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Committee delegation led by Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin. He predicted the talks will be held in Amman in the first week of January 1988.

Answering a question from the QNA correspondent in Cairo on relations between the PLO and Syria, Hurani declared the PLO welcomes a dialogue with Syria without mediators. Hurani said documents were exchanged by the two sides last September and the PLO is waiting for an invitation from Syria to begin talks between the two sides.

Hurani noted that the PLO wants Egypt, Jordan, and Syria to attend an international peace conference and believes in the need for coordination among the Arab sides.

Asked about the uprising of citizens in the occupied Arab territory, 'Abdallah Hurani said the popular uprising confirms the Palestinian people's firm rejection of the occupation and their support for the PLO. It also confirms, he added, that Israeli violence and oppression is futile in confronting the Palestinian people's uprising and that the only solution is to acknowledge the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost among which is their right to self-determination and to establish a state on their land.

The Palestinian delegation arrived in Cairo last Tuesday. It is led by Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, and includes PLO Executive Committee members 'Abdallah Hurani and Mahmud Darwish.

Delegation Concludes Visit

NC151525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1438 GMT
15 Dec 87

[Text] Cairo, 15 Dec (MENA)—The members of the PLO delegation led by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, left Cairo this afternoon after a week-long visit to Egypt during which they met with President Husni Mubarak. They also met with Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Joint Communiqué Issued With Hungary 15 Dec
NC151503 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT
15 Dec 87

[Text] Cairo, 15 Dec (MENA)—Egypt and Hungary have affirmed that holding an international conference for peace in the Middle East, to be attended by all the parties concerned with the issue, including the PLO and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, is the only possible and available way to resolve the Middle East problem.

In a joint communiqué issued at the end of Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi's visit to Cairo, the two countries supported the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran. The two countries welcomed the U.S.-Soviet treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe and emphasized their determination to continue efforts to consolidate and strengthen international peace and security. The communiqué noted that the two countries' views were identical with respect to the importance of dialogue and political negotiations between the countries as a means for resolving international problems.

The Egyptian-Hungarian joint communiqué noted that the talks between the two countries were held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. During these talks, the two sides discussed ways to promote and strengthen bilateral cooperation in all fields. The communiqué further added that the Hungarian foreign minister had invited Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to visit Hungary. The invitation has been accepted with appreciation and the date of the visit will be fixed later.

GDR Sports Minister Arrives for Talks
NC151025 Cairo MENA in English 0930 GMT
15 Dec 87

[Text] Cairo, Dec 15 (MENA)—The minister of youth and sports in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) arrived here this morning on a three-day official visit during which he would meet with head of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports Dr 'Abd al-Ahmad Jamal al-Din.

In a statement upon arrival, the East German official said he will discuss ways to reactivate bilateral sport relations. He will also get acquainted with achievements in the field of sports in Egypt, he added. The East German official said on Thursday a protocol between Egypt and the German Democratic Republic on exchanging sport teams between the two countries will be signed.

Libya

Further on Congress of Arab Opposition Parties

Concluding Resolutions Issued
LD152345 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1015 GMT
15 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Dec (JANA)—At the conclusion of its meetings held from 12 to 15 December at the People's Hall in Tripoli, the Pan-Arab Conference of the Arab Opposition Parties issued several resolutions and recommendations. These stated the following:

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First: The Arab opposition forces, in shouldering their pan-Arab responsibilities, resolve that the question of Arab unity has become a national duty in addition to being a pan-Arab issue. Because it is no longer possible to continue with the practice and method now in use, the Arab opposition forces have therefore decided the following:

A. To list the demands for Arab unity in the programs of the Arab parties and the organizations that have not yet done so—at various political, cultural, and media levels—and to struggle to achieve this unity.

B. To mobilize the Arab masses. To make them aware of the dangers of the growing deterioration of the Arab situation and of the necessity of overcoming these circumstances and halting the deterioration by adopting the Arab unity project.

C. To pressure the Arab regimes to overcome their secondary differences and to concentrate instead on the main rivalry with the imperialist Zionist enemy. Also, to immediately enter into the Arab union project.

D. Any political or social differences should not prevent action that seeks to achieve the unity project. This structure will provide a fence to protect the Arab nation but will not prevent these interactions.

