against the Italians from Kilometer 9. This is the border between Libya and Egypt, or what is called Egypt. The latest borders were drawn by the English and the Italians. We will not give up the western desert if Egypt abandons the Delta and the Nile, then from Kilometer 9 and onward it is Libyan soil, and we have the right to liberate and protect it in the long run — that is if the matter reaches this point. But we are giving the Egyptian regime the chance to revise its calculations. We gave Al-Sadat an opportunity, and he squandered it. I would like to tell you a short story on this occasion about Al-Sadat. Egyptian soldiers entered the Libyan territories in 1977, after having fled from Egypt. They said we do not like Egypt and we do not like to serve in the Egyptian Army; we like Libya because Libya is a rich country with its oil, and because our relatives are working here in Libya and we like it. They came, these poor men, leaving behind their arms. The Egyptian military governor for the border zone was embarrassed. How could he continuously report about his soldiers and about those who were assigned to his zone while they fled to Libya. If he had done so he would have been told that he was not in complete charge, that morale was very low, and that he was not able to maintain the high morale of his soldiers. He sent false reports and said that the Libyans were kidnapping the Egyptian soldiers from the borders: They deluded them and then abducted them. He went on reporting to the military governor of the Egyptian western region about every Egyptian soldier fleeing to the Libyan territories, but instead of reporting or saying that this soldiers had fled, or this officer had fled, he reported that the Libyans had abducted this officer, kidnapped this soldier, or grabbed this patrol. If a patrol lost its way and entered Libyan territories it was taken by the Libyans. Al-Sadat thought — because of the Egyptian intelligence reports, which were all based on lies as every one concerned was trying to save his own skin, and to appear blameless before his superior and would not tell the truth — that the Libyans were abducting the Egyptians soldiers. But they were fleeing into the Libyan territories.

We are also celebrating today, 11 June, the day the Libyan people defeated the American expedition led by Eaton in 1805. An expedition came from Egypt and attacked Darna with seven ships. They attacked Darna from the sea and from the land. However, the Libyan resistance triumphed over the American expedition on 11 June 1805. The Americans were expelled from our home. We celebrated that day [applause] and by chance — by chance, or by the revolution — on 11 June 1970, the Americans were driven out of this base; imagine, the year 1805,

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on 11 June, they were expelled, and on 11 June 1970 they were expelled once again. So we are celebrating this anniversary in our country because it coincides with 11 June 1805, the date the American expedition was defeated. Many martyrs fell fighting it.

When we were surprised by Al-Sadat's raid — he brought a special task force from inside Egypt, which raided a Libyan police post inside the Libyan territories, near Musa'ad. The Libyans drank tea together and talked until they slept; when the Libyans slept, the task force came and slaughtered many of them and took away the rest. We were surprised by this treacherous act; we asked why? But they did not reply. I sent messages to Al-Sadat even with Yasir 'Arafat and other people, and asked him the reason for this act, and for the justifications behind it. But he did not want to listen to what I said.

We had a ship, with a crew of five or six men, patrolling the sea, when they were confronted by a storm and therefore had to seek refuge in Al-Sallum. They were detained and brought to trial. Their solicitor was an Egyptian; he was an Arab and a noble man. He said as Egypt is part of the Arab federation, any soldier who seeks refuge in this country cannot be considered as a spy or as a foreigner and thus cannot be incriminated. The Egyptian solicitor said this must be a mistake; those are Libyan soldiers who came to the country — Al-Sallum, Al-Darna, and Tubruq. [Applause] Despite the fact that they were acquitted by the court, Al-Sadat detained them. I contacted him and said: My brother, those are soldiers who sought refuge in your country, and it is shameful if you do not send them back to their families. Al-Sadat said no, this can only be done in the framework of a comprehensive settlement. I said to him: You son of bitch, how could you bargain with the Libyans in a comprehensive settlement? Do you think the Libyans are sheep or cows? You seized the policemen in order to reach a comprehensive settlement. The cars [as heard] were only deposited in trust in Egypt, and you are telling me of a comprehensive settlement. I tried to advise him, but all was in vain.

Regretably we had to carry out a raid in the middle of the day on the Egyptian borders, and we detained a number of Egyptian soldiers equal to the number of Libyan soldiers who were detained. I was in Tubruq, shouldering the responsibility, and I was in control. They detained 11 policemen and we detained exactly 11 soldiers. They took from us 11 policemen and we took from 11 soldiers. We even left the rest. We told him; we sent him a message on that same day. I told him: Listen, you have taken Libyan soldiers and we have taken Egyptian soldiers. We spoke to you and sent mediators, but that was in vain. You do not want to listen to us. We are now compelled to take by force soldiers so that we have an equal number. I ask you please to return the Libyan soldiers and to come and take your soldiers.

