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1. 2-5 January 1976 in Tripoli. Extracts from the Green Book
2. 8 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress
3. 14 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress
4. 15 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress
5. 17 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress
6. 18 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress
7. 19 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress
8. 24 January 1976 in Tripoli. Meeting with Libyan Ambassadors
9. 2 February 1976 in Tripoli. Cable to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing
10. 11 February 1976. Interview with Eric Rouleau of Le Monde
11. 11 February 1976. Interview with French TV
12. 11 February 1976. Report by Baghdad Radio
13. 13 February 1976 in Tripoli. Talks with Algeria's Houari Boumediene
14. 17 February 1976 in Tripoli. Meeting with Darsa tribesmen
15. 27 February 1976. Cable to King Hassan II
16. 8 March 1976. Cable to Anwar Sadat
17. 12 March 1976 in Tripoli. Address at a Popular Rally
18. 14 March 1976. Cable to Leonid Brezhnev
19. 14 March 1976 in Tripoli. Address at a Public Rally
20. 19 March 1976. Announcement to Argentine Representatives
21. 21 March 1976 in Tripoli. Remarks at end of French Prime Minister Chirac's visit
22. 30 March 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at Anniversary of the Battle of al-Kardun

- ① 2-5 January 1976 in Tripoli. Extracts from the Green Book  
Called plebiscites a mockery of democracy by forcing people to vote either "yes" or "no." Said multiple parties were an abortion of democracy. Mentioned that parliaments were basically undemocratic. Said that popular congresses were the only vehicles for democracy. Equated political parties to tribes because both encourage factionalism at the expense of unity.
- ② 8 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress  
Mentioned tens of thousands of non-Libyans working in Libya and identified them by nationality. Said that Libya called for Arab unity but was ignored or else met with insults.
- ③ 14 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress  
Called the struggle at the University of Benghazi an indication that the popular revolution was seriously working. Said that the sit-ins by Libyan students at foreign universities were instigated by the host countries' intelligence organizations. Claimed that the RCC was pressing for the establishment of student unions but that the students did not show any interest.
- ④ 15 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress  
Said that unions and associations are the only democratic representative bodies. Said that demonstrations and sit-ins are unjustified as long as the people can talk about their problems openly. Called for suppression of any practice of politics outside the basic popular congresses. Refused to listen to anyone who was not a member of the Arab Socialist Union.
- ⑤ 17 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress  
Said that the United States and the Zionists accused him of backing terrorism but claimed that he was only backing liberation movements. Said that people from Africa do not visit Libya only to get money.
- ⑥ 18 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress  
Said that the popular committees would continue for another three years to serve the people. Claimed they represented the will of the people to administer the country. Called for a draft to alleviate shortages of manpower in the armed forces. Stood ready to reinstate retired (probably means pre-September 1969) officials in the civil service as vacancies occur. Called for greater investment abroad but warned against lending money to poorer countries simply to enable them to run their administrative budgets. Approved of joint venture projects with friendly countries. Said that after the general people's congresses were formed the RCC should no longer legislate laws. Called for a three-year life span of the people's congress. Said that he would accept the rank of brigadier general only as an honorary title but that in practice would retain the rank of colonel.
- ⑦ 19 January 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at the General People's Congress  
Released all persons arrested during the staging of the September 1969 revolution.
- ⑧ 24 January 1976 in Tripoli. Meeting with Libyan Ambassadors  
Explained his foreign policy. Mentioned the reorganization of the Foreign Ministry. Spoke about the duties of ambassadors.
- ⑨ 2 February 1976 in Tripoli. Cable to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing  
Expressed appreciation of France's support of the rights of the Palestinian people in its vote in the UN Security Council.
- ⑩ 11 February 1976. Interview with Eric Rouleau of Le Monde  
Deplored France's behavior as a gun-seller because of selling arms to both Israel and the Arabs. Said that France under Giscard d'Estaing was less independent of the United States than under de Gaulle. Mentioned favorably France's vote on the UN resolution. Said that France derived greater benefits from good relations with Libya than Libya did. Disagreed with France's opposition to "mini-states." Said that he originally offered assistance to Morocco in 1972 to liberate Spanish Sahara but now wanted to give a voice to Polisario. Evaded question of whether Libya would side with Algeria on the Spanish Sahara issue. Mentioned unity with Algeria. Said Egypt was too preoccupied with internal problems to be a threat to Libya. Ridiculed claims that he masterminded the OPEC incident in Vienna. Said that the PLO does not have a monopoly on the Palestine resistance. Said that he could not ship arms to Lebanon because Libya lacked the means to do so. Said that the compromise in Lebanon solved nothing. Accused the United States of trying to liquidate the Palestinians fighting in Lebanon. Said he would support any resistance group, Marxist or not. Resented implication that Syria had established hegemony in Lebanon. Said that a secular state should be established in Lebanon. Mentioned improvement in relations with Christians. Said that the incidents in Benghazi were a necessary part in building a democratic society in Libya.

