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it is evident that the ruling regime in Morocco is endeavoring to distract public opinion in the country by means of fabricated lies consisting of all kinds of despicable things to make one believe that a dispute exists between Algeria and Morocco. Such a view of matters is untrue and false. Algeria does not aim to destabilize any state, let alone a neighboring country and a people with everything that brings them closer to us and encourages unity. On the contrary, it is the expansionist policy pursued by Rabat which is destabilizing the regime in Morocco. Meanwhile, a solution could be reached and such a solution was proposed by the heads of the African states. All Rabat has to do is to get the courage to overcome its haughtiness and agree to sit with representatives of the Saharan people so that everything becomes clear and the clouds disperse. Africa is awaiting this step, this wise and generous step, which would honor all Africa.

Muammar

LIBYA

or - speeches  
file

Al-Qadhafi Interviewed by Tunisian Papers

**AL-HAQIQAH**

LD211700 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The Tunisian *AL-HAQIQAH* had a press interview with the brother leader of the revolution, during which he talked about the existing relations between the Libyan Arab people and the Tunisian people, as well as a number of Arab and international issues. The interview was published by the magazine on 19 July. The brother leader answered a question put by the magazine correspondent about the measures taken by the masses of the basic people's congresses concerning the issue of money transfer. He said: The international economic crisis has compelled every country to take measures aimed at banning the transfer of hard currencies from it. France has categorically banned the transfer of hard currency and many countries have abolished financial assistance to workers, dismissed workers, and expelled foreigners, as in Nigeria. The whole world now bans the transfer of hard currency in order to face the crisis. Libya is, of course, among these countries that have been affected by this crisis and it sees that it is its own right to take any measure to come out of it. The essential thing is, however, that any Arab who would like to reside permanently in Libya with his family, can do so; this is desired and we welcome it. But those who come to take money and transfer it abroad in order to consolidate other regimes like the Egyptian regime, which recognizes the Israelis — this is a case of consolidation of a treacherous regime. The brother leader of the revolution wondered: Why do the Arabs go to America and take up American citizenship instead of coming to Libya and taking up Arab citizenship and residing therein? We welcome 1 million Tunisians, who say: We want Arab nationality. Al-Jamahiriyyah is the state of the Arabs, but when someone comes only to take money and transfer it abroad he is like a foreigner. Regrettably, today Arab regimes have made the position of each Arab country toward any other Arab country one characterized by borders, patrols, and intensified military concentration. The brother leader of the revolution stressed that this can be construed as an act of aggression and, he added: After all this an Arab might come and say I am an Arab and how can I be treated like a foreigner? How can an Arab ally himself with your enemy

and the enemy of the Palestinian people and with America, which is the enemy of Libya, and then ask why he cannot be treated like an Arab? We have to be Arabs in all circumstances or not at all.

The brother leader of revolution added: Concerning the Moroccan brothers they have entered with us into a union and we welcome unity and accept it. As far as the Palestinians are concerned their country is occupied. Concerning the difference between the logic of the people and that of the governments the brother leader of the revolution stressed that these contradictions can only be solved by Arab unity. He added: If we establish a union between Libya and Tunisia there will be no currency [as heard] and no border demarcation; Libyan oil would then belong to Tunisia, Tunisia's assets would belong to Libya, and we would become one people. But as long as borders exist, together with countries and political regimes hostile towards each other where one of them would ask for the help of the enemy against his own brother, in this situation the contradiction is very acute between what we would like to see and what in fact exists.

The brother leader of the revolution expressed his hope to establish comprehensive Arab unity beginning with economic integration. He said: We are on our way toward economic integration and step-by-step integration unity.

Answering a question on the building of a railway line linking Tripoli and Tunis, he said: Libya is ready to build the railway line and to linkup the railway lines and roads. We even consider radio and television transmission as linked between Libya and Tunisia. However, the Tunisian side was the one who closed down the transmission line; if it is opened on the Tunisian side, television transmission will be easily seen in both Libya and Tunisia.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed that we have no reservations about anything transmitted from Tunisia; it is the Tunisian side that has reservations about things being debated in Libya, things such as: people's authority; people's committees — there can be no people's congresses without the People's Committee, committees everywhere; anyone belonging to a party is a traitor; people's forces cannot be divided; authority and weaponry must be in the hands of the people; land belongs to all; services in homes must be carried out by the owners themselves; houses must belong to those who live in them; and cars must belong to those who drive them. These are the mottoes that can shake all the existing governmental systems in the world, can end the era of the governments, and invalidate the theory of government, which is the theory of repression and exploitation. This is the theory of Al-Jamahiriyyah.

