

FBIS-NES-88-009
14 January 1988

25

ARAB AFRICA

On the Middle East, Col al-Qadhdhafi said that Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories felt abandoned by the Palestine Liberation Organisation. He suggested the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat might have to resign as a step towards reunifying Palestinians. The PLO, he said, now meant "nothing." 'Arafat's mainstream Fatah group was only one of many Palestinian factions struggling to liberate their homeland, and the PLO chairman himself no longer had special status.

He ranked, according to Col al-Qadhdhafi, alongside Damascus-based radicals such as Abu Musa, who rebelled against 'Arafat in 1983, and the Libyan-financed Ahmad Jibril, whose Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC) carried out the November hang-glider raid against an Israeli military camp, providing one of the triggers for the present disturbances. Col al-Qadhdhafi warmly endorsed the PFLP-GC attack in which six Israeli soldiers were killed. "Armed struggle against Zionism," he said, "is the proper way" for Palestinians to pursue their aims."

Col al-Qadhdhafi's sharp criticism of 'Arafat as a self-styled revolutionary represents another about-turn in his policy. For the past year Libya has sought to mediate between the PLO's divided factions. But now Col al-Qadhdhafi seems to have despaired of a further accord and asserted that only a new leader could reunify the PLO. Asked whether there was a successor-in-waiting, with the qualities to unite the PLO, Col al-Qadhdhafi replied: "Of course, although we don't know who he is."

He poured scorn on the concept of an international peace conference, which 'Arafat aims to attend as head of a PLO delegation. He declared: "It will fail. It will bring nothing for the Palestinian people, I am sure."

Had the robust defence of Palestinian rights in Gaza by the Foreign Office Minister, Mr David Mellor, encouraged Col al-Qadhdhafi to reassess his attitude to the British Government? "No, it's a diplomatic posture," he replied. "The basic British position is still hostile towards the Arab nation and the Palestinian people."

"Britain is responsible for this historical crime against the Palestinian people because it gave Palestine to Zionism. So my stand against British policy is still the same as it was."

Libya wanted good relations. But why did Britain "co-operate with imperialist Americans" to kill civilians in an air raid?

Referring to the murder of Woman Police Constable Yvonne Fletcher in 1984, Col al-Qadhdhafi said no one knew who killed her. She "might have been killed by the British police themselves."

Further on Visit of Malian Foreign Minister

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

*LD101411 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 10 Jan 88*

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Modibo Keita, the Malian foreign minister, who conveyed to him a message from President Moussa Traore, the president of the Republic of Mali.

Joint Protocol Signed

*LD112044 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT
11 Jan 88*

[Text] Tripoli, Ayn al-Nar [January] 11, JAMAHERIYAH NEWS AGENCY—This afternoon, signing took place on a protocol of a meeting of the Libyan Arab-Malian joint committee's third session. The protocol, which was signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information, Culture and Revolutionary Guidance and "Modibo Keita" the minister of foreign affairs and international co-operation of the Republic of Mali, included working towards promoting joint co-operation in various informational, cultural and health fields.

Minister's Departure Noted

*LD112048 Tripoli JANA in English 1826 GMT
11 Jan 88*

[Text] Tripoli, Ayn al-Nar [January] 11, JAMAHERIYAH NEWS AGENCY—"Modibo Keita" the minister of foreign affairs and international co-operation in the Republic of Mali left Tripoli this evening at the end of a visit he made to Great Jamahiriya during which he had talks on strengthening and developing co-operation between the Republic of Mali and Great Jamahiriya.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech on Womens' Conscription

*LD140330 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 13 Jan 88*

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to a large group of unidentified women; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] The girls strongly protest against the national service law. They say: What is this law? How can you say that national service is the duty of men and not women? This is an insult to women. This is against the values of the Jamahiri society, against the Third Universal Theory, and against freedom. They are angry and say: We would like to go to the women's congresses and bring the female students of schools, colleges, and universities, and decide that national service is the duty of all Libyans, no matter male or female. That is it, it will be popular will. That is right. In spite of everything, it is a severe insult to women, and a blow to all the efforts we exerted for liberating the enslaved, persecuted, and weak. Women are weak, humiliated, enslaved, and

FBIS-NES-88-009
14 January 1988

26

ARAB AFRICA

despised. They tie her head and cover it and stop her. They say sit here, and stay—like a thing which could be trodden on and broken. [Words indistinct] like a stone which can break, not broken. What did they do? They made that law and said national service, as if women are not patriots, is only for boys. This is a huge insult to Jamahiri society. This is true.

