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NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Libyan Envoy Summoned to Foreign Ministry 4 Sep
LD051555 Algiers APS in English 1515 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, 5/9/85 (APS) — The secretary of the Libyan Bureau of Fraternity (ambassador) in Algiers was summoned Wednesday to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Liberia's Doe Contacts President Bendjedid
AB051427 Paris AFP in French 0813 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, 5 Sep (AFP) — Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid yesterday received a telephone call from Liberian President Samuel K. Doe, it was officially announced in Algiers. The contents of their conversation was not revealed but this follows the visit paid to Algiers at the beginning of the week by the Liberian foreign affairs minister. According to informed sources, he reportedly obtained financial assistance during the visit from Algeria.

It is recalled that relations between Algeria and Liberia experienced a long period of tension due to relations between Monrovia and Israel and to Liberia's support for Morocco in the Western Saharan conflict. Observers feel that the recognition of the SDAR by Liberia at the end of July helped bring Monrovia closer to Algiers.

Bendjedid Sends Envoys on Diplomatic Missions

Receives Messaadia

LD051446 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, received brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, prior to his departure for Damascus and several other capitals as the personal envoy of the president of the Republic.

Messaadia will be carrying messages from the president.

Meets With Bessaieh

LD042236 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, 4 Sep (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and National Liberation Front secretary general, received today at the Presidency Mr Boualem Bessaieh, member of the Central Committee and minister of posts and telecommunications.

Mr Boualem Bessaieh is departing as a special envoy for the president to Mali, Senegal, Mauritania, and Niger carrying messages to the presidents of these countries.

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AL-TADAMUN Interviews Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi
PM051350 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 7 Sep 85 pp 5-11

[Interview with Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi by Chief Editor Fu'ad Matar in Tripoli on 22 August]

[Text] *AL-TADAMUN*: Before I arrived in Tripoli the Arab world was preoccupied with the news of your deportation of the Egyptian and Tunisian workers. At Tripoli airport I saw masses of humanity awaiting seats on airliners to take them to their countries. Regardless of what one might feel on seeing such a scene, one cannot but wonder: Who will bake for Libya, who will repair its waterpipes, who will repair the people's cars, who will till the land, pick the fruit, and maintain the machinery, and so on and so forth?

Al-Qadhafi: It is time for the Libyans to depend on themselves; let them roll up their sleeves to bake, till the land, pick the fruits, and maintain the machinery. Just as at a certain stage of transformation the house was for the one who lives in it, at the present stage it is for the one who maintains it.

AL-TADAMUN: It appears that once again we will have to go back to discussing the question of the Egyptian and Tunisian workers and the reasons for their deportation. Therefore, let us hear the brother colonel's views regarding the situation with his Iranian allies following the bombing of Khark Island, their principal financial source for funding the war.

Al-Qadhafi: I do not think that the bombing has halted the export of Iranian oil. Some damage has been caused which can be repaired. Iran will suffer no more than what Britain suffered when it was bombed by Germany. If we go back to that stage we can see this clearly.

AL-TADAMUN: What is the reason for this attitude toward Iraq that goes to the extent of establishing an alliance between Libya and Iran? What is there between you and Iraq that you have adopted this stance?

Al-Qadhafi: I personally am interested in Iraq more than anybody else; I have visited Iraq more than any other country. I used to go to them without an invitation; I used to take the plane and go. Most of my visits were to Baghdad. I had hopes that I could unify the Iraqis and the Syrians and help establish a strong front between them in the face of the Ramadan conspiracy [October 1973 war] which Al-Sadat hatched and involved Syria in. Following the fake crossing [of the Suez Canal by the Egyptian forces] I carried out several contacts by land and by air between Iraq and Syria [as published] with the aim of establishing a front between them in order to curb the collapse that happened then. I succeeded in bringing them together and an agreement was reached on a unity project, but Saddam fabricated a story and exploded the situation.

What I mean to say is that I made great efforts to take Iraq by hand and involve it in the battle, but it became clear to me that everything was heading into a dead end and that the Ba'athists

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this in the spirit of the demands made by Gush Emunim and Tehiya. A few hours later, yet another announcement on a new wave of administrative detentions was swallowed up in the general hubbub. It emerges that there is no connection between the iron fist and the practical fight against terrorism. The terrorists are one group; the administrative detainees are in a completely different category. The terrorists work in the dark and the security forces do not know who they are; the administrative detainees are political activists working overtly. They are identified with the PLO, but do not deal with terrorism.

It can also be said that the increase in the number of acts of terrorism in the territories is the result of Israeli polarization from yet another basic aspect: The Likud's annexation policy left the younger generation in the territories with no political outlet other than violence. After the elimination of the National Guidance Council and the cancellation of the municipal elections, no political figures were left in the territories who could have spoken up for the nationalist feelings in a public struggle, and the fiery young people found no way other than to take up the dagger and the gun.

If there is no connection between the iron fist policy and the war against terrorism, why is this policy being pursued? It could be said that the Labor Party ministers have no choice but to be swept along by the demands of the right. Every terrorist murder act is followed by an increase in that realm of public opinion which lacks patience, desires revenge, and justifies severe measures. From this viewpoint, Palestinian terrorism is not helping those on the Israeli side who seek a settlement. The Labor Party, as a partner to the unity government, has got itself into a dead-end situation: On the one hand, it desires to carry on with the partnership with the Likud, and on the other, it wishes to begin to do something to solve the Palestinian problem, which is the main point of dispute with the Likud. Thus the Labor Party must look for the lowest common denominator with the Likud, and that common denominator is the fight against the PLO. The administrative detentions can be clearly laid at the feet of one political personality: Yasir 'Arafat. And this policy is combined with the personal attacks by Peres and Rabin against 'Arafat (although it should be noted that recently Peres has severely criticized 'Arafat for not helping the political process; from this it follows that if he does help, Israel's attitude toward him may change). The warnings to Amman to cut itself off from the PLO are also increasing. The intention behind this is clear: The Labor Party ministers desperately want to sever the link between Husayn and 'Arafat in order to begin a political process which the Likud will not be able to oppose. The iron fist in the territories is not just a surrender to pressure from the right. It is also an attempt to get 'Arafat's supporters into trouble in order to reinforce the supporters of the crown and keep a finger on the pulse of the public order should Husayn decide to begin peace talks without 'Arafat.