I also see that you have been inside Libyan territory by some 20 km for the past 20 years. You are now building a barbed-wire fence. You are not satisfied with the border which was established by the Italians and the British, by which they divided Libya from Egypt. The barbed-wire fence was once established by the Italians to prevent supplies from reaching the Libyan mujahidin. The Egyptians encroached inside Libyan territory by some 20 km behind the barbed-wire fence. We left for 20 years knowing their encroachment. We used to say: What is the

difference, since both Libya and Egypt is one land. But now they constituted a danger to us. They even used to fire on Libyan shepherds. We told them that you are inside Libyan territory. I said to him: Listen, Al-Sadat — I wrote a message to him — return 11 Libyan soldiers and we will return to you 11 Egyptian soldiers. This is because we are not proud of having Egyptian prisoners. The prisoners in our hands should be Americans or Israelis. I said to him: Return the Libyans to their families and we will return the Egyptians to their families. Furthermore, you are inside our Libyan territory by some 20 km. I ask you to return to within your own border.

But he refused. He said this was an ultimatum, so he rejected it. I gave him 2 days. I told him: I give you 2 days to withdraw the soldiers and the barbed wire peacefully. He said: No, this is an ultimatum, and I reject it. The 2 days passed without anything done.

On 19 July, we moved from Musa'id and Jaghub, and purged the border area. Unfortunately, 70 Egyptian soldiers were taken prisoner and scores were killed, scores who resisted.

They sent another report. I have told you that the Egyptians always gave their president false reports and involved him in trouble. They wrote him a report saying that the Libyan tanks had now penetrated to a depth of 70 km inside Egyptian territory. Imagine. They said this when all we were doing was clearing the borders. Yasir 'Arafat himself was with them. They told him, so he came to see what Mu'ammr had done and how his tanks penetrated 70 km and were advancing. They said nothing can stop them other than aircraft. What we sent were only reconnaissance detachments to clear the borders, but suddenly Egyptian aircraft raided Libyan territory. We did not contemplate using aircraft or having a war, but clearing the borders.

Even so, the Egyptian aircraft failed to accomplish anything. They carried out one or two raids on the Libyan detachments. Seventy Egyptian soldiers were taken prisoner, and unfortunately at every point, there was resistance. I issued orders to tell the Egyptians over loudspeakers: Brother Egyptians, you are our brothers. We do not fight you. We intend to set up a tent at this place; you should withdraw to your wall. I said that if they withdrew, well and good, but if they refuse, we must seize the spot by force.

As soon as the Libyans began to talk to them over the loudspeakers the Egyptians began opening fire. The soldiers took orders from their commanders, of course. The commander of the region was a coward, and he concealed the facts from the president, who was staying at Al-Qubbah, Al-Tahirah, or any other palace, caring nothing about the Egyptian soldiers at the borders. In fact, he was spending a holiday at Alexandria at the time.

Unfortunately, a number of Egyptians were killed as a result of the resistance. We did not send any Libyan tanks, nor did our tanks pass through any borders, but they told him that we had entered 70 km into the Egyptian territory.

Following this operation, he wanted to retaliate. We ended the operation and told him the matter was closed and we had cleared the borders. We have the Egyptian soldiers. Bring the Libyan

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soldiers back to us. When the exchange involved 11 of each side, you rejected. Now we have 80 Egyptian soldiers, which we will exchange for the 11 Libyans. But he refused to understand.

I am saying all this now hoping that Husni Mubarak will understand and will refrain from pursuing the methods of Numayri and Al-Sadat. Al-Sadat was slaughtered, and the other fell, humiliated and cheap, near him. He must learn lessons from Al-Sadat and from Numayri. Let him hear my words and fully understand them.

I told Al-Sadat, when there were 11 soldiers: You refused to heed my words. Now we have 80 Egyptian soldiers prisoners with us. Scores of other soldiers have died. Return the 11 Libyan soldiers and we will end the war between us, and the skirmishes and borders problems.

We withdrew our soldiers from the borders. There were no soldiers left. When they saw that there were no soldiers, they entered to Musa'id village, which contained nobody other than some civilians. It had no guns or soldiers. They attacked it at dawn and began blowing up the buildings and seizing the unarmed people.

By God, we too could attack Al-Sallum, but we had nothing against Al-Sallum. It was occupied by the Israelis, so we could liberate it. [Sentence as heard] We were forced to reply. We retaliated by destroying the Egyptian forces, which unfortunately, were stationed at Al-Sallum plateau and which were reinforcing the bridgehead at Musa'id. We were forced to destroy them with missiles, artillery, and aircraft. A mechanical brigade and an infantry brigade were destroyed. Unfortunately these two brigades were destroyed at Al-Sallum plateau. Between 10,000 to 11,000 were killed. We continued for 1 or 2 days with shelling. Why? Because [words indistinct] at Musa'id.

After that, we declared an end to the operations. The Egyptian soldiers returned to their borders. But we were suddenly faced with an air raid on Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base. After everything was ended, he launched a raid against Jamal 'Abd Al-Nasir, using the same pilots who had received their training at Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base. He told them: My sons, you have received your training at Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base, and you know it, you know its landing sites and where the officers' messes are. See how mean the Egyptians were. They brought the airmen who were trained at Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. They were the ones who staged the raid against Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base and against the officers' mess in which they had stayed. They did so believing that some Libyan officers might have been at the mess. Naturally, the raid was a failure. Some of the Egyptian airmen refused to heed Al-Sadat's orders. They dropped their bombs away from the targets.