Women should get angry and hold women's people's congresses and decide that as far as national service is concerned, there is no difference between men and women. At the same time, we tell you that it is not compulsory. When a girl comes and says: Exempt me, then she will be exempted. It could be done this way. Women should not be exempted from patriotism, from this sacred duty. National service is for all. But if a girl asks to be exempted, this is different from the case of a boy, she can ask to be exempted and say: I do not want to be conscripted, then we will accept that from her.

However, the principle remains: to exclude women from patriotism then to say if a girl volunteers it is all right. It is supposed that national service is for everyone, but women are exempted if they ask to be. The same is to say: work is the right of everyone, male and female, but if a woman asks to be exempted from work, it is the same as it is in the Green Book. We do not say if women should or should not work. That is a silly question. But we say: work is a right and duty for everyone. Society should provide work for anyone who needs it. But if a woman comes and says: I do not want to do this job, or I would like to stay at home, for instance, then it is up to her, and we will not force her. But if she wants to work, then she works. We say national service is for everyone, but if a woman asks to be exempted, and comes and says: I do not want to be conscripted, then that is all right. But we should not exclude her on principle.

In fact, I have met professors from a number of countries who specialize in studying Jamahiri theory. They were amazed at this law. They say: You have given a blow to the Jamahiri society and the freedom cause, you have given a fatal blow to women and a huge insult to women in your country. You say this is the society of the masses and the state of the masses, men and women, then how can you exclude women from the national service? This means that a woman is not a complete being, and is immature and incomplete. Include women in the national service, and if one comes to you and says: My circumstances do not allow me, then you can exempt her. But to exclude her as if she is not [sentence as heard]. How can you issue a law that applies only to half the Libyan people?

In fact this is a reactionary law, it is against freedom, a huge insult to women, and a blow to all the efforts exerted by women after the revolution for the sake of liberation. After Libyan Arab women became an ideal for Arab women and women in the whole world, after they produced the revolutionary nuns movement and women's revolutionary committees, after women in the

people's congresses practice authority, then they put forth a law saying women are weak and incomplete and are not suitable! How come this one wears a military uniform and is being trained on weapons? This is the same thing. It is national service. What is the difference? The same situation. She wears a uniform and is being trained on weapons. During the battle, she fights. But to scream and say women should not fight, then she would be taken as prisoner without resistance, because it is forbidden to give her a gun. This is the meaning of excluding her from national service. She cannot defend the country. [sentence indistinct]

They consider her not as a human being, but as a thing, a goat, a mare, a piece of furniture. In that backward world, man looks at woman the same way he looks at the things he buys. This is a chair, which I like today. Tomorrow, if I do not like it, I will get another one. This is how they look at marriage, they get married to this one and divorce that one. How can [word indistinct] our daughters, sisters, and wives become like refrigerators, chairs, and automobiles—if they are damaged do we throw them away?

It is true. That law, issued in Libya, is a reactionary law, and it makes women pieces of furniture, as if they are chairs, tables, cows, goats, or anything that has nothing to do with country, struggle, honor, or jihad. As if man goes to heaven on behalf of women, and man gets the glory on behalf of women, and she remains a thing like cups, chair, or automobile. That is it. How can we look at our daughters, sisters, mothers, and aunts in this way? This is an insult to ourselves. This is an insult to men not women. Where did man come from? You are surrounded by women. Women are your daughters, mothers, sisters, and aunts. That is right. It is an insult.