This is a policy built more on wishful thinking than on recognition of reality. Israel is beginning an exhausting upstream swim. The renewed campaign against the PLO actually broke out as the day of U.S. recognition of the Palestinian organization is dawning, in the wake of the anticipated meeting between Murphy and the joint delegation. The normalization of relations will later receive the blessing of the Soviet Union at the summit conference

between Reagan and Gorbachev. In the past, the war against the PLO led us into the Lebanese catastrophe and the renewed war is leading us into another catastrophe. It is taking us out of international policy circles.

There is no chance of Husayn abandoning the path he shares with 'Arafat. Even those pro-Jordanian activists Israel would like to encourage at the expense of the PLO will do nothing without 'Arafat's blessing. Ironically, Husayn needs 'Arafat's support for the concessions Husayn understands he must make to Israel. If he did not have to make concessions and was guaranteed that all his demands would be met, he would not need 'Arafat and would have come to negotiate with us on his own, like Al-Sadat. Husayn also knows that the two superpowers support a Palestinian solution which includes 'Arafat, and they will not let the king act alone. Their aim is to solve the existing problem, not create new ones. Nevertheless, Israel is confronted with a genuine terror problem and it must solve it. However, because of the new war against the PLO, we could miss the genuine chances — and these are political opportunities — we have to solve the problem.

It should be taken into account that the murderers of the soldier in the casbah were not necessarily PLO members, because this is not the PLO's modus operandi. This attack is more similar in style to that of the Muslim Brotherhood, as it acted in the murder of Aharon Gross. It is true that the PLO claimed responsibility for the action, but it ought to be wondered if a process really is taking place in which terrorism is no longer its sole prerogative. If terrorism is being taken out of the PLO's hands, the PLO is losing a political weapon; if it does not control terrorism, when the time comes it will not be able to demand a political price for stopping it. Thus the PLO should put an end to the dispute while it still has terrorism as the goods displayed on its shelves and before the dispute overflows into such dimensions that the PLO itself will be out of the picture. Herein lies the chance of bringing terrorism to an end through an agreement with the PLO. From this aspect, it should be noted that this is the first time that the groups actually supporting 'Arafat have issued an announcement condemning terrorist actions and pointing out to the Palestinians just how much damage they are causing the Palestinian cause. The first to do this was Hilmi Hanun from Tulkarm, who did not, it is true, issue an official announcement, but let others speak in his name. But the dismissed mayor of Heborn, Mustafa al-Natshah, said specific things. It is actually someone who was dismissed from his post as part of the war against the PLO (part one) who is pointing out to us the way to end terrorism. The Palestinians are also interested in ending it. It has recently been learned that in a bid to strengthen this trend, none other than a member of the Palestinian delegation to the negotiations, Hanna Sanyurah, signed the document initiated by Labor Party Center member Arye Hess supporting a tripartite confederation between Jordan, Palestine, and Israel, with clear recognition for the State of Israel and a mention of the Camp David agreements and Security Council Resolution 242.

The West Bank is not only showing us how to end terrorism, but how to reach peace with the Palestinians. All we have to do is read the map correctly and act accordingly, and not repeat — almost to the letter — the mistake of the Likud government's war against the PLO.

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bear a grudge against the Libyan revolution and are jealous of it because it has been able to go beyond their concepts and to set up people's congresses. They thought that the Libyan revolution was no more than a military rule and, because they were senior to us, they could outdo us. But they felt that something new had happened which made them fear the waning of their star. By the new thing I mean the popular revolution experiment.

I asked them more than once: What makes you fight the Libyan revolution? I went to them, to Baghdad, and told them: You are in Asia and we are in Africa. What we have in common is the liberation of Palestine. There are no common borders between us nor common waters, skies, or roads that have to be crossed. Since this is the case why should we not be brothers and parties to the question of the liberation of Palestine or to Arab unity. Many times I repeatedly told them: You are Asians and we are Africans and so what is the problem between us?

Furthermore, they [the Iraqis] used to go to Libyan patients in European hospitals and offer them money so that they would curse Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi. They also used to contact Libyan students in the United States and Canada. They even had contacts with Mauritania aimed against us.

AL-TADAMUN: But President Saddam Husayn's leadership realized an important Arab solidarity in the matter of war. Now the majority of the Arab countries stand with President Saddam.

AL-QADHDHAFI: The Arabs achieved no solidarity. These were orders from the United States. It is the United States that gives orders to oppose the Iranian Revolution. What the United States is interested in is not Saddam Husayn but fighting the Iranian Revolution. Unfortunately everybody is against the Iranian Revolution, including the Soviet Union, which sees that the Iranian Revolution is dividing the world into religious and nonreligious worlds and that the contagion of the Iranian Revolution might spread to the Islamic Soviet republics.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you believe that the existence of the present regime in Iran disturbs the United States and threatens its interests?

AL-QADHDHAFI: With the outbreak of the Iranian Revolution the United States lost a zone of influence. It is a revolution that fights the United States and sees it as the big Satan; it also fights Zionism and reaction, on which the United States depends in the area.