Regrettably the Egyptian aircraft which came were destroyed by missiles. When he went to Boumediene, Boumediene asked him: Why did your aircraft fall over Tubruq? He said: It is a forest. Boumediene asked him what forest? He said: A forest of missiles. This was a lie because at the time, our air defense was very weak. What would he say now about it if he were alive? [Applause]

On 23 July he was delivering a speech, and (?staged) raids on Tubruq, and was threatening punishment. Three days later he was speaking in Alexandria, on 26 July, and his aircraft were all destroyed. He was defeated, and his soldiers imprisoned; he was humiliated, and his mechanical and infantry brigades [words indistinct] the Al-Sallum province were destroyed. On 26 July, in front of the world, he stood and said: and, and — you know how he speaks. They told him: and, and...has just returned. I asked him: What made you stand in front of the world muttering and, and, and? Why did you not preserve your dignity and let us hand you 11 soldiers in return for 11 soldiers. The matter would then have been over. Why did you not explain when I asked you: Why did you raid the Libyan border? He said: I asked to me, you took soldiers from us, so we could tell him there are no soldiers. If you have soldiers who are on the run, come and take them. We never kidnapped Egyptian soldiers. What do we, the poor people, do with the Egyptian soldiers to kidnap them on the border? We have 1 million Egyptians in Libya. Do we need 11 tired Egyptian soldiers from his front in Libya? The mind cannot believe this.

What is important is that Al-Sadat did not listen to our advice. I told him do not go to the Israelis. I sent him an officer a day before he went to the Israelis. I told him: Shame on you, this is a crime which will bring your end. This is high treason. He said: No, I am going; I will pray in Jerusalem. Will you pray under the Israeli flag? He did not want to listen. Finally [words indistinct] Mubarak was a witness. America was a witness. The satellite carried the celebration. America was unable to lay its hand on Al-Sadat and prevent it when his hour had come. When one Egyptian decided to kill Al-Sadat, America was not able to protect him. Numayri had one hand with Husni Mubarak and the other with Reagan. Between the two, he believed that the whole Sudanese people were under his boots. He fell from Husni Mubarak and Reagan to the ground. Those in the Arabian peninsula and (?the whole world) who supported him, are now cracking jokes about him. I asked them: How is it you used to support him? They said: How can we support him? We thought he was still sitting with America and Egypt. He said that there is joint defense between me and Egypt, and I went to Reagan and I am between Reagan and Husni Mubarak. They said [words indistinct] The son of a bitch, he is so low, so weak. They said thank goodness we got rid of him. I said he was your agent and he was your friend, and now you say: to hell with him. I want Husni Mubarak to learn a lesson from Numayri and Al-Sadat. If he does not learn a lesson [words indistinct] between his ears.

I want to say a final word about Egypt. But I was saying my final words about Lebanon. I said what is happening now cannot make us forgive Yasir 'Arafat for placing his hand in that of Husni Mubarak. We do not forgive Saddam Husayn, nor King Husayn, for placing their hands in the hand of Husni Mubarak, who was at the time shaking hands with the Israelis, the enemies of the Arab nation. We do not forgive Nabih Birri, whose hands have been stained with the blood of Sabra and Shatila, just as the hands of the Zionist Sharon had been stained with their blood.

What I mean to say is that nobody should think that we change our natural alliances: The first of these alliances concerns Syria. We are still allies with Hafiz al-Asad and Syria against the Israelis, imperialism, and reaction. We are with Syria in the

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steadfastness. However, this does not mean that we would sacrifice the Palestine people and the Palestinian camps.

We blame Syria for a major part of what is taking place now in the Palestinian camps. Not because Syria is the one carrying out this action, but because Syria is in a position to intervene and to cut the hands of the Zionist Amal gangs. This is because there is no difference now between the so-called Amal and the forces of the interned Haddad in southern Lebanon and the forces of Sharon. None at all. There can be no difference now between Begin, who staged the massacres, and Nabih Barri, who staged the Sabra and Shatila massacre no 2. We consider anyone who places his hand in that of Nabih Birri, to have placed his hand in the hand of Begin, who is responsible for the 1948 massacres, and in the hand of Sharon, who is responsible for the 1982 Sabra and Shatila massacres.

If we blame Syria, it is because Syria is in a position to intervene and to cut off the hands of the Zionist Amal gangs. If Syria is progressive and unionist, as we are confident it is, it cannot henceforth be an ally for the Zionist Amal. We call also on all the honorable Shi'ites to rebel against the Amal gangs and against Sharon-Nibih Birri No 2, and to split into 100 factions within Amal and purge the Shi'ites of this crime and of the blood of the Palestinians, by No 2, Nibih Birri. Nabih Birri is a Zionist and an agent. He cannot be a Muslim. We are the Muslims and we are the Muslim nation. We are the ones who issue fatwahs [formal legal opinion] for the Muslims if there is a fatwah and imams. We are the Islamic nation and the mufti of Islam. We say that any Shi'ite who joins the Amal gang is not a Muslim, and if he dies, he will end in hell. The killed Palestinians will go to paradise, and the killed Amal members will go to hell. There can be no doubt about this. Nabih Birri is a Zionist, a non-Muslim and a non-Shi'ite and non-Sunni. His death is permitted. The one who kills him will enter heaven.