**AL-MAWQIF**

LD191936 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Benghazi, 19 Jul (JANA) — The Tunisian weekly *AL-MAWQIF* recently interviewed the brother leader of the revolution.

The brother leader dealt, during this interview, with a number of Arab and international issues, the foremost which is the current Arab situation vis-a-vis the Zionist enemy. The brother leader considered the unionist stance of the Great Fatih Revolution as

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Noah's ark which will save the Arabs from the deluge, which is represented in the Zionist wagon of death supported by American power.

The brother leader stressed that an atmosphere of understanding prevails over the relations with Tunisia and added that we do not recognize at all borders drawn by Italian and French colonialism which led to the schism and the division of the Arab homeland. He stressed that we are one nation along the line of the African-Arab Union. The brother leader stressed that this line is (?decided) by the unified Arab people in both Al-Jamahiriyah and Morocco. He said that the establishment of the African Arab Union between the jamahiri system in Al-Jamahiriyah and the monarchist system in Morocco has resulted in solving a dilemma, which has stood an obstacle in the path of unity.

#### **JANA Criticizes U.S. Diplomatic Policy**

*LD202100 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1710 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Jul (JANA) — American diplomacy is presently making intensive efforts through its agents in the region to drag specified Arab quarters toward further implementation of the stable David accords. Despite the fact that since the advent of Reagan's second mandate in office American diplomatic activity has been moving in a vicious circle centered on King Husayn's role, while dragging the most capitulationist Palestinian sides to the negotiation table, the deadlock of this diplomacy continues. Given its nature and the extent of the American-Zionist strategic alliance, it will not be able to achieve the plans that the reactionary circles proposed, that of forthcoming American negotiations with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

In the last few days the names of some members of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation were announced to the accompanying, planned reactions in Washington. Occupied Palestine and Amman are considered as paving the way for Murphy's forthcoming tour to the region, arranging things in the interest of American policy and securing a state of quasi-unanimous official acquiescence to it; the plans of the American Government previously suffered a series of failures and retreats due to the tenacious resistance of the Lebanese and Palestinian nationalists and the Arab progressive forces that reject American domination.

Talk about current moves on selecting members of a capitulationist Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation which, by its hireling composition, will satisfy the American methods of blackmail and procrastination. This underlines the fact that the solution sought by reaction is nothing but the American solution.

All the parties know quite well that the task of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is part of a mediocre farce, and that it would adversely affect the Palestinian cause due to its acquiescence to stable David-type agreements — a matter that would provide the Zionist entity with Arab guarantees and justify this entity's usurpation of Palestine. This would also maintain the state of homelessness of the Palestinian people and deny them the right to set up a homeland. By means of the farce of a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation, reaction has publicly made it possible for the Zionists to determine who would negoti-

ate with them, and to secure yet another precedent in the series of the reactionary initiatives of surrender in their favor. This also allows the Zionists to justify the fact that the stable David rulers in Egypt continue on the road to capitulation.

The American Government, which is still suffering internally and externally from the consequences of its terrorist moves, particularly in the Arab region, is seeking to strike at the fronts where the nationalist and progressive forces have scored significant advances and success, particularly in Lebanon, Syria, and the Jamahiriyah, and to back up the hireling symbols who are acting to distract the Arab masses through continuation with the American diplomacy series, over which only the Arab revolutionary force and its men know how to draw the curtain.

#### **MAURITANIA**

##### **Participation in Emergency Arab Summit Accepted**

*LD201313 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] Nouakchott, July 20. (MAP) — Mauritania has accepted to participate in the Arab emergency summit called for by King Hassan II, the emissary of the Moroccan King and minister of religious endowments and Islamic affairs, Mr Abdelouahid Rahdi announced at the end of his meeting here Friday with Mauritanian president, Col Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya. On his part, Dr Azeddine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education was received Friday morning by the emir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifah, to whom he extended a message from the Moroccan sovereign relating the holding of the emergency Arab summit. Mr Laraki prior to this and in the same respect toured the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

As to Mr Ahmed Osman, speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives, who returned home Friday, he conveyed similar message to the heads of state of Jordan, Iraq and the Palestinian leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat.