Orders were issued to Husni Mubarak to fight with Saddam Husayn. Orders were also issued to King Husayn to fight with Saddam Husayn. Orders were also issued to Ja'far Numayri to fight with Saddam Husayn. Such stands in fact are in accordance with U.S. orders. We as revolutionaries cannot fight in the U.S. ranks, and our attitude toward the Iranian Revolution is clear.

When the shah was ruling Iran and occupied the Tunb and Abu Musa Islands he was very hostile to the Arab nation and fanatical about his Farsi origins. He bribed all the Arab regimes. We rejected the [Iranian-Iraqi] treaty and said that we cannot put our hands into the hands of the arrogant shah who occupied the islands by force and hoisted the Iranian flag on them. At that

time and in view of the shah's arrogance, we began our alliance with the Iranian people and the war against the shah. The Arabs used to tell us: You are trying to do the impossible; it is impossible for the shah to be toppled. He is backed by the United States. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto once told me that on meeting the shah he asked him about conditions in Iran, to which the shah replied: Ask your friend Al-Qadhafi. Meaning to say that he (Al-Qadhafi) was the cause of the problems and explosions. Still at that time the Arabs used to say that it was impossible to do anything because the shah was God and he was backed by the United States and its military arsenal.

After the outbreak of the Revolution in Iran things proved to the contrary. It was proved that we can do something. Some of the revolutionary leaders, including Rafsanjani and Montazeri, told me: The speeches you were delivering instigating us to revolution were our food when we were in jail.

The Iranian revolutionaries launched the Revolution and toppled the shah, who was backing Israel and South Africa. After Iran became liberated from U.S. influence and threw its weight behind the Arab nation against Zionism and racism we began fighting with it. Why did they not fight the shah when we told them: Oh Iraqis, fight the shah! Now that there is a revolution in Iran the war against it is a war at the orders of the United States.

It grieves me to see this revolution engaged in a war with an Arab country. But in the final analysis I cannot betray a revolution, nor can I fight it, especially a revolution which I was calling for and which has come into being. How can I carry arms against the Iranian Revolution? How?

In any case, the war between Iraq and Iran is a losing war. We have lost an Islamic power and an Arab power in a senseless war, because Iran cannot occupy Iraq and Iraq does not have the capability to swallow the Persian nation. It is a senseless war, a war that is neither against the United States nor against Israel, nor aimed at uniting the Arab nation.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you not think that had it not been for this war the Arab nation would have possibly succumbed to a Persian invasion as it succumbed in the past to a Turkish invasion?

AL-QADHDHAFI: Had Iran decided to march on the Arab world it would have then been aggression and not a revolution. It would then have been Persian imperialism and we would have been the first to oppose it. But Iran does not want this. It is a revolution within its borders that helps the Arabs, the Palestinians, and the Islamic peoples. It did not launch a campaign beginning with Iraq and moving toward other countries. Had this happened we would have been the first to stand against it. We would have been the first to fight Iran had it annexed Iraq.

AL-TADAMUN: You sent Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali al-Turayki to Baghdad, and 'Abd al-Salam Jallud also paid a visit there. Do you not think that there is a possibility of adopting a certain attitude toward the war issue and of calling the Iraqi and Iranian sides to a meeting in Tripoli similar to the meeting held in Algiers in the past?

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Al-Qadhdhafi: How can I call for such a meeting when Iran is refusing reconciliation. We have spoken about the matter with the Iranians but they told us: Do not discuss this matter as Saddam Husayn's downfall is certain.

AL-TADAMUN: What is your personal opinion of this?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Saddam Husayn can launch some haphazard strikes but he cannot persist with the war. Iran is capable of throwing in wave after wave [of fighters] and can recruit some 20 million people.

AL-TADAMUN: You must have read articles by those ayatollahs and spoken to them. Can you tell me what conclusion you have drawn about their thinking and what they want?

Al-Qadhdhafi: They advocate a revolution for the sake of the oppressed people in the land and call for the unity of the Islamic nation. They call for the need to put an end to world imperialism, for the elimination of Zionism, and for the liberation of Palestine. They instigate revolution and in their current advocacy they preclude Shi'ism and Ja'farism [sentence as published]. I do not believe that it is a confessional revolution.

AL-TADAMUN: Since this is what you think of them, do you not think it appropriate that they should at least go along with you in the matter of naming the Gulf, and not call it the Persian Gulf?

Al-Qadhdhafi: At my first meeting with Khamene'i he mentioned the "Persian Gulf," to which I replied the "Arab Gulf." I also said that it is possible that we would quarrel over this matter if they continued to say the Persian Gulf. He replied: The countries overlooking the Gulf are not Arab; they are American colonies. The day they become revolutionaries like you I will be the first to endorse calling this gulf the "Arab Gulf" or the Kuwaiti Gulf or any other name you like.

AL-TADAMUN: It is a simple matter, therefore. If they wish to reconsider the name they can, as an expression of goodwill, call it the "Islamic Gulf."

Al-Qadhdhafi: In my discussions with them I personally suggested this name, but Khamene'i said: It is not in our interest to do so now and to leave the Gulf to the U.S. agents. He repeated his readiness to reconsider the name if the rulers of the countries overlooking the Gulf become revolutionaries and not U.S. agents. Khamene'i added: When we see that the Arab land has been liberated we will be the first to abandon naming the Gulf the Persian Gulf. But it is better to keep the Gulf Persian belonging to the Iranian Revolution rather than give to those Arabs who are agents of the United States.

AL-TADAMUN: What about the question of the occupied Arab islands?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I have also raised this question with them, but their view is that if they give back the islands the United States will turn them into bases. If the other side of the Gulf is liberated we are ready to give them back immediately. Khamene'i said that Iran is definitely not ready to abandon the islands so that the

United States will establish bases on them. We in Libya believe that they are right in this.