The Palestinian refugee — who flexes their muscles on him? What kind of Arab does this? A person with Arab blood attacks the camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah full of Palestinian women and children? A dispersed people, instead of protecting them and arming them, we disarm them and slaughter them? Hafiz al-Asad will never accept this, and Syria will not accept this. This is the responsibility of Sharon No 2, and the Amal gangs, who are not Muslims and not Arabs; they are Zionists mobilized to defend the Israelis and to liquidate the Palestinian presence on behalf of the Israelis.

Therefore, today we are still confirming our alliance with Hafiz al-Asad and with Syria against Zionism, imperialism, and reaction. In its steadfastness our army is its army, our power is its power, and we are still on the way to unity with it. Even if in what is happening now against Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah, Syria was involved one way or another, then it is a conspiracy against the unity between Libya and Syria, the Syrian steadfastness, the reputation of Hafiz al-Asad, and a violation of the steadfastness of Hafiz al-Asad, and of the great heroic steadfastness of Syria. It is a conspiracy aimed at destroying the role of Hafiz al-Asad and the role of Syria in the Steadfastness and Confrontation. It is similar to when we cheered Nabih Barri and Amal when they were fighting in the south against the Israelis, but we did not expect there to be a conspiracy between

Amal and the Israelis, and that the Israelis would withdraw in order for Amal to settle the account with the Palestinian presence on behalf of the Israeli army. The Israeli army did not enter Lebanon except to liquidate the Palestinian presence.

If Amal is taking care of the liquidation of the Palestinian presence, then there is no need for the Israelis themselves to fight the Palestinians; they can withdraw securely and leave Amal to fight on their behalf. Syria will never fight on behalf of the Israelis, because the Israelis are the mortal enemies of Syria and they are the real danger against the existence of Syria and its entity. Syria is preparing to confront the Israelis, otherwise what is it doing with this army, and against whom? We are still confirming our alliance with Syria. If there is a mistake, we should discuss it and rectify it. But all the Arabs cannot blame Syria, because it is able to interfere and protect the Palestinians, and we reject the disarming of the Palestinian camps. Any Arab who supports this just cause must arm the Palestinians. We encourage arming Palestinians everywhere, arming the camps, and storing arms in the camps both inside and outside Beirut. This is a chance to prove the Palestinian presence and to establish Palestinian bases.

The Palestinian camps should be armed so that the massacres of Sharon No 1 and Sharon No 2 will not be repeated. Lebanon's security is dependent on the arms in the Palestinian camps. The Lebanese security is threatened by the other gangs — the Phalangist militias, the Amal militias, and the other gangs which were formed at the expense of the Lebanese state. I talked to Amin al-Jumayyil by telephone. I said to him: What is going on? How could you allow it? He said: I am not responsible, I cannot do anything. I said this is done by the Phalangists. He said no, it is the 78th Battalion, who are Shi'ites. It is separated from the 8th Brigade and went to Amal. I am surprised that the Shi'ites are fighting the Palestinians. They are not Shi'ites. I address a call to all Shi'ites: They should rebel, and they should join Jihad, the Palestinians, and the sacred cause, otherwise they will end in hell and extermination, and they will have no future in the Arab homeland. In this case they will be agents, agents of Zionism and imperialism. He said, the Lebanese state and the constitutional institutions are nonexistent. I said: Brother, if they are so, are they nonexistent because of the Palestinian camps? They are nonexistent first of all because of your Phalangists, they are the ones who should be disarmed. Hubayqah, Ja'ja', and the forces of Haddad in the south are the ones who ended your state. The Amal gangs and all the other Lebanese sides are armed. First you should disarm the Lebanese. When you jump, you jump first at the Palestinians, the innocent in their camps, women and children. Who will accept this shameful crime? It is a shame for all humanity, and not only the Arabs.

In fact, we will differ with anybody, including Hafiz al-Asad, when the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian camps are concerned. We are with the camps; with arming the camps; with defending them and with the Palestinian presence, not only in Lebanon but also in all the lands surrounding Palestine. In these lands the Palestinian presence must be consolidated. The cowards who are stopping the Palestinian resistance from crossing their borders, from working from their borders against the Zionist entity [words indistinct] we curse them.

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I say Hafiz al-Asad is our ally, brother, and friend. We are with him in the same trench, but we differ with him on the Palestinian camps and the Palestinian existence. But we do not believe that he differs with us on this. [Sentence as heard] We believe that he is on the side of the Palestinian camps, their defense, arming, and the ascertaining of the Palestinian existence. Indeed, if there is an Arab leader who is in fact involved in the second massacre of Sabra and Shatila, he would have surpassed Al-Sadat in high treason. Al-Sadat's treason becomes less dirty than the treason of one who now attacks Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah. The liquidation of the Palestinian existence was not carried out by Al-Sadat with a rifle. He wanted to liquidate it politically. As to the one who completed the liquidation of the Palestinian existence materially, he completes Al-Sadat's treason, and he surpasses Al-Sadat in treason and beats him completely. I do not believe that there is now an Arab leader who condemns Al-Sadat and now commits a crime which Al-Sadat was unable to commit.