Second: In light of adopting the formula of the Arab union and laboring at all levels to attain this union—since the latter is a duty that prevents the decline of the Arab situation—and as a step on the path to Arab unity, the Arab opposition forces will simultaneously carry out the following efforts for pan-Arab solutions to the problems causing differences among the Arabs:

1. To establish a pan-Arab committee under the supervision of brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi and with the participation of the secretaries general of the political parties in the Arab countries to solve these problems.

2. This pan-Arab committee will send delegations to the Arab regions to consolidate Arab public opinion at both the popular and official levels, and to resolve these problems in the interest of the Arab nation and in a manner that will wrest the initiative from the enemy.

3. A distinguished Arab role for solving these problems should be given priority over all other efforts. This will indicate the extent of the pan-Arabism of these solutions.

Third: In light of the complications of the Arab reality, the solutions with which the Arab liberation movement confronts such complications should inevitably be compounded and interlocked in order to achieve the pan-Arab aims of liberation, unity, and progress. Therefore, the participants decided:

1. Pan-Arab responsibility requires the opposition forces to list in their programs and activities the Palestinian issue as a national liberation issue, one very similar to other national tasks. This is to raise a new national generation who will work for the liberation of all of Palestine.

2. To lay down formulas and programs for the armed struggle of the Palestinian people—particularly in the occupied territories—at the level of material and economic support. Also, to volunteer to participate in the struggle and to work to open Arab borders for guerrilla action.

3. To work to resist recognition of the Zionist enemy. This recognition is an act of aggression against the Arab nation and a compromise of its pan-Arab rights.

Fourth: The Arab opposition forces, while saluting the historic role of the Lebanese Arab people, under the leadership of its national progressive forces—who today by themselves shoulder a pan-Arab responsibility by offering their territory as a springboard for the armed pan-Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy—decided:

1. To approve the joint memorandum submitted to the conference by the delegations of the Lebanese national movement.

2. To work to strengthen the Lebanese people and their progressive national forces with all types of material and moral support, to regain the unity of Lebanon, and to preserve its Arabism and independence as well as its democratic development.

3. To make efforts at various levels to bolster the liberation of southern Lebanon and to render the necessary assistance to its inhabitants.

4. To render material and moral assistance to the Lebanese national resistance, which is waging an armed struggle against the Zionist enemy, and to mount an extensive campaign of support for it at the Arab and international levels.

5. To work to put a conclusive end to the camps war.

Fifth: In confronting the Arabization and generalization of stable David, to prevent the Zionization of the Arab homeland, and to enable Egypt to regain its leading and pioneering role at the pan-Arab level, the participants decided:

1. To bolster the struggle of the Arab people in Egypt along the path of Egypt's regaining its role and its pan-Arab progressive line, to topple the policies of Camp David.

2. To work with the Egyptian opposition forces to find a practical formula at the popular level that will guarantee Arab unity around the Egyptian people and their

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national movement, to enable them to confront imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary plans to isolate Egypt and end its role in the Arab homeland.

3. To call for the convening of an Arab popular conference at which the practical formulas for Egypt's return to the Arab fold and what that country and its people should be given—at the different political, economic, and military levels—to confront stable David, can be discussed.

4. To demand the end of all types of barriers, such as closed borders that prevent [the movement] of the Arab peoples, and to denounce these measures. To struggle to facilitate the free movement of Arab citizens and the right to work and live freely—to increase pan-Arab interaction at all levels to achieve Arab unity—in a way that will not contravene the decisions of the committee on boycotting the Zionist enemy.

Sixth: The participants approved the following recommendations:

1. To employ the information media and the intellectual capabilities of the Arab opposition forces to confront the imperialist and Zionist strategic attack.

2. To take all measures to confront the normalization with the Zionist enemy at all levels and to prevent the Zionization of the Arab homeland.

3. To work for the formation of a pan-Arab popular committee to organize volunteers and the collection of donations for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples to bolster the pan-Arab struggle.

Statement on Topics Discussed

LD152053 Tripoli JANA in English 1435 GMT
15 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Kanun [December] 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The pan-Arab opposition parties issued the following statement:

Taking the initiative of the leader, Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi, the Secretariat of the People's General Congress in the Great Jamahiriya issued an invitation to Arab opposition parties to hold a conference in Tripoli during the period 12-15 Al-Kanun (December) 1987.

Attended by 65 delegates the sessions of the conference were conducted in a democratic way about the following topics:

1—The problems which have raised conflicts between the Arabs, these are:

A—In light of the Egyptian regime's continuous acknowledgement of the Zionist enemy, what steps should be taken?