You say we are mobilizing the forces of the Arab nation in production and struggle, then you issue a law that says that women are not human, should not carry arms, and have nothing to do with the honor of the country and defending it or with the struggle! Even have nothing to do with jihad!

Go ye lightly or heavily, fighting is prescribed for you, and ye dislike it, But it is possible that ye dislike a thing which is good for you, and struggle with your goods and your persons [Koranic verses] He did not say: O men, struggle. Never. He was talking to all Muslims, to all faithful. Go ye lightly or heavily to men, women, old, and young. He did not say an army of men only. God does not waste: Whoever works righteousness, man or woman, this means if whether a man or a woman, whoever does good works, he will be repaid. How can a reactionary law issued in Libya say that women are deprived of struggle, deprived of heaven, deprived of honor, glory, struggle, and power, and disarmed? What does it mean to take all this away from her? She becomes a table, chair, cow, refrigerator, or automobile. This is exactly what it means. That is right.

FBIS-NES-88-009
14 January 1988

27

ARAB AFRICA

It is exactly as I tell you. Who would allow his daughter, or his mother, to become a chair, table, or a refrigerator, or accept her value to be equivalent to that of an automobile. This is nonsense and reaction. Unfortunately, society is still a reactionary one, otherwise there would have been a revolution against that law, a revolution by men and women. Men would have said: Our daughters and mothers are not automobiles, tables, or chairs. They are allowed to struggle and fight like anyone else. I would like my daughter, mother, and sister to be armed and strong. Who among you said to deprive her of this honor? One will come and say: Who told you to deprive my sister this honor, or my mother of this honor, or my daughter of this honor? This is if there was an awareness and there were no reactionary ideas, then someone would have come and said that. Why would you deprive my daughter of the honor of struggle and to carry arms? Do you want her weak? Do you want her excluded from all national duties and sacred things? Do you want them only for yourselves?

No. She must participate in them. This is her right. My mother, who gave birth to me, how can you look at her as if she is an automobile, a table, or a chair, someone who has nothing to do with defending the homeland? These are reactionary minds, who brought one word from here and another from there and formulated that law. They formulated the law without even being convinced of it. They know that [word indistinct] masses, but they are afraid of these reactionaries. Anyone who talks about a shaykh, mosque, words of the prophet, woman, or veil, would be afraid and say: They (?might attack me). This is a revolution. A revolution includes bravery and confrontation. [crowd chants]

Al-Qadhdhafi Moderates Congress Debate 6 Jan
LD071830 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1720 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Debate at the 6 January meeting of the Sidi al-Khalifah Basic People's Congress, moderated by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Intercepted in progress] [Al-Qadhdhafi] This report speaks about the company itself.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, about the company.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I mean the company speaks about itself.

[Speaker] Yes, the company speaks about itself.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is shouldering its responsibility. It is not shirking its responsibility. What clause are you talking about?

[Answer indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Fourth—the general reports. This is an item on the agenda of the people's conferences—a report about the companies which belongs to the economic sector and commerce; the Central Bank; banking affairs; communications. Where is this company?

[Unidentified speaker] A report.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Where? Where is the report of the investment company? Where is it; on what page?

[Speaker] A report about the companies...

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] About the companies which belong to the economic sector and commerce. This belongs to the sector of the economy and commerce. Where is the economy and commerce, the member of the People's Committee for the economy and commerce? Does this investment company belong to you?

[Answer indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Brother Abd al-Latif, tell Al-Muntasir we are citizens who do not understand a thing about these companies which belong to him [laughter in the hall, followed by applause]. [Words indistinct] tell us so that we know who is accountable for the company. Phone him and tell him. Or contact the secretariat of the General People's Congress. Speak; go ahead.

[Unidentified speaker] [passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The other day he said it belongs to the General People's Committee for the Treasury. Is there a member of the Treasury here?

[First unidentified speaker] He did not come.

[Second unidentified speaker] Muhammad Ibrahim al-Fatih—Ibrahim Muhammad al-Fatih [words indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] He is not here! Ah well, he is supposed to talk to the General People's Committee for the Treasury and then explain this to us. All right, continue.