AL-TADAMUN: What is your opinion of Iran's activities in Lebanon?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Those Lebanese will fight one another regardless of whether there are Lebanese working in the interest of Iran or against such interests. What is happening in Lebanon is a war between Lebanese and between Arabs.

AL-TADAMUN: Is it true that you sent advanced missiles to Iran which it used in bombing Baghdad with the result that President Saddam Husayn decided to escalate the campaign against you?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We have not yet sent missiles, but we support the Iranian Revolution and stand with it and not with Saddam Husayn; this is for the reasons I have already mentioned. But we might throw our weight in with the Iranian Revolution, which means that the balance will be tipped against Saddam Husayn.

AL-TADAMUN: What do you mean by you might throw your weight in?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I mean that we might send squadrons of surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles as well as squadrons of aircraft.

AL-TADAMUN: Have you taken such a decision?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We have not made any decision thus far, but if Saddam Husayn goes further in his hostility toward Libya, continues to beam broadcasts against Libya, persists in training elements for carrying out sabotage and explosions, and continues to coordinate with Egypt and some Foreign and Arab countries, then we will throw our military weight in with Iran and so bring an end to Saddam Husayn. This matter should be clear.

AL-TADAMUN: Supporting a non-Arab country against an Arab country remains a puzzling thing. Supposing a revolution situation emerged in Muslim Turkey and the regime in Syria was of a kind that did not agree with you, would you then support the non-Arab state against the Arab state or, in other words, would there be a repetition of what is happening now regarding your support for Iran, the non-Arab state, against Iraq, the Arab state?

Al-Qadhdhafi: If Syria were like Iraq now and Turkey like Iran at present, then it is possible to support the non-Arab side against the Arab side.

AL-TADAMUN: In other words, Libya would then throw its military weight in with Turkey against Syria.

Al-Qadhdhafi: The war as we see it is a war by revolutionaries against nonrevolutionaries and a war between those with the United States and those who are against it. These are the present criteria of conflict.

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AL-TADAMUN: Why do you not do something for Sudan and why do you not help in the achievement of stability rather than continuing to encourage Garang?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We have sent them a shipload of oil and columns of tractors and plowing machines. We have had a squadron of transport planes in Sudan since the outbreak of the revolution for transporting food supplies and relief materials.

AL-TADAMUN: The problem in the past was that President Ja'far Numayri's regime was not the kind of regime you could cooperate with. Numayri is no longer in office and so the question being asked now is: Is the new leadership in Sudan, in the light of your contacts with it and your meetings with its members and of information and analysis available to you, the kind of leadership that you can reach an understanding with and stand on its side?

Al-Qadhdhafi: This a temporary leadership whose elements have not prepared themselves to rule. Also, it is not prepared to carry on with holding office. This applies to both the Military Council and the Cabinet. The situation in Sudan is temporary pending the transfer of power by one means or another.

AL-TADAMUN: But these are officers and power is now in their hands?

Al-Qadhdhafi: This is true, but they are Army commanders; the Air Force commander, the Navy commander, the tanks commander, the artillery commander, the supply commander, the intelligence commander, and the police commander. It is all the military command in Sudan that is ruling and not just Army officers. This is the difference.

Once again I say that those who are now ruling, be they military elements or civilians, are ruling temporarily. Nothing is asked from them except holding the country for a few months until the Sudanese people who launched the revolution decide its destiny. Those who are now administering the country, be they military or civilians, deserve to be thanked for shouldering the responsibility of the transitional period.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you think that this will be a transitional government? Will those in office easily give up their posts after tasting power?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Of course they will give up their posts. If they will not do so there will be a renewal of the popular demonstrators and the people will take to the streets.

AL-TADAMUN: But certainly those who are now in the leadership in Sudan are in need of something of extreme importance which you can bring about yourself but are not doing.

Al-Qadhdhafi: What is it they need that I am not doing?

AL-TADAMUN: What they need is that you should tell your friend Garang to reach an understanding with them, lay down his arms, and go to Khartoum to respond to the appeal which the north addressed to him.

Al-Qadhdhafi: This is true.

AL-TADAMUN: Yet this is not happening.

Al-Qadhdhafi: I am continuing to make appeals to Garang so that he will come to an understanding with the Sudanese Government. Mengistu's deputy arrived in Tripoli today (Thursday, 22 August 1985) for this purpose. We are against the continuation of fighting in southern Sudan after the downfall of Numayri.

AL-TADAMUN: You are Garang's ally and without you he would be incapable of doing anything. Nevertheless, he is continuing the fighting and is rejecting the appeal by the north.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Following the success of the revolution in the north we stopped supplying Garang with arms but we did not stop appealing to him to respond to the peace appeal. But....

AL-TADAMUN: But what?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I am afraid that there will be a secession in southern Sudan. There are signs to this effect. Indeed I am afraid that there will be a secession and the establishment of a state in southern Sudan. There are circumstances encouraging this. The south is black and not Arab; the south is Christian and not Muslim; and the southerners speak English and not Arabic. I have visited the south and observed that I was not in an Arab environment. When I visited Waw I saw that the current language is English and not Arabic. Also, when I entered Waw (capital of Bahr al-Ghazal Province) I felt I was in the jungles of Africa and that these black areas have absolutely nothing to do with the Arab homeland.

AL-TADAMUN: But the Persians, when we meet with them, only speak Iranian, yet some of the Arabs sympathize with them.

Al-Qadhdhafi: The sympathy you refer to is sympathizing with their cause and has nothing to do with the language.

AL-TADAMUN: Supposing the southerners decided to secede, can you, in view of the special relations between you and its present strong leadership (that is Garang), not do something to prevent such a step?