Sharon becomes less bestial before Nabih Birri. Sharon was unable to liquidate the camps, but Birri has now brought down Sabra and continues in his drive to bring about the downfall of Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah. In whose interest is the liquidation of the Palestinian existence? It is an advantage to Israel. As to treason becoming a point of view to be debated, we reject this; we reject treason becoming a debatable point of view. This is rejected by me; we do not debate treason. This operation is a treason which surpasses that of Al-Sadat.

But I still hold Hafiz al-Asad and Syria innocent. They cannot commit this treason, unless they were overwhelmed and deceived with the intention of destroying their reputation and steadfastness, and making them lose their dearest and strongest allies. We are the dearest and the strongest ally of Syria. Thus there is a conspiracy against Syria itself in order to make it loosen the Palestinian resistance, the Palestinian people, and Libya. Also the whole Arab people — not the leaders, the rulers, whose cowardly stands are known — but the whole Arab masses are now on the side of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah; they totally denounce what is happening against the Palestinian existence, and the whole Arab nation is with the Palestinian existence, inside and outside Lebanon. If the Palestinian existence is nonexistent in Jordan, Syria, or another place, does this mean that we should liquidate what is left of it in Lebanon? On the contrary, what exists of it in Lebanon should be preserved, brought back and consolidated in the other regions along the border of Palestine. Is Yasir 'Arafat becoming a substitute for the uprising? I do not believe this. Has the uprising replaced Yasir 'Arafat? I do not believe this. Subsequently, Abu 'Ammar, Abu Musa, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil], Abu, Abu, Abu: They are all equal.

In fact, I cannot now distinguish between Yasir 'Arafat and the others. Yasir 'Arafat is less treasonable than what is now being committed against the Palestinians. Perhaps I doubt that this was originally a conspiracy against the Palestinian leadership: First Abu 'Ammar, his leadership and camps were expelled; then the expulsion and liquidation of the camps in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah followed; and then the expulsion of Abu Musa, Qadri [Samih Abu Quwayq], Abu Khalid, Abu Jihad, etc. I believe that there is a conspiracy for the elimination of the Palestinian existence and Palestinian leadership, which started

with Abu 'Ammar. Perhaps Abu 'Ammar is forced to shake the hand of Al-Sadat No 2 — Husni Mubarak. He, perhaps, is forced.

If we were in the position of Yasir 'Arafat we would perhaps ally ourselves with the devil. If an Arab conspires against you, a Palestinian Arab refugee, you will go to anyone. They massacred him in black September. They massacred him in Beirut. They massacred him in Sabra and Shatila. Where will he go? From this aspect we sympathize with Yasir 'Arafat, that is, from a sentimental aspect, not a political one. I believe that all these leaderships are now incapable of solving the Palestine problem. The Palestine problem? There is no problem; there is only the cause and the rifle. Fighting in the mountains, and the trenches, rather than hotels. No one can apply these slogans. I now summon the person who used to send me unsigned letters saying that now you should come out of the camps and the Palestinian fronts, settle the account, lead the Palestinian fighters, and open the door to pan-Arab resistance. Resistance should be pan-Arab, not Palestinian. Every Arab who fights for the liberation of Palestine should take his rifle and follow this unknown who should now come into the open because these leaderships, these facades, have in fact become unable to face up to their responsibilities. Their responsibility is fighting without detours and evasion. The slogan of the cause is the gun and nothing else. It is neither politics nor anything else. The slogan is "Trenches and Not Hotels, Trenches and Mountains." This is the story. It is not one of left and right.

At present, we cannot try Abu 'Ammar. Other things have happened which made Abu 'Ammar a victim. Had I been a judge I would say that there is an Arab-Israeli-American scheme directed toward the liquidation of the Palestinian leaderships and thence the Palestinian existence. The scheme started with Abu 'Ammar, his leaderships and camps, and now moved against the camps. Tomorrow it will turn against the upsurge and thence the National Alliance and their barracks and camps, and after that against the Democratic Alliance. The Salvation Front will be liquidated if Sharon No 2 and the armed gangs continue undeterred. Thus the serial started with Abu 'Ammar and will end with the last Palestinian. This is clear.

In view of this, we deal with Abu 'Ammar. We consider him a victim. But we do not pardon his policy, his deviation, his shaking hands with Mubarak, and not even his hostility to the Libyan people, when he cooperated even with CIA agents. We might differ politically with him, but we consider him in the end a victim. In this case, he has become the victim.