B—The Gulf war

C—The Western Sahara

D—The international peace conference to solve the Middle East problem

2—The pan-Arab responsibility regarding the liberation of Palestine and supporting the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people.

3—The pan-Arab responsibility to support the Lebanese national forces.

4—Arab union as a formula dictated by the present state of affairs to stop the deterioration and to create a powerful economy that will protect the Arab world.

Brother Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi, the leader of the revolution, addressed the opening session with a resounding speech that covered all topics. He called upon the gathering to come out with clear cut ideas and resolutions.

He pointed out the need for Arab union as a basis for pan-African unity. The leader also stressed the need to stop all mischievous acts damaging to the Arab cause.

The participants stressed the need to defeat reactionary Arab regimes to regain control. They affirmed the great loss inflicted on the pan-Arab struggle as a result of Egypt's signing of the Camp David accords and its subsequent withdrawal from the Arab fold.

The participants have hailed the heroic struggles waged by the Egyptian people against the policies of David Camp and the policies of normalization with the Zionist enemy. They have also called for the necessity of establishing closer relations among the factions of Arab liberation movement and the Egyptian national forces for the purpose of repulsing the policies of Camp David.

Excepting the delegation of the Egyptian national movement present at conference, the participants, in this regard, have renounced the resolution released by Amman summit which has opened the door for the resumption of relations between the Arab regimes and the Egyptian regime which abides by the accords of stable David and the Arabization of these accords, apart from accepting the principle of the normalization of relation with the Zionist enemy. Such an eventuality engenders harm to the Egyptian people itself in addition to the Palestine revolution and the entire Arab liberation movement.

The participants have stressed that Egypt must return to its natural and pioneering role in the Arab liberation movement and be free from the fetters of stable David.

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Looking into the Iraqi-Iranian war and the miseries and losses it has inflicted alongside the benefits achieved by imperialism and Zionism because of its continuation, the participants have stressed the necessity of ending this mad war. In this regard, the participants at conference emphasized the necessity of having a pan-Arab proposal for a solution conducive to safeguarding the interests of the Arab nation and the Iranian people, apart from not following the Arab reactionary regimes in adopting an American solution to this war which is of necessity against the Arab nation.

Delegates have denounced strongly the U.S.-NATO military presence in the Gulf and the provision of facilities to it in this important part of the Arab homeland.

Delegates bring to mind anew that these imperialist forces themselves have colluded with Arab reaction to spark off this war. They are also behind its continuation preparing for imposing a solution to it at the expense of the Arab nation, the Palestinian cause and the pan-Arab struggle.

Looking into the war in Western Sahara which has been going on for a time, the participants at conference have found in this war a danger wrecking the Arab efforts and Arab forces keeping them away from the central cause of Arab struggle.

The participants see it necessary to put an end to this issue in a manner conducive to serving the unity of Arab Maghreb through the overall Arab unity.

In this regard, there comes an agreement on the necessity of abiding by the international resolutions which call for conducting a referendum in the Western Sahara specifying its future thereby stopping the bloodshed of Arabs in this part of the homeland.

The participants have discussed another question which preoccupies the (?Arab) liberation movement, namely, the stance on the international conference on the Middle East.

Despite the various viewpoints on this issue, there is a consensus of opinion which rejects the U.S.-reactionary conception of the international conference which aims at bringing about an international cover for direct talks with the Zionist enemy to be a justification to join the policies of stable David. It is the only solution to the Middle East problem put forward by U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy.

The participants see that the quick reaction by Arab regimes to accept this conference constitutes a pretext to reach the table of direct negotiations.

The participants have expressed their unanimous opinion on the difficulty of holding an international conference securing the interests of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation given the balance of forces inside the Arab homeland and in the Middle East arena.

Such a balance is at present forcibly in the favour of the enemies. The participants have agreed not to make any disagreement on accepting or rejecting this conference as a cause for new divisions inside the Arab liberation movement. On the contrary, this issue should be dealt with in a spirit of objective dialogue which is equal among the progressive, patriotic pan-Arab forces.

There is a consensus of opinion asserting that the potentials of the Arab nation are capable of achieving a victory at the military and political levels.

Conference has looked long into the pan-Arab responsibility towards the liberation of Palestine and supported the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people.