- (11) 11 February 1976. Interview with French TV  
Lauded France's vote in the UN Security Council in favor of the Palestinian people. Criticized the United States veto.
- (12) 11 February 1976. Report by Baghdad Radio  
Criticized settlement of Lebanese crisis and said that the cease-fire will not last. Believed that a settlement could only be reached after the elimination of the feudal, tribal and sectarian Lebanese regime. Called for complete separation of religion from state affairs.
- (13) 13 February 1976 in Tripoli. Talks with Algeria's Houari Boumediene  
Said that Libya and Algeria would take joint action against domestic reactionary forces who are allied with imperialists abroad. Said that Arabs should shift from the defensive to the offensive.
- (14) 17 February 1976 in Tripoli. Meeting with Darsa tribesmen  
Said that after eliminating foreigners, Libya started on a program to achieve economic and agricultural self-sufficiency. Said that the revolution was to secure the country for future generations.
- (15) 27 February 1976. Cable to King Hassan II  
Told the King that the annexation of Spanish Sahara by Morocco would be a forced annexation. Said that the people of Spanish Sahara did not wish to join Morocco.
- (16) 8 March 1976. Cable to Anwar Sadat  
Protested the arrest of Mahmud Masmoudi, a Tunisian, in Egypt.
- (17) 12 March 1976 in Tripoli. Address at a Popular Rally  
Applauded the burning of the last shanty in Tripoli and the transfer of 1000 families to modern homes. Deplored Egyptian and Tunisian propaganda campaigns. Justified the expulsion of Egyptian and Tunisian workers from Libya and said that if Egypt and Tunisia had accepted Arab unity, then everyone could go back and forth freely without border restrictions. Said that the Egyptian Intelligence Service, working in conjunction with the U.S. CIA, recruited 'Umar Muhayshi to work against the Libyan people. Said that since the September 1969 revolution, over 100,000 houses had been built and over one billion dinars had been allocated for housing, compared with 75 million in the six years before the revolution.
- (18) 14 March 1976. Cable to Leonid Brezhnev  
Congratulated Brezhnev on his re-election as Secretary General of the USSR's Communist Party.
- (19) 14 March 1976 in Tripoli. Address at a Public Rally  
Criticized Egyptians and Tunisians for their anti-Libyan propaganda. Said that the Egyptian and Tunisian governments were worried because their masses were receptive to the ideas of the September 1969 revolution. Said that the Tunisians and Egyptians had come to Libya to work because their economies were deteriorating. Did not blame them for seeking work in Libya but asked that those without permits should return home. Deplored the arrest of those Libyans accused of trying to kidnap Muhayshi, questioned Muhayshi's value to Libya. Accused him of working for Egyptian intelligence which is a branch of the U.S. intelligence. Accused the United States of financing Egyptian propaganda against Libya. Asked Egyptian and Tunisian authorities to do away with borders in order to achieve true Arab unity. Accused U.S. imperialism of plotting against the Arabs.
- (20) 19 March 1976. Announcement to Argentine Representatives  
Said Libya was ready to extend unlimited cooperation to Argentina.
- (21) 21 March 1976 in Tripoli. Remarks at end of French Prime Minister Chirac's visit  
Praised the strong and firm relations between Libya and France.
- (22) 30 March 1976 in Tripoli. Speech at Anniversary of the Battle of al-Kardun  
Said that Libya would not take any action against Egypt and Tunisia although it could; claimed the two regimes are already doomed. Denied sending assassination teams to Egypt and Tunisia. Outlined sequence of events that led Bourguiba to believe that he was going to be the victim of an assassination plot. Said that Libya had good intentions toward Tunisia even to the extent of giving it aid. Said that the United States would abandon Tunisia in the same way that it abandoned the governments in South East Asia. Said that his enemies were trying to link him to terrorism but that if terrorism meant the liberation of peoples, then he was honored to be called a terrorist. Warned that any Libyan who committed treason would be brought before a court and have a judgement against him no matter how he might try to escape from it.