Finally, I wish to tell you about an important matter, which I told the Arabs I would announce. Yesterday and today, I sent envoys to carry a message. We told the Arabs: Brothers, instead of each one leveling charges against the other, accusing each other of plotting, of setting up time bombs and booby-trapped cars, and of writing against each other in newspapers and such trivialities, which are caused by the fact that Arabs are living in a morass. [Sentence as heard] Nothing but trivialities can come out of a morass. I put forward to them a plan for the establishment of an Arab union. I did this out of my feeling that the entire Arab situation, despite the rotten condition it is in, is in danger, threatening the new and the old, the left and the right, the revolutionary and the reactionary. What I want to say is that the

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whole Arab nation is exposed to danger, particularly after the installation of the Israeli nuclear missiles, and after Israel acquired the ability to produce missiles and an atom bomb. They have fixed the warheads on these missiles which have a range of thousands of kilometers.

Egypt is now, unbelievably, unable to produce enough food! We used to believe that Egypt was an exporter of flour, bread, wheat, and bananas. Today, melon is sold on the black market in Egypt. This means that even Egypt is finished, unable to produce, unable to produce food. The Egyptian press is writing jokes about the fact the melon is sold on the black market in Egypt. Egypt receives wheat from America. As for Sudan, you have seen how the situation is such that people die of hunger on the border; you have seen this in the media. Sudan, which has the two Niles, the White Nile and the Blue Nile!

Other Arab countries are unable to ensure adequate education and health care! You have seen how American has stopped sales of wheat to Morocco; tomorrow it might forbid sales to Egypt. A nation, a people, should not be living on wheat from America. This would mean that our livelihood depends on a demon!

There are Arab countries unable to ensure full education. They cannot do it. Areas in some Arab countries, areas created by the English, French, and Italians, have become too narrow, with not enough room for all the population. One of them is Tunisia. It no longer has enough space. Lebanon is also perhaps short of space; in a few years time the Lebanese territory will not be enough to absorb all the Lebanese. In a few years' time, the Tunisian territory, will not perhaps be enough for the Tunisians. As for Egypt, 5 per cent of its surface is inhabited, the Nile valley and Delta, but the rest is a sterile desert that cannot be (?cultivated). Egypt also has a population explosion, with only 5 percent of the surface of the country offering the possibility of life there. There is a population crisis, a drought crisis. The Nile is drying out and for tens of years it has not experienced the disaster besetting it now. The Nile waters have become so low that there is a threat to all Egypt; the Egyptian people might die, or might perhaps leave Egypt. The Nile might well become a dry river, with only the lake created by Al-Nasir surviving. Some might benefit from it, but Nasir Lake is not enough; it cannot meet the needs of all the Egyptians. They cannot exploit it any way.

Also, there are explosions in Kuwait, explosions in Riyadh, explosions and bread riots in all the Arab Maghreb region. We have seen how the Arab homeland, subjected to an imperialist assault, to a Zionist assault, thirst and hunger inside, is unable to resolve the problems of underdevelopment. Even the question of survival on earth, without any comfort or luxuries, and with just food and water, is now under threat, unguaranteed.

I told them: Brothers, given that the Arab situation is so bad that it has become a threat, isn't there a wise man among you, as the Koran says? We speak about an explosion in this or that place and recriminations: You have sent me a booby-trapped car, you have distributed a leaflet about me, or you have infiltrated across my border. Are we going to remain like small children, playing games? Can't we take a step that takes us beyond all this deteriorating Arab situation? A post-Arab League step?

Today Major al-Khuwayladi left with a message to King Fahd and then to Sudan. Someone else is leaving today or tomorrow for Morocco, given that Libya and Morocco belong to the same unity, so that Morocco undertakes the same role as Libya. It is not to invite Morocco. Last years I sent them a letter in this respect. Replies that were somewhat positive came, and given their replies we proposed to them the setting up of an Arab union. An Arab union that would change nothing from the point of view of form; the form would remain, but there would be radical changes. An Arab union that would make of the presidents, kings, sultans, and amirs who long for authority, a presidential council for the would-be union. But no king, no amir, no sultan would be changed. Every one would remain emperor, but member of the presidential council. The presidency of the council would be changed periodically so that everyone's wishes would be satisfied.

The chairmanship of this council would also be in turn, so that each one would be satisfied — he who wants to be a chairman, to preside over them all, will have an opportunity to be just that. If they want, we can make the term of this chairmanship every month, or 2 months, or every 6 months, or on annual basis. There is no need for change. The Arab kings and presidents are asked to form a chairmanship council. They elect one of them to be chairman, and this will be in turn; each one of them will be chairman in turn. This chairmanship council will be like a head of one state, and each Arab country will preserve its own system of regime — the monarchical regime will be monarchical; the amiri regime will continue to be that; the sultante regime will continue as such; the republican regime will stay as it is, and the jamahiriyyah will continue as it is. These are internal matters which concern each country. Each country can change itself — a kingdom can become a republic; welcome. The republic can become a jamahiriyyah; welcome. These concern them. If two Arab countries want to integrate and become one state within the union; then so be it. The prime ministers of the Arab countries will set up an executive council. No prime minister will be changed; he should not fear for his post. This is because it is a unity.