#### **MOROCCO**

##### **UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar Visits**

###### **Arrives in Rabat**

*LD192057 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Text] The UN secretary general has said that he is visiting Morocco to discuss issues of mutual interest with officials. This was said by Javier Perez de Cuellar on his arrival in Rabat this afternoon for a 2-day working visit:

[Begin recording in French followed by Arabic translation] I am glad to visit Morocco at the invitation of his majesty the king in order to discuss issues of common interest to Morocco and the United Nations. [End recording]

The UN secretary general was welcomed by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information; Moulay Mahdi Alaoui, Morocco's permanent delegate to the UN;

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Moulay Ahmed charkaoui, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; the governor of Sale; the UN representative in Morocco; and several other personalities.

#### Meets With Hassan, Lamrani

LD211057 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, 21 Jul (MAP) — His Majesty King Hassan II last night received UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is on a working visit to Morocco, at the Royal Palace in Sekhirat.

Following the meeting, his majesty the king gave a banquet in honor of the UN secretary general, which was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed. The banquet was also attended by Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani, some government officials, Chamber of Representatives speaker Ahmed Osman, and other officials.

Javier Perez de Cuellar conferred with the Moroccan prime minister before the banquet. During their talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides reviewed a number of political and economic issues of interest to both Morocco and the United Nations and the role the Organization is playing in finding useful solutions to the problems facing the international community. On this occasion the Moroccan side reiterated Morocco's adherence to the principles of the United Nations and the continuation of its effective contribution for the success of the task which the United Nations is striving to achieve.

Regarding Morocco's main objective, the prime minister recalled the efforts Morocco is exerting to end the artificial tension in the region and expressed his hope that the United Nations will continue its efforts to find just solutions to Third World countries' economic problems and debts.

#### Sources Silent on Talks

NC211836 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Rabat, July 21 (AFP) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar ended a two-day visit to Morocco today which included talks with King Hassan II, Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani and Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali.

Moroccan sources were tight-lipped on the questions discussed, but observers here said they must have included the issues of the Western Sahara and Mr. Perez de Cuellar's possible role as a mediator in the conflict over the territory between Morocco and the Polisario Front guerrillas.

Observers noted here that in official statements the UN secretary-general and his hosts never mentioned the Sahara. Moroccan television merely said they had discussed "a number of political and economic questions concerning Morocco and the United Nations."

However the television hinted at the Sahara question by mentioning "Morocco's supreme national cause" as one of the subjects

covered, and said Prime Minister Lamrani had informed Mr. Perez de Cuellar of Morocco's "efforts to end tension in the region."

#### Makes Predeparture Statement

LD212046 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The United Nations secretary general announced that he has found a clear interest in finding a peaceful solution to the Sahara problem by the king and all Moroccan officials.

The UN secretary general, in a statement to the Moroccan radio, TV, and MAP news agency in Fez before his departure this evening following his working visit to Morocco, explained that his visit to Morocco provided him with an exceptional opportunity to discuss with his majesty the king, the prime minister, the speaker of the Chamber of Representatives, and the foreign minister the issues of mutual interest.

Mr Perez de Cuellar said he had a lengthy discussion with his majesty the king on African questions starting from the situation in South Africa, the African summit, the election of the new president of the OAU, and the question of the Sahara. He added that he had informed his majesty the king of his exchange of views on this matter with the Algerian president, the Mauritanian foreign minister, the Libyan foreign minister, the secretary general of the so-called Polisario Front, and the new president of the OAU. Mr Perez de Cuellar added that he is leaving Morocco with adequate information concerning the Sahara question.

"I believe," Mr Perez de Cuellar added, "it is possible to work on starting the chain of peaceful settlement through negotiations of this African problem. His majesty the king and the Moroccan officials have a clear interest in finding a peaceful solution to this problem." "When I return to New York" the UN secretary general added "I will be prepared to make an assessment of the situation and in September I will submit a report to the UN General Assembly during its ordinary session."

Mr Perez de Cuellar believes that this report will help the member-countries to address themselves toward the suitable work to find a just solution through negotiations to this problem.

Mr Perez de Cuellar expressed his satisfaction with his majesty the king that the United Nations would act within the international community. He expressed his hope in finding a just and peaceful solution to this problem.

Concerning the United Nations' concept of holding the memorandum proposed by His Majesty King Hasan II, Mr Perez de Cuellar explained that he had discussed the matter with his majesty the king, and noted that there have been some achievements. On one hand there is the cease-fire and the memorandum on the other. We will work to activate the negotiations taking into consideration the Moroccan stands and at the same time the possibility of holding the memorandum at the nearest time.