[Unidentified speaker] Shall I proceed?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes.

[Speaker] [mostly indistinct reference to giving the floor to others]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It will better if you do so by numbers, the numbers of the ...

[Speaker] By serial number.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Do they not have their membership cards? Each one speaks according to the number on his membership card. [passage omitted]

FBIS-NES-88-009
14 January 1988

28

ARAB AFRICA

[Second unidentified speaker] In actual fact, all those who spoke, spoke about the moral return—if we can call it that—of the company. In my view, this is difficult to calculate. In my view, we should concentrate on the material return—I give you one dollar or one dinar, what will you bring me back by the end of the year? Otherwise, we will enter into side issues which will sometimes be difficult to calculate. The company may tell us that it has lost in one project, but we have won or made a political gain or profit. We have issued many decisions to support the struggling peoples. This company is called the Foreign Investment Company.

If you want to call it political or anything else, then call the company "the company of political and moral investment." [Al-Qadhdhafi is heard laughing] That is true. According to the figures which have been presented and according to the explanations made by Dr Sadiq, this company has lost more than \$100 million or thereabouts. I do not know how to discuss its accounts, but this report is not clear to me. For example, if I have a company in country x, then I want to know what this company has done and what its return is. Do not present me with totals and so on. Points which were made by other colleagues should be stressed, too. Thank you.

[Unidentified speaker] Greetings.

[Second unidentified speaker] What is your number please?

[First speaker] 53-46. The question which you are discussing now on the investment company concerns the issue: Does politics support the economy or does the economy support politics? I do not like to enter into philosophical matters, but we are saying: Should we invest—this has been suggested by some brothers—our money in a state which is politically stable in order to guarantee the material return? This is one thing; and on the other hand, the fact remains that, by way of our investments and presence through the companies and the investment of money, we are contributing to the political stability of that state. We are contributing to this stability and we are ensuring that state's neutrality, for example. We, for example, even guarantee our strategic aims through our dealings by way of the investments.

Therefore, basically we should not look at things only materially. We should not have a pure material outlook toward investments. Our presence results in some sort of political stability for that state. This does not mean that we have an expansionist or colonialist outlook on the subject. This is a realistic outlook. On the other hand, this may ensure that we may not suffer a loss in some area, or—according to some political circumstances—we may find ourselves compelled to intervene in them militarily. The economy is a weapon. Our economic presence is a weapon which may help us avoid using other means due to pressures on us. In the world, states are fighting each other for spheres or areas of influence.

Each one wants to have a presence one way or another. Those who have no military presence may have an economic presence. [passage omitted]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Good. Here is a report before me which is very useful. This is apart from the company's report; I refer to a memorandum regarding the Public Treasury. I do not know who wrote it—it concerns the Public Treasury and the establishments which belong to the Public Treasury, including the Investment Company. On page 7—you have that—the position of the company is very clearly outlined. One page clarifies everything. All the basic popular conferences should read this when they discuss these companies and ask them to account for their activities. For example, this Foreign Investment Company is important as it has scores of companies. We should concentrate on this page—page 7. Had we from the beginning found this page, we would have concluded.

[Unidentified speaker] [passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What? No, leave that aside. But this is useful; it is a summary—short and useful. [reading from the page] Fourth: The Libyan Arab Company for Foreign Investments. This is on page 7; there is another report about the Public Treasury beside this report about the company.

We read: The company continued its activities by investing the money allocated to it in the sectors of agriculture; industry, tourism, transport, sea fishing, mining, and communications—now we know the company's foreign activities. I mean, the popular conferences know the activities of the Foreign Investment Company. What are its activities? Its activities are agricultural, industrial, touristic, as well as in the fields of transport, sea fishing, mining, and communications. It participates in 93 companies with a capital amounting to about 200 million dinars, distributed as follows: 30 companies in the Arab homeland—that is to say this Foreign Investment Company has a capital of about 200 million Libyan dinars; it participates with this capital in 93 companies, including 30 companies in the Arab homeland, 30 companies in Africa, 4 companies in Asia, 26 companies in Europe, and 3 companies in Latin America. Thus, the number of our companies abroad has become clear to us. We have 93 companies, distributed as follows: 30 in the Arab homeland, 30 in Africa, 4 in Asia, 26 in Europe, and 3 in Latin America—on sound economic bases.