What has prevented the establishment of this unity? The rulers who fear for their posts — they fear losing their posts. When a single state is established this means there will be one head, one prime minister, and one health minister. Then they would ask: How about us? What will we do? Twenty health ministers, 20 prime ministers, 20 kings — what will they do? We have solved the problem. Stay where you are, sir. Let the health minister remain as health minister, and let the education minister remain as education — or ignorance — minister, and let the king stay as king, and let the president who has been elected for life stay as president for life. But set up a single chairmanship council; the prime ministers will stay as prime ministers in their own countries, but when they meet they will set up a single executive council so that they can elect one prime minister of that council in turn. Instead of one person being a head of state of one country, he can be for 2, 3, or 6 months, or for a year, head over all Arab rulers. This is something new that satisfies their arrogance. For example, a prime minister of a small state such as Kuwait can, when his turn comes, become a prime minister over all the Arab prime ministers, from the Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean; he will gain another glory in this way.

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The specialized ministers will set up an executive committee — that is to say, all health ministers will form one executive committee, and one of these health ministers will be chairman of this committee. All electricity ministers will form one executive committee, which will have one chairman. All industry ministers will form an executive committee for industry, and this will have one chairman — one of the industry ministers; all ministers will become chairman in turn.

A framework for this chairmanship will be set up for this union — the chairmanship council, the executive council which is composed of the prime ministers, and the executive committee which is composed of the ministers. There will be a national congress composed of Arab parliaments — each parliament will send or elect, for example, 20 delegates — this proportion will be equal to all the 20 or 21 Arab states. They set up a national congress — 22 or whatever Arab states — and this national congress will have legislative powers. This will be at the union's level. But inside each country each regime will be free — the regime which wants to have a people's authority can do just that, and so on.

The Arab countries will set up a federal Arab court so that it can try any person who may renege on these decisions and this agreement; he will be tried by an Arab court, and he will be taken for trial before the international court, the latter acting as an arbiter. This is so that no person would go without trial, such as Al-Sadat did. Al-Sadat violated the constitution of the Federation of Arab Republics after having taken the oath on it in front of the parliament, and nobody was put on trial for this violation. A basic condition should be the existence of a court; he who violates this agreement — the unionist agreement — will be referred to this court. Any side can sue such a person.

There would be an Arab bank to issue the currency. This is the union's structure — this is from the political point of view. But it is not a political structural action only. It would be accompanied by projects which we have talked about. Memoranda — these are the drafts of these memoranda.

In actual fact I wish to tell you that I ridicule the current Arab policy, which does not know anything except infiltration across the border, sending a booby-trapped car, issuing a leaflet, sending a message, insulting someone in a paper, or drawing caricatures ridiculing another — these in fact are trivialities. The Arab nation now is on its death bed; it is shameful that we should indulge in such things. Despite all its big problems we can take this nation to a stage beyond the Arab League — to a union in this form. We can leave the social revolution and the political and revolutionary interactions inside each country. Here is an Arab gas project. This union, after being set up, and when it will have common political aims, will set up a gas network in the Arab homeland. There is a capability to establish a network from among Kuwait, the UAE, and Saudi Arabia a gas network that supplies this region; there is a vast capability to establish vast quantities of gas; a capability to establish a network among Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Morocco. Instead of Algeria saying — once the Tunisians said the Libyans blew up the gas pipeline — I do not know. Let us establish a gas network and let us all benefit from our gas. These are Arab capabilities which we can exploit.

This project is possible if there is a political aim. The union will connect the Arab homeland with a gas network. This is a project for scientific research. All the centers of scientific research and powers of scientific research in the Arab homeland constitute a pan-Arab federal scientific research institution. This means that this is a strong factor for advancement, for getting into the technical age and conquering backwardness by collecting all these scattered Arab technical powers into one unit.

Give them also another framework — an organization for grain. There should be an organization for grain for all the Arab homeland. Sudan grows wheat; Egypt grows cotton; Libyan breeds poultry; I do not know who breeds cows; Mauritania breeds camels; here we grow wheat; here we grow barley; here we grow corn for the Arab homeland. This is a danger to our future. We start to tremble [words indistinct] because they come from America. All Egypt is extending its hand to America. When will it come? The ship will come from America after 3 months, bringing wheat. This is a shame, a country which has the Nile. Also it is a danger against our future. How can 50 million live extending their hands to America? [Words indistinct] the Egyptians write everyday in the newspaper, bringing a silly person whose wife expelled him from from Libya, and conduct an interview with him: What do you think of the opposition? What opposition, when his wife expelled him from here? Someone who deserted from national service. They are effeminate; they are not men at all; and we know them all [words indistinct].

We say to them, instead of this trivia everyday, (?make) a booby-trapped car. Send someone. Think about how to connect the Nile valley with the great artificial river. Here is a grain organization for supplying food for the Arab homeland, because no Arab country will be able to supply sufficient food for itself, as we said. Even Egypt and Sudan, who have the Nile, are now unable to supply sufficient food, and you have seen the famines. But with united Arab effort we can supply sufficient food and exports.