The delegates have strongly hailed the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied lands while heroically and courageously facing the Zionist repression and the Zionist war machinery.

The delegates have also stressed the necessity of stepping up the armed struggle as an inevitable way for return to liberate Palestine and redeem the national rights of the Palestinian people in the spearhead of which being its right to return and to self-determination, apart from building its independent, national state on the whole soil of Palestine led by the Palestine Liberation Organization—its sole legitimate representative.

The participants have emphasized the necessity of increasing the support given to Arab liberation movement of the Palestine revolution in the face of the rapid plot concocted against it the last of which being what was revealed in Amman summit. It is the plot that aims at usurping the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to represent the Palestinian people, and wasting the natural rights of this people for the benefit of an American settlement keeping the door wide open to the Jordanian regime to join the Egyptian regime in pursuing the policies of stable David.

The participants have stressed the necessity of putting a final end to the war of camps in Lebanon and to protect the Palestinian presence therein.

The participants are of the opinion that the Palestine national unity is to be of solid bases and foundations in the forefront of which being its abiding by the armed struggle and the animosity towards imperialism alongside rejecting the political deals of Arab reaction. It is an unavoidable necessity to support the struggle of the Palestinian people and defend its achievements in this critical time the Arab homeland is going through.

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The participants hold that the alliance relations between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Lebanese national forces and Syria backed by Al-Jamahiriyah, Algeria, Democratic Yemen and the factions of Arab national liberation movement is inevitable necessity to support the central cause of the Arabs, namely, the Palestinian cause.

In this regard, the participants condemn any attempt made to divert the struggle in the Arab homeland and eliminate the Palestinian question from being in the forefront of Arab liberation struggle. They call for opening all Arab borders to the Palestine revolution. Looking into the Lebanese crisis and the great sacrifices that have been given and still given by the Lebanese Arab people in defence of the Arab nation and the Palestinian question in facing up to the plots of the imperialism, Zionism, reaction, Lebanese isolationist and fascist forces connected with the Zionist enemy, conference has unanimously expressed the necessity of giving all material and political support to the Lebanese national forces in the struggle it wages in defence of the unity of Lebanon, apart from its Arabism, independence and democratic advancement.

Conference has also saluted the heroic Lebanese national resistance which faces with arms the Zionist enemy inflicting upon it heavy losses thereby giving a tangible evidence that the armed struggle is the only way to redeem the usurped land and rights.

Conference has hailed the cohesion of Lebanese-Syrian-Palestine struggle whose importance of struggle has been confirmed in the fight for overthrowing the 17th Al-Ma' (May) [agreement] and the expulsion of the U.S.-NATO troops from Lebanon thereby giving the practical example to reply to the policies of stable David and the forces connected with such policies.

Conference has called on the Arab liberation movement, progressive regimes and all Arab countries to give quick and genuine support to the Lebanese people to face the stifling economic crisis Lebanon is going through for a time.

The participants see that surmounting this plight by Lebanon, the return of peace and national unity and reforming its political order can only be achieved through defecting [as received] the isolationist schemes within the framework of a balance of forces inclined towards the benefit of those forces hostile to imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Arab homeland.

The participants have discussed the formula of the Arab union and the initiative of Brother Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi.

They are of the opinion that this union in this stage answers the minimum of the aspirations of the pan-Arab work thereby safeguarding the economic and political interests of the Arab nation and securing the defence of its lands and rights against the dangers surrounding it.

The participants hold that if this formula has been achieved it will make the door wide open towards the initiative of objective and effective dialogue of a variety of questions that are of concern to the Arab homeland. It is of great help to solve problems still outstanding among Arab countries, let alone avoiding the emergence of new problems that may cause harm to these countries individually or collectively such as the case in the Lebanese arena, Iraqi-Iranian war, the problem of Western Sahara and as is the case concerning in particular the central cause of the Arab nation, namely the Palestinian question.

Accordingly, conference supports the brotherly colonel in his presentation of such formula calling on the Arab countries and the Arab League to study this proposal in accordance with the state of deterioration under which we live today, apart from achieving a new step on the road of the pan-Arab unity. It is our way to attain to this age in a world of great population and political blocs.

Conference calls on Arab parties which don't place the question of Arab unity in the core of their respective programmes to treat this question as an urgent mission in the spearhead of those mission for which these parties wage struggles to achieve.