It participates in the development of the host countries and provides some of the commodities and services required by the Libyan market. What does this mean? It means the company helps some of the countries which are friendly to us—through the presence of our companies in those countries, as these companies participate in the economic activities of these countries; and this is what some people have talked about, saying that Foreign Investment Company sometimes makes a loss and sometimes makes a profit. Sometimes we have economic

FBIS-NES-88-009
14 January 1988

29

ARAB AFRICA

activity in a country such as Uganda, Nicaragua, Suriname, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Syria, Tunisia, sometimes to help them, and not for the Libyans to make profit. We establish a company to carry out economic activities to help these states; but this makes this company, with its subsidiary companies, either lose or gain. This is the activity of this company.

Secondly, the activity, according this memorandum, is: The company provides some of the commodities and services required by the Libyan market—that is to say, it imports some commodities from these countries in which it has a presence. For example, it is said that the company imports—the Foreign Investment Company which operates in these countries—imports tomato puree, olive oil, tea, fish, clothing, shoes, medicines, and some electrical and agricultural equipment. The brother who spoke earlier said: Why did the company not import equipment—the water pumps—through the company which is in Cyprus, which is a subsidiary of the Foreign Investment Company? This is logical, since the latter imports this equipment.

Then the authorized capital of the company is 500 million and the paid capital is 268 million. [Al-Qadhdhafi continues to read from the paper] The company was able, as a result of selling some of its major participation, to realize some significant returns, which are now being used to bolster its network of assistance by necessary investment, in addition to the returns obtained as a result of the operations in the international financial market. All right. The company has realized positive results, whether with regard to international operations through its investment network or in the international financial markets. The total ordinary return realized by the end of fiscal year 1986 was about 30 million—that is, 29 million plus—Libyan dinars, against 13 million the previous year. That is to say, in 1985 the profit made by the company was 13.5 million. In 1986 it made a profit of 30 million. That is to say, the profit has been doubled. [Al-Qadhdhafi has a few indistinct words aside with an unidentified man]

[Al-Qadhdhafi continues] All right; we will discuss it later. [continues reading] This was as a result of the concentrated efforts to increase the number of companies which have entered the phase of realizing returns; and after excluding the expenses and other expenditures, the net income is estimated at 17 million plus dinars. This company, in other words, had a profit last year—I mean the year before—of 17 million dinars. It participated in 93 companies distributed over the world, according to the numbers we mentioned—30 here and 30 here and 4 here and 26 there, and so on. The matter has become clear to you. I believe that this company is successful in two aspects—it is successful because it earns Libya money—I do not say this because of what I have read here, as I have the information already—this company is successful because it brings back money to

Libya—that is to say, it is making a profit and not a loss; it has contributed to the Treasury—and it has created a Libyan Arab presence on all the continents of the world.

[Unidentified speaker] Pardon me; [reads from the paper] it has realized actual and official profits amounting to 792 million dinars.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What is the meaning of this? One would have assumed that the member of the Treasury would be here. As long as we are discussing the companies which belong to the Treasury, he should have been here.

[Answer indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Explain this phrase, you, the specialist in economics and accountancy.

[Unidentified speaker] It should Mr Zarruq.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Where is he? No; the accountancy.

[Other speakers' remarks indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Who is he? Mr Zarruq. What is his status?

[Unidentified speaker] Member of the conference.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Explain to the people the extraordinary income which was realized by the company and which are estimated at 792 million or nearly 800 million dinars. Ah; I know now. This is the outcome of selling its shares in the Fiat Company.

[Several speakers remarks indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Alright; this is another issue. Correct. This deal is known in which we made a huge profit—700 or 800 million dinars. That is when we sold our shares in the Fiat company. This money is now being invested abroad. There is a committee which supervises it. But this company has realized a profit—how much did we say?