Then a water network, similar to the gas network. We presented to Egypt a project which connects Nasir Lake with Kufrah, and connects Al-Nubariyah Canal with Tobruq. We would have extended the great artificial river to Tobruq, and canals from the Nile; all that is now desert, containing land mines, wolves, and poor people — while the rulers live in Alexandria — would become paradise. We would have connected the great artificial river, the Kufrah lake with Nasir Lake. (?They said): He is a terrorist, these are booby-trapped cars, this is a destabilization process. We would like to ask anybody with some reason in the world whether these projects presented by the Libyan revolution are nonsense, trivial, or lead to destabilization. Or are they right and sincere and reasonable, leading to the salvation of this nation? This is keenness on the part of this nation for its future.

If the Arab rulers carry out this great historic action, then they will have the glory. We will be taking a step which gets over all the trivia in which America, Israel, and the enemies of the Arab nation sink us. But if the Arab rulers have become like Al-Sadat and Numayri — and even if they do not say no — then I will continue to work quietly. If they did [word indistinct] even if they kept quiet and did not respond, I warn them that there will be floods. After that the real violence will begin. All the sanctities

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in the Arab homeland will be laid open, and there will be no more borders, restrictions or barriers, and Lebanon will be all the Arab homeland, we will become armed gangs, and everyone of us will take revenge on the other. If we do not do this, the enemy will divide the Arab homeland into cantons and ministates, and will deprive us of our rivers and energy and holy places; they will divide and rule us. Before this crisis takes place, we must take the initiative and risk. After that weapons and violence will be everywhere, and no one should blame anybody but themselves. Those who oppose the unitary action in the Arab nation will see where they will end.

Forward. The struggle continues.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Discusses Saudi Aid, Egypt, South
PM111321 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
10 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Interview with Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab by 'Abdallah al-Hajj in Mecca — date not given]

[Excerpts][Al-Hajj] What are the results of your talks with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, and what are your impressions of that meeting?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] As you know, I am in the Saudi Kingdom at the invitation of His Majesty King Fahd to perform a minor pilgrimage. I take this opportunity to thank the Saudi monarch for his kind invitation, which reflects the depth of the good relations existing between the two fraternal countries. During the private meeting I held with his Majesty King Fahd we discussed Sudan's economic situation and the appreciable efforts Saudi Arabia will be making on the international level in connection with the possibility of easing the pressure of our debts to Western banks, especially the World Bank. Saudi Arabia will help us in this respect in order to enable Sudan to recover and permit the continuation of development projects which will bring prosperity. We also discussed Arab issues and Middle East developments.

[Al-Hajj] Were specific plans drawn up for rescuing the Sudanese economy?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes. First there are short-term plans to stop the current deterioration of Sudan's economy. There are medium-range plans for Sudan's recovery, and there are long-term plans to put Sudan's economy on the way to prosperity, God willing.

[Al-Hajj] The question of the south is considered one of Sudan's fateful issues. What has become of the contacts with Colonel John Garang on the question of peaceful dialogue to solve Sudan's problems?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The question of the south is a fateful issue indeed, and we insist that it must be resolved during the 1-year transitional period. Some steps have been taken in this connection and a national conference will be held on this question. It will be

attended by all people concerned both in the north and in the south. Contacts have been made with John Garang. At the beginning there was a lack of interest, but in the past 3 days good signs have appeared on the horizon indicating that Garang will attend the conference and discuss a settlement of the question of southern Sudan.

[Al-Hajj] We have a question about the investigations connected with the Falasha scandal. Is it true that Sudan is coming under foreign pressure to shelve this issue?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Investigation of the Falasha case is still continuing. So far we have no evidence of foreign involvement or complicity and so far no foreign side has contacted Sudan with a view to putting pressure on it to close the Falasha file. I reaffirm that the investigations are continuing and that there is no pressure on us.

[Al-Hajj] There have been conflicting reports recently about Egyptian-Sudanese relations. What is the truth about these relations at present?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Egyptian-Sudanese relations are historic, eternal, and firm. Ancient and recent history has shown that these relations are not affected by political tremors, however strong. Egyptian-Sudanese relations are solid and go from strength to strength. The situation with fraternal Egypt is now very good, despite the fact that some news agencies and papers have tried to give the impression that there is some kind of estrangement between Egypt and Sudan; this is absolutely untrue.

[Al-Hajj] Is it true that you have made boosting integration projects between the two countries conditional on the extradition of former President Ja'far Numayri?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] There is no truth whatever in these reports. I want to emphasize that integration between the two countries is still valid, and we insist on it. If there is anything, then it probably has to do with certain policies related to the timetables for implementing some projects, but integration as such still exists and we are eager to uphold it.

Minister Ayyub Outlines Foreign Policy
JN112004 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jun (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub has stated that the Council of Ministers has agreed on the general outline of Sudan's foreign policy. The agreement on Sudan's foreign policy is meant to correct the course of Sudanese foreign policy by laying down the foundations for dealing with foreign countries. The general outline is also more concerned with the foundations for dealing with foreign countries than with laying down the criteria of foreign policy because the criteria and basic principles have not changed since Sudan's independence; this is because they primarily take into consideration Sudan's national interests. This came at the press conference that his excellency held this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry which was attended by representatives of local and foreign press organs.