In conclusion, delegates extend their thanks to Al-Jamahiriyah as a leadership and a people, and also to the General People's Congress for taking the initiative in organizing this important pan-Arab conference. It has been an occasion to bring together various factions of Arab liberation movement, let alone giving an opportunity to them to exchange viewpoints on several basic questions some of which pertain to the present and future of the Arab nation.

The participants believe in the necessity of complementing and deepening this dialogue within the purview of the pan-Arab establishment to which they belong, namely, the Arab People's Congress.

They see in this third regular session of this congress for which preparations are underway for a time as a new oncoming opportunity to get together and deepen the dialogue, apart from taking steps forward on the road of the comprehensive pan-Arab work.

The participants call on the Standing Secretariat of Arab People's Congress to benefit from the sessions of the Arab opposition conference to prepare this session to unify the Arab efforts and achieve the desired benefit for holding pan-Arab struggle meetings.

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Conference sees it necessary that the liberation forces in the Arab homeland give additional support to the pan-Arab command of Arab revolutionary forces to escalate the armed struggle against the strategic savagery of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, the aim being reinforcing the armed struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The participants greet Brother Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with pride and appreciation for the pan-Arab struggle role played by him in the Arab liberation movement and for his important initiative of calling for the convening of this conference as another step on the path of his continued efforts to achieve the unity of the Arab nation and the unity of the Arab national liberation movement factions.

Mubarak Remarks on Al-Qadhdhafi Refuted
LD152326 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT, 15 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Dec (JANA)—The leader of the Egyptian regime, kneeling Husni [Mubarak], yesterday gave UAE television an interview that was full of trivia and irresponsible nonsense. Among the things he said was that Al-Qadhdhafi wanted a union with China. Kneeling Husni then cunningly asked: What does Al-Qadhdhafi want?

The kneeling one thus proved that he is a little boy, for this kind of talk cannot be uttered by a man. In fact, it is the talk of women and children. We used to hear such nonsense from the entombed Al-Sadat. This is what led to his downfall in the end.

As for the wish of Al-Qadhdhafi for a union with China, this a complete lie. This kind of talk is completely rejected and cannot be believed by any sane person. As for the kneeling one's asking what it is that Al-Qadhdhafi wants, the wishes of the latter are clear and have been so since the first communique of the Great 1 September Revolution.

As for you, kneeling Husni, it would be better for you to remain kneeling where you are. We are sorry to talk to you in such a way, but this is the only language that you understand.

Leader Contacts Kaunda on Chad 'Allegation'
LD151512 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Dec 87

[Text] JANA has learned that the brother leader of the revolution has sent a message to Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia and current chairman of the OAU, in which he explained the attitude of the Great Jamahiriya toward the allegation spread by Ndjamen.

The message of the brother leader reaffirmed the Great Jamahiriya's determination to continue strengthening and supporting the efforts of the OAU, due to Tripoli's commitment to the OAU's principled stand. This stand stipulates reliance on the will of Africans to resolve African problems.

The message asked the OAU chairman and member states to shoulder their responsibilities toward the French and U.S. colonial military presence in Chad, as well as toward the policy of these two countries. This policy is based on sending arms to be stockpiled in Ndjamen, to escalate the situation in Chad, and to undermine and destroy the peace efforts of the OAU to solve the Chadian problem.

The brother leader has sent a similar message to Omar Bongo, president of Gabon and chairman of the [OAU] good-offices committee, on the same issue.

Al-Humaydi Returns, Received by Al-Qadhdhafi
LD141227 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Dec (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution has received Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi on the occasion of the conclusion of his visit to fraternal Tunisia. Al-Humaydi briefed the leader of the revolution on the results of the meetings and talks he had with the brother officials in Tunisia, headed by President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali.

Correction on Visit of Niger Foreign Minister

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Nigerian Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit," published in the 15 December Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT, p 17: column two, only paragraph, only sentence: ...Mahamat Sani Bako, Niger minister of foreign affairs... (changing word "Nigerian" to "Niger")

Further on Visit of Niger Foreign Minister

Meets With Al-Talhi

LD152218 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 15 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Kanun [December] 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—"Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi" the secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau met today "Sani Bako" the minister of foreign affairs and co-cooperation in the Republic of Niger who is visiting Great Jamahiriya nowadays.

In the meeting, which was attended by the ambassador of Niger to Great Jamahiriya, they discussed bilateral relations between both friendly countries and the means to back them and develop them in various fields.