Al-Qadhdhafi: All that we can do is to contact Garang. We are doing it. We are in contact with him all the time and trying to convince him to come to an understanding with the Sudanese leadership.

AL-TADAMUN: Has he visited you and are you still providing him with aid?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We have stopped arms supplies to him. So far he has not come to the Jamahiriyah. I believe that since the relations between us and the Sudanese regime have become good he will not make such a visit.

AL-TADAMUN: Did you have anything to do with the assassination of the Israeli diplomat in Al-Ma'adi [suburb of Cairo]?

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Al-Qadhdhafi: (The answer is a smile).

AL-TADAMUN: We ask you this question because whenever an operation of this kind takes place it is bound to be said: Look for Libya or look for Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Qadhdhafi: It was the free men of Egypt who carried out the operation.

AL-TADAMUN: This leads us to ask another question, which is: President Mubarak is not pugnacious by nature and, furthermore, seems to be uneasy with the burden he inherited. Moreover, President Mubarak has, with a certain amount of warmth, expressed his desire for good relations with all countries, including the Libyan Jamahiriyah. What is the secret behind your refusal and the refusal of others to help him to achieve the other crossover, that is, the crossover from the situation he inherited to the Arab coast or, if I can say so, to help him to substitute the renowned Sadatist crossover with an Arab crossover?

Al-Qadhdhafi: If (?President) Mubarak says he wants an Arab crossover and needs assistance, then I will be the first to assist him. But he is not saying so and keeps saying that he is remaining on the other side and that the Arabs must go to him and enter the stable [Camp David] as if the Arabs were donkeys.

AL-TADAMUN: In the light of the expulsion of Egyptian workers from the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the continuing tension in relations as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli peace, it appears as if matters are heading for a confrontation between you and Egypt. Should a military confrontation take place between you and them, will you be sure of the results?

Al-Qadhdhafi: If matters developed into a confrontation and a battle occurred between Egypt and Libya, I believe that Egypt could stand in the face of Libya. In any case, I exclude the possibility of war between us.

AL-TADAMUN: In the meantime there are further Tunisian allegations about Libyan concentrations on the borders with Tunisia. Will matters develop into a confrontation with Tunisia?

Al-Qadhdhafi: What concentrations and what confrontations? Is Tunisia so strong as to require concentrations on its borders? We have dispensed with the Tunisian workers. The fact that the Tunisians are insulting Libya, closing down the People's Bureau (the embassy) and the cultural centers, expelling the Libyans employed in the Arab League, and throwing out the employees working for Libyan airlines, Libyan tourists, and the Libyans who have been residing in Tunisia for scores of years, it is clear that Tunisian officials are reacting blindly.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you expect to announce a surprise on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the 1st September revolution, a surprise that could be a challenge to those we are looking for a military confrontation with Libya?

Al-Qadhdhafi: What would be a surprise would be to announce that Arab unity should be achieved even if by force. It is not necessary that Libya should do so. Any country is capable of achieving unity by force and has the right to do so. If Saudi

Arabia is capable of uniting the Arabian Peninsula let unity be achieved by force through Saudi Arabia. If Iraq is capable of uniting the Gulf region by force then we will support it in doing so. And if Syria is capable of uniting Lebanon and Jordan by force we will support it in doing so. Even if Egypt is capable of uniting the Arabs by force and making them join the David stable [Camp David] we will support it too. [sentence as published] If Algeria can occupy Tunisia and Mauritania and even Libya, we will support it. If Libya is capable of uniting the Maghreb region then we should do so.

The borders must be abolished and unity must be established, Otherwise the phenomenon of setting up militias will prevail throughout the Arab world, although such phenomenon might take different forms.

AL-TADAMUN: Demanding unity and at the same time expelling all the Egyptian and Tunisian workers would raise questions over this matter. Are there other reasons that have led to the expulsions other than those we have heard, namely, that the contracts of those workers have expired? Is there a financial crisis, for example, that has forced a reduction in manpower in Libya.

Al-Qadhdhafi: First of all there are no financial difficulties and things, thank God, are going well. The measures we have adopted were decided upon some 2 years ago after the 5-year plan that was launched in 1980 had almost been completed. In order to implement this plan we imported thousands of workers from all parts of the world. The majority of those were Egyptians and Tunisians. Once the plan has been completed the workers are supposed to return to their country. We should thank them for their efforts in implementing the plan that included the building of scores of projects, bridges, factories, farms, and 24,000 km of roads, which is a world record figure. Those workers have behaved strangely with us. Is it conceivable that if one asks workers to build a house and after the building is completed that those workers should say: It is true that we have finished the building but we must stay. This is our situation with the workers who have been deported, bearing in mind that, in appreciation of the living conditions in their countries, we suggested to them that they stay with us provided that they acquire Libyan nationality. We will thus spare them the red tape involved in obtaining residence permits and the sensitivities that might arise. Instead of responding to this initiative with thanks, their governments, which have no solutions for absorbing them, launched a vicious campaign against us and made false accusations. They accused us of expulsion, plundering, and stealing. What is astonishing is that the Tunisian Government was aware of the matter some 2 years ago and we informed it that by the end of 1985, when the development plan would be completed, we would no longer be in need of the workers we imported. We were anxious to inform them 2 years in advance so that that government would have time to find solutions for those workers. Now instead of finding solutions we find that it is blaming us.

AL-TADAMUN: Does the same thing apply to the Egyptian workers?

Al-Qadhdhafi: In Egypt's case it is different because we do not want to support Husni Mubarak's government with hard cur-

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rency. The reasons in this case are political to a certain extent.

AL-TADAMUN: But is it wrong for a state that advocates nationalism and revolution to help develop the Egyptian citizen, solve his problems, and give him work opportunities?