[Unidentified speaker] Seventeen million.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Seventeen million. Then, any of you who wants to make a point or an observation on this can do so. This should be followed by discussion, without speeches and lectures. If the company sells a number of subsidiary companies, and if its activities and its capital and profits—these issues you should discuss. Yes?

[Passage omitted: several speakers talk about the profits of the company, saying that the profit made out of selling Libya's shares in Fiat was 944 million dinars]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Please contact the Treasury secretary and let him explain. Ask him: Did the company made a profit of 17 million dinars out of selling our shares in

FBIS-NES-88-009
14 January 1988

30

ARAB AFRICA

Fiat or is its profit from other sources? All right. Generally speaking, this report explains to us [changes thought] From this point the discussion should proceed.

[Passage omitted on dialogue between Al-Qadhdhafi and several unidentified speakers with Al-Qadhdhafi stressing that the method for debate should be in this manner—read the report and then point out your remarks negatively or positively]

[First speaker] Brother leader; I ask you by God to give me a minute.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, if it concerns our agenda.

[First speaker] No...

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] If it does not concern the agenda then this is not the place for it.

[Second speaker] Stay with the issue under discussion.

[First speaker] We will discuss it under the heading local issues. [first speaker continues, but indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What does the conference have to do with it? It is a problem but it has no relation with the popular conference. Take her name and [sentence incomplete]. Yes, I now have your paper; it is here.

[Second speaker] Your paper has reached us; thank you.

[First speaker continues, indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The problem does not belong to the conference. All right. We have taken your paper. [passage omitted: Al-Qadhdhafi tells the person sitting beside him to proceed by calling other people to speak and resume the discussion. The first speaker is heard in the background still speaking. Al-Qadhdhafi asks the person beside him to give him the paper. He keeps telling the first speaker: all right, all right. First speaker continues to shout]

[Al-Qadhdhafi, talking to the person sitting beside him] Why do you allow discussion like this at the conference: [more noise in the background from the first speaker and others] All right, but not at the conference.

[First speaker] But I have no one.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Take her name and the details of her problem and transfer it to the right authority.

[Speaker] Brother Irsan, please proceed.

[Another speaker] I believe that there are a number of good remarks and that the drafting committee should include them. [First speaker again interrupts, indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Have you discipline during the meetings?

[Speaker] Yes we have. [then addressing another person] That is it, Mas'ud.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Do not demolish your democracy. All right, this is a problem but it should not be discussed at conference level.

[Speaker] Sir; leader, there are people who come from everywhere as long as the meeting is being held at municipality level. This is the problem. [passage omitted: Other speakers contribute to the debate of the points on the agenda, referring to the foreign investment company]

[Speaker] There are many memoranda that lack clarification; they are not clear. It is not easy to understand them. There are people whose standard is weak; this means that they cannot understand them. [repetitive passage omitted]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] A company or an administrative establishment has the right to prepare a scientific report in this form. But when the report comes up for discussion the secretariat of a people's congress or a drafting committee or the specialized people's committee—that is the member of the specialized people's committee—should simplify it and explain in detail before submitting it to the congress so that everyone will understand it at all levels. But the report must be produced with all these scientific details. I mean, a company or a bank or the treasury—they produce the reports in this way for documentation purposes; reports should be produced in this way.

But when these reports come to the conferences they should be simplified and submitted to the people in such a way that the latter will understand whether we have made a profit or sustained a loss; how much have we spent and how much we have lost on this project and what the project has yielded. You subtract one from the other and you will know how much was the profit. Then we can say that we have made such and such a profit—in one or two lines. [passage omitted: others speak ask and are answered by presumably the secretary of the basic people's congress of sidi al-khalifah. their questions centered further on the points already discussed]

[Speaker] Please allow me, Brother Badri, as I have a remark I want to make about the the company regarding the number of technical cadres. Please allow me one minute. This point is clear and says: The company will work continuously in order to attract efficient elements and will endeavor to provide them with local and external training in order to run the company's works that are spread all over the world.