Al-Qadhdhafi: When that citizen rebels against Husni Mubarak it becomes our duty to help him develop, solve his problems, and give him work opportunities, but it is against our principles and convictions to support Husni Mubarak's government while he continues to follow his present line.

AL-TADAMUN: Had large sums of hard currency been transferred to Egypt?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Hundreds of millions were transferred. During the last period of Al-Sadat's reign we deposited about \$600 million in Egypt. The purpose of that deposit was to prevent Egypt's bankruptcy, but they have denied that. Numayri did the same thing. He came asking for aid. We gave him \$60 million as a loan. I signed the agreement myself. Once he got the loan he refused to repay it. A year passed, and another, and another, but no repayment was made. When the bank began asking Numayri to repay the debt, to our surprise, he organized a campaign in Sudan under the "dignity piaster" slogan and collected the sum from the Sudanese people on the grounds that he would repay us, but he did not. So we lost that money and the Sudanese people also lost an equal sum which he collected from them. This matter has been the subject of inquiries and explanations between us and the new Sudanese regime. They asked if the money had been returned to us and we explained that Sudan still owed it.

AL-TADAMUN: The Arab citizen is bitter about one thing. It has something to do with your insistence on calling Cairo Al-Maqhurah [vanquished] instead of Al-Qahirah [victor]. Are you going to keep on calling it that?

Al-Qadhdhafi: It is vanquished and it will continue to carry that name as far as we are concerned until it triumphs. Is it logical to call it the victor when it has been vanquished? Is it right to falsify the truth and call it the victor when in actual fact it has been vanquished? We must call it by its real name, which in this case is the vanquished.

AL-TADAMUN: Did you invent that name? How did it come about and under what circumstances?

Al-Qadhdhafi: After the kilometer 101 [Egyptian-Israeli talks], the recognition of the enemy, and the visit of shame and disgrace (Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem) I came to the conclusion that the name Al-Qahirah was not a suitable name for the Egyptian capital. It was in that atmosphere that the new name emerged. It is a name that suits the present reality.

AL-TADAMUN: Is that name likely to be dropped and is the Egyptian capital's real name of Al-Qahirah likely to be used again by the Libyan media and, if so, when?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Not before the Israeli flag leaves it. When that flag is removed Cairo will then be triumphant indeed.

AL-TADAMUN: One of the impressions formed about the crisis between you and Tunisia is that the crisis was fabricated to torpedo what was agreed upon during the Casablanca summit conference on the question of clearing the Arab atmosphere to pave the way for reconciliations that would reunite the Arabs. Do you agree with that impression, and will you contribute to the efforts aimed at clearing the atmosphere and achieving reconciliation?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I do not believe that it is easy to do that because the circumstances are not conducive to Arab reconciliation. How can the atmosphere be cleared with U.S. agents? The clouds will persist. I believe that this is a desperate attempt. The Arab map should be changed and the Arab political and social structure should be reconsidered. That might save the Arab nation. We have had enough self-deception.

AL-TADAMUN: Why not regard Libyan-Saudi relations as an example to be followed in your relations with all the Arab states? It is reasonable to assume that that would ensure a reasonable degree of coexistence and cooperation in the present bad Arab circumstances.

Al-Qadhdhafi: That is possible with those who have not crossed the red line but not possible with those who cooperate with Egypt, which has become Zionism's bridge to the Arab homeland.

AL-TADAMUN: Regarding the Palestinians, why do you not do what you are capable of doing — namely, invite the two sides to the dispute to Tripoli as you did in the past? The two sides are Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], who welcomes reaching an understanding with you, and his rivals, who are Syria's allies but also have lines of communication and contact with you.

Al-Qadhdhafi: That would have been possible if the two sides were interested in reconciliation, but what we notice now is that the uprising group, that is the group of Abu Musa [Fatah dissident Sa'id Musa], and others, are against reconciliation whereas Yasir 'Arafat welcomes it and works for it. Reconciliation between two sides is possible when both sides extend their hands toward one another with a third party or a mediator urging the two to meet, shake hands, and establish solidarity between them. Otherwise, how can you reconcile an extended hand with a hand which refuses to do the same thing? One Palestinian hand is extended but the other is in the pocket of its owner who is unwilling or unable to take it out of his pocket.

AL-TADAMUN: The nature of your relations with Syria entitles one to assume that you could make an endeavor with President Hafiz al-Asad to get that hand out of that pocket.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Syria has gotten rid of Yasir 'Arafat. Having done so, what could it do?

AL-TADAMUN: Finish him off?

Al-Qadhdhafi: You have said it.

AL-TADAMUN: We are a magazine that is published in London by a British company. Since your relations with Britain are very tense, we ask you what message would you care to pass on

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to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher through *AL-TADAMUN* to enable some relaxation in the tense relations?

Al-Qadhdhafi: The severance of relations was a one-sided move. So far the people's congresses have not decided to break off relations with Britain. We would like to see our traditional relations with Britain restored. We hope that the Libyan prisoners in British jails will be released and that the British police will take their hands off the Libyan students in Britain who have been recruited by U.S. intelligence. If none of that happens we will not remain idle.

AL-TADAMUN: Was it not possible for you to attend the Casablanca summit conference and to say what you want to your colleagues the kings and heads of state?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Say it to whom? To a group of employees? The kings and heads of state did not attend.

AL-TADAMUN: Some kings and heads of state boycotted the summit conference but four or five adopted a wait and see position to find out who was going to attend and who was not. One could assume that all of those — and you were one of them — would have attended had the others done the same.

Al-Qadhdhafi: I do not attend Arab summit conferences.

AL-TADAMUN: And would you not attend the Riyadh summit conference if it is held?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I mean that in the past 16 years I have only participated in one summit conference. That was the conference held in Rabat in 1969 immediately after the revolution — oh, and the summit conference convened by 'Abd al-Nasir in 1970 in Cairo, which was an unofficial conference held because King Husayn had massacred the Palestinians. Furthermore, how can I attend a summit conference when the Baghdad summit resolutions have not been honored and there are those who are restoring relations with Egypt despite the Arab League resolutions prohibiting such a step?

AL-TADAMUN: Are we to understand from this that there is no chance of your reconciling yourself, so to speak, to the Arab status quo?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Actually I am at a crossroads. I see the Arab nation drowning in differences and I see states replacing a nation. There is a Kuwaiti state, a Libyan state, a Tunisian state, an Algerian state, and so on. On the other hand the enemy is encouraging this trend in us and trying to precipitate the concept of a state ruled by a king by inheritance or the idea of life presidency or the idea of a state whose interests run contrary to the true course of cultural and political struggle which we should wage against the enemy and who is preoccupied with the deceptive open-door interests and rigged elections. I am at a crossroads, torn between two feelings: To be the Arab nation's Christ who, if slapped on one cheek would turn the other, or Noah, who would assemble all the contradictions in one ship and sail it to safety and then retreat, or, alternatively, initiate revolution and violence with the aim of destroying the regimes. The Arabs should partici-

pate in making the choice, either they board Noah's new ship or respond to violence.

AL-TADAMUN: When you say that you are at a crossroads do you mean that you are debating this idea in your own mind?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Yes, I have been in this state for some time. It is either Bismarck's way or Noah's way.

AL-TADAMUN: Are you satisfied with the conditions inside the Jamahiriyah?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Thanks to the people's congresses and the people's committees, we have reached the end of the road in the people's struggle for democracy.

AL-TADAMUN: Among the statistics you are proud of is the fact that over a period of 16 years you have planted 120 million fruit trees and 234 million forest trees and the fact that work is under way on an artificial river. There is just one question regarding that river: When God created the world he distributed seas, rivers, and gold mines in various places. He gave one nation oil, another nation patience, and another poverty. Such was the divine wisdom that God gave Egypt and Sudan the Nile, gave the Peninsula the holy places and oil, gave Lebanon natural beauty with a renunciation of that bliss coupled with some 50 sects and parties, gave the Palestinians patience and endurance, gave Iraq two rivers and some holy places, and so on. He gave Libya a share of the oil and gave it a sea and a green mountain but no rivers. Then you come and decide to make an artificial river. Is that not a kind of defiance of the choices of the Almighty God and his wealth distribution in the world, bearing in mind that you are not building a dam or a waterfall but a river? Unlike dams, rivers are created by God.

Al-Qadhdhafi: There is subterranean water under the sand. We have no choice but to bring it out and use it in irrigating arable land. The extraction of the water and its transportation to the Arab land is what constitutes the artificial river process. We will indeed have the greatest artificial river. The first stage will be completed in 5 years time and the entire project will be completed in 9 years. Work on that project is in full swing.

AL-TADAMUN: Will it be as important as Egypt's High Dam?

Al-Qadhdhafi: It is a miracle and it is more important than the Aswan Dam.

AL-TADAMUN: Are there other ideas you are about to include in a new edition of the *Green Book*?

Al-Qadhdhafi: The chapters of the *Green Book* have been completed but the explanation of these chapters is not complete yet. There is room for more explanation. There is always room for more explanation. Much can be added in the explanation. Always expect explanations because they contain new elements which substantiate the basic idea.

AL-TADAMUN: All the time we find ourselves returning to the issue of the deported workers because of the dust raised in

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the Arab atmosphere by the deportation storm. Are we right to assume that, in the light of the change which has occurred in Sudan, Sudanese workers will replace the Egyptian and Tunisian workers?

Al-Qadhdhafi: In appreciation of Sudan's circumstances and of the Sudanese people's revolution we have retained the Sudanese workers and employees.

AL-TADAMUN: What is the state of your relations with the new Soviet leadership and how do you assess General Secretary Gorbachev's personality?

Al-Qadhdhafi: So far there has been no direct contact.

AL-TADAMUN: Is that a sign of coolness, or are you simply waiting to see what develops in the nature of the exchange of interests and gains between Gorbachev and Reagan after their meeting scheduled to take place in Geneva in 2 months time?

Al-Qadhdhafi: They have contacted me and invited me to visit the Soviet Union. I accepted the invitation. In fact they contacted me again today (Thursday, 22 August 1985) to enquire about a date and whether I considered it suitable for the visit. Agreement was reached on fixing a date. The visit will take place soon.

AL-TADAMUN: Will the visit take place before or after the U.S.-USSR summit conference?

Al-Qadhdhafi: They took into consideration what I considered to be essential, namely, that the visit should take place before the Geneva summit because it is important that we hear certain things from the Soviet leadership before that summit is held just as it is important that we say certain things to the Soviet leadership before the summit.

AL-TADAMUN: Approximately 2 months and a few days ago I was in Jeddah where you arrived suddenly to perform the minor pilgrimage after a few hours' stopover in Khartoum. I noticed that some senior officials were surprised to see you wearing a suit which looked like the costumes worn by karate players.

Al-Qadhdhafi: It was a khaki suit for the hot summer.

AL-TADAMUN: The strange thing is that King Fahd himself went to the airport with other senior officials to welcome you despite the fact that it was an unofficial visit. What was even more strange was the fact that you made a point of wearing the same suit on your departure from Jeddah airport where you were seen off by King Fahd and senior state officials, as if you had no other suit in your case. You surely know how sensitive the Saudi officials are about this matter, especially as the suit you wore was not Libyan national dress to be accepted so readily. Forgive me for raising this matter and for not explaining myself sufficiently.