[Second speaker] [Words indistinct]

FBIS-NES-88-009
14 January 1988

31

ARAB AFRICA

[Third speaker] Please review [words indistinct] in this sphere which is the sphere of industry and engineering, and so on then see for yourself the magnitude of negligence [words indistinct].

[Al-Qadhdhafi] But this is not a condition. Sometimes the company is not prepared to respond to these applications. They cannot accept everyone who submits an employment application. Rejection of applicants does not mean that the company is not doing its job properly. The company employs people according to its own needs. All right, we know that there are many applications and you are looking for elements. The company can reply: This is our only need. Rejection of the rest does not mean that we are not doing our job properly. Let us be sure that it is not doing its job properly and there is negligence. This is one of the points to be discussed.

[Speaker] The other point is the safeguarding of the people's money with regard to the question of middle men. Why? Because there are states in which the company operates [words indistinct].

[Al-Qadhdhafi, asking person sitting beside him] How did you understand what he said?

[Speaker next to Al-Qadhdhafi] Our assets that have been invested abroad have been frozen in some countries. This is an important point.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We have companies all over the world—93 companies. What guarantees do we have in these countries when the latter change their political regimes and especially when the result of such change is the nationalization of these assets? Something of this sort has actually happened; we have lost as a result. There are pending issues relating to this. It is only logical when questions are asked about these issues. Asking such questions shows the people's concern about their assets. [passage omitted: other speakers discuss various points relating to the company]

[Speaker] [words indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This speaker is saying that sometimes the Foreign Investment Company makes losses economically, but it covers up this loss by deceiving us and says that it has made a political gain for the Jamahiriya, and therefore the economic aspect should be overlooked. It is quite clear; we should not allow anyone to deceive us. What is the political gain? It should tell us. Then we can compare the economic loss to the political gain and ask: Can we accept this economic loss against this political gain? Can we afford to lose economically in order to realize a political gain? Have we made an economic loss for the sake of making a political gain? Having made an economic loss are we trying to make a political gain? Having made an economic loss are we to try to cover it up by deceitfully saying that we have made a political gain? Even the political gain should be clear to us: What is it?

What is the attitude of this state toward us with regard to all these issues? Is it in a camp hostile to us? What has this state done? We should know all this and pass the information to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and compare the states in which we have investments, and which we have helped, and which we have given loans to, and their attitudes as reflected by the report of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison. What is their attitude in regard to the Atlantic aggression on us, the question of Palestine, the recognition of the Zionist enemy, as well as their attitudes at the UN Security Council, within the Nonaligned Movement, in Africa, the question of Aozou, the Gulf of Sidra, and so on—what were the attitudes of these states?

[Speaker] There is a report by the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison about this...

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] Yes. Then we take these remarks and compare these economic benefits with the political attitudes. [applause and slogans—Teach, O leader, how to realize our future]

Morocco

Mauritanian Official Attends Meeting in Ifrane

Delivers Message to King

AB071222 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] The [Mauritanian] minister of foreign affairs and cooperation [Major Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane] was yesterday received in Ifrane by Morocco's King Hassan II, to whom he delivered a message from Colonel Maouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, the chairman of the CMSN and head of state. It should be recalled that Major Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane represented our country [Mauritania] at the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee in Ifrane last Monday evening.

Reports on Committee Meeting

AB091018 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Excerpt] On 5 January in Ifrane, Morocco, [Mauritanian] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Major Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane, participated in the extraordinary meeting of the Jerusalem Committee, of which our country [Mauritania] is a member. The meeting was devoted to the serious situation in the occupied territories. Upon his return to Nouakchott on 7 January, the minister stated to the Mauritanian News Agency that the committee had decided implement important measures of moral and material support for the valiant struggle of the Palestinian people. It had also called for the mobilization of the international community to condemn the Zionist occupant and to convince it to stop its repressive activities in the occupied territories. [passage omitted]

FBIS-NES-88-009
14 January 1988

32

ARAB AFRICA

Sudan

SPLA Refutes Al-Mahdi's Claim on Cease-Fire

EA131541 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Jan 88.