(I excuse myself from repeating Col al-Qadhdhafi's answer to my remark)

AL-TADAMUN: What is the state of your relations with France and President Mitterrand? Is there any chance of developing these relations?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Our relations with France are good. There are no problems between us. The chances of developing these relations are numerous and that is possible.

AL-TADAMUN: Is there anything disturbing the Algerian-Libyan atmosphere or is everything normal between you and President Bendjedid?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Actually, things between us are not normal. Algeria is losing its allies one after another. It changes its alliances.

AL-TADAMUN: Does that mean that Algeria is no longer the ally of Libya, Syria, and the PDRY?

Al-Qadhdhafi: In practical terms Algeria is an ally, but at the same time we see that Algeria is losing its natural allies.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Envoy, Foreign Guest

Moroccan Envoy

LD042203 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received Abdelhakim Laraki, the resident Moroccan minister in the Jamahiriyah, who handed the brother leader a message from King Hasan II of Morocco.

Japanese Parliamentarian

LD042256 Tripoli JANA in English 1834 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 20, Sept. 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received Mr. Toshiyo Sakora — the Japanese member of parliament and chairman of Libyan Arab and Japanese Friendship Society.

Al-Turayki Interviewed on Tunisian 'Crisis'

LD051459 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] There is a flare-up in the Tunisian-Libyan crisis where, for more than a week, the climate has been rather peaceful. Here is an explanation — to our knowledge the first made to a radio station and in French, moreover — the first explanation given by the Libyan Government through the voice of its foreign minister, 'Ali al-Turayki, who is currently participating in the nonaligned conference in Luanda. He was interviewed there by Claude Cyril.

[Begin al-Turayki recording] There is not really a crisis, because at certain times we need Tunisian and other workers. The moment we no longer need them we ask these brothers to return home. Our measure is really concerned with cutting down the number of Arab workers in our country, and is not directed against either Tunisia or [word indistinct]. It affects almost all countries which had workers here, and also in countries which are very far away. It also affects a country like Syria, which is one of the countries closest to us. It is not a measure directed just

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against Tunisia, which has (?certain) internal problems — economic or other kinds — and which made use of our justified action. We are a sovereign state. We asked workers (?to come) when we needed them, and now we no longer need them. There are internal, economic reasons, and it is quite natural that Libya should have the right (?to decide). It is not only Libya that has done this. Other countries [words indistinct] have cut down (?the numbers). (?Nigeria) has done it. France also; it has even asked all North African workers, including Tunisians, (?to leave). Why then, this campaign against Libya? This is the question that should be asked. [end recording]

Jallud Receives Sudanese Party Delegation

LD051959 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 21, Sept. 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received this afternoon the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party's delegation.

Revolutionary Nuns Movement Issues Declaration

LD051651 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The Revolutionary Nuns Movement in the Jamahiriya has issued a declaration on that Movement's establishment from among the Revolutionary Committees.

The declaration states that female elements have decided to devote their lives to the revolution and its great historic aims — namely, the assertion of the people's authority; the building of socialism, the Jamahiriya, and Arab unity; the destruction of the old society; and the burning of all rotten things existing in the Arab homeland.

The Revolutionary Nuns Movement adds, in its declaration:

We are experiencing a historic challenge from the Jamahiriya to mobilize female masses in preparation for their entry into the battle to incite the submissive men in the Arab homeland who are in retreat before the enemy. It is stated, in the conclusion of the declaration, that the woman who is guided by the *Green Book* is embarking upon a tremendous female revolution to achieve the inevitable and final triumph in the current stage through which the Arab nation is passing.

Graduation Ceremony Held for Police Cadets

LD042134 Tripoli JANA in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 20, Sept 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — As part of Al-Fatih Great Revolution 16th anniversary celebrations a ceremony was held last night for the graduation of the 10th batch of the police college.

The big celebration was attended by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice, a number of armed forces officers, area people, congresses masses and student parents.

Director of the police college gave a speech praising the gigantic achievements been realised thanks to the Great Al-Fatih revolution.

He said: Today is a great day. We are celebrating the graduation of the 10th batch, the batch, no doubt, will contribute to the people's security, an establishment that has originated in the third universal theory. These concepts are now gaining grounds thus destroying traditional systems that terrorize people throughout the world.

He then assessed the efforts taken by the college in making the ideal citizen that will implement Al-Fatih Great Revolution objectives. He said, the college gave great attention to training the youth in accordance with the scientific and revolutionary system based on the third universal theory. That means to build the citizens who is ideologically committed to the goals of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

At the end of his speech director of the college called upon the graduates to contribute to their work life. You have to take your duty in the Jamahiri society, a society now is maintaining its authority, a society that is advocating a new civilization that will turn world conflict into peace, brotherhood stability.

A parade took place and was followed by the handing over of the first class training flag that was granted by the commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Then, the graduates handed over the flag to the final class and the results of the graduates where then read out.

Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, then gave the training medal to the college and distributed the certificates to the first best graduates. That was followed by the oath ceremony for the graduates.

Secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice gave a speech praising the gigantic achievements of the Jamahiriya people in the first Jamahiriya in history thanks to the Great Al-fatih Revolution.

He said on this great occasion we are proud to be pressing ahead towards strengthening people's authority and establishing the pillars of justice and equality.

He pointed out that the people security law that has been decided by the Basic people Congresses masses and was formulated by the General people's Congress is qualitative civilized step in building people's authority and strengthening the mass era. according to this law, it is the society members who take care of their security and wealth security. Now security is the responsibility of the citizens, men and women alike.

At the end of his speech justice secretary called upon the graduates to contribute in their careers and to protect the society's security and achievements.

Then one of the graduates handed over to Major al-Khuwaylidi Al-Hamaydi a message of commitment to the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution on this occasion.