[Text] The official SPLM/SPLA spokesman today has refuted Sadiq al-Mahdi's claim that the SPLA has agreed for a cease-fire provided that the state of emergency was lifted.

In a statement to radio SPLA this afternoon, the spokesman described Sadiq al-Mahdi's propaganda as naive and absurd and a non-intelligent way of trying to divert public attention from the fall of Kapoeta and the crisis caused by the two family cliques of Al-Mahdi and Al-Mirghani. The spokesman stressed that the only agreement to date that the SPLA has made with Khartoum is the Koka Dam Declaration and this is what was reaffirmed to the generals who met SPLA representatives in London. Any other interpretation of the informal London meeting is wishful thinking based on political scheming which in no way advances peace to our beloved country, concluded the spokesman.

Convoy Ambushed Between Kapoeta, Torit

EA131546 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Jan 88.

[Text] SPLA forces of Eastern Equatoria zonal command under the overall command of alternate commander Gilario Modi Horinyang and the operational command of alternate commander (Aru Mann) ambushed an enemy convoy between Kapoeta and Torit on 12th January 1988.

Correspondent for Radio SPLA says that many enemy soldiers were killed and several others sustained injuries. Three lorries were completely destroyed and seven G-3 rifles were captured. The enemy force is now encircled and will be annihilated, our correspondent concluded.

SPLA Shells Malwal Shatt Garrison 5 Jan

EA131549 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Red Battalion under the operational command of Captain (Edward Gai Garang) shelled Malwal Shatt enemy garrison in Bor Town on 5th January 1988 and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in both men and material. Correspondent says that some scientific military installations were gutted down. [passage omitted]

Radio SPLA Comments on Capture of Kapoeta

EA132251 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Latuka 1100 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Emmanuel Ambrose Ocholi-Moi commentary]

[Excerpt] Hello SPLA combatants, who captured the town of Kapoeta. You have captured it yourselves. Nobody helped you in capturing it, contrary to Al-Sadiq's claims that you are helped by foreign troops.

Thank you very much. We will soon control all the towns.

This is the right time to question Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi because, when we captured Kurmuk, Al-Sadiq's voice was very loud in deceiving the world, saying that it was the Ethiopian Government which helped us to capture that town. Now we have captured Kapoeta. Al-Sadiq should now also blame Ethiopia. Al-Sadiq must know that we have captured Yirol which is in the center of the south. Whom can he blame?

Now we have captured Kapoeta. He should blame the Kenyan Government. And when we also capture Nimule, he can blame the Ugandan Government. When Yei is captured, he may as well blame Zaire. And when we also capture Wadi Halfa, he can blame the Egyptian authorities. He should know that this is our country and we need nobody to help us fight.

I am now telling you, the Toposas, Didingas, and the Latukas, that as you have heard from the news, the commander of the enemy forces in Kapoeta is in the bush with some of his troops, and you must by all means report the whereabouts of this man and his soldiers to our forces in Kapoeta town. We do not want to kill them, but we are worried for their lives since they have no experience of living in the bush. The name of the commander is Colonel PSC [Passed Staff College] 'Abd al-Munim Mahjub.

You, the Sudanese Air Force serving under the regime of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, should bear in mind that any attempt to airlift the Sudanese Army to Kapoeta will be repulsed. Our air defense units are on maximum alert and are ready to bring down any plane flying over our controlled areas.

We want you to know that even if reinforcements come from Torit, they will never reach Kapoeta and they will all certainly die. [passage omitted]

Al-Mahdi, Al-Fadil Deny Fall of Kapoeta

JN141052 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Khartoum Jan 14 (SUNA)—Premier and Defence Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and Armed Forces General Commander Gen Fawzi al-Fadil have denied the news saying that the equatorial town of Kapoeta has been captured by the rebels.

Both officials have affirmed they did not receive any reports or information about the fall or withdrawal of the Army from the town.

The Armed Forces General Commander said that "if we receive any news about the capturing of the town by the dissidents we will issue a communique explaining the facts."