

V. 17 Mar 76

N O R T H A F R I C A

I 1

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES PUBLIC RALLY IN TRIPOLI

FBIS MEA -76-53

Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 0000 GMT 14 Mar 76 LD

[Speech made by Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, chairman of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, in Tripoli on 12 March--recorded]

[Excerpts] The lackey and reactionary media in Tunisia and Egypt have launched a campaign whose purpose is obvious to us all. It is aimed at undermining the popularity of the great 1 September revolution and at belittling it in the eyes of the fraternal Tunisian and Egyptian masses. The whole aim of this campaign is to harm the ever growing popularity of the great September revolution among the Tunisian and the Egyptian people. [Cheers and slogans for about 2 minutes. "Crush reaction" is heard in the background, repeated several times.]

The meaning of the campaign launched against us by the reactionary media is quite clear. The people of Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya are not so stupid not to realize what is behind the campaign launched yesterday and the day before. We know the aim of the campaign. We will expose it now. The campaign is not motivated by concern for the conditions of the people (?they talk about), nor is it launched by governments who care for their peoples or workers [words indistinct]. It is an attempt against history and against the revolutionaries. It is an attempt to undermine the popularity of the great 1 September revolution with the Egyptian and the Tunisian masses.

[applause] Why? Because the 1 September revolution is becoming increasingly popular with the Egyptian and Tunisian masses. To belittle this popularity, they said that Libya is deporting Egyptian and Tunisian workers. This is the story of this campaign and we must expose it because it should be exposed. [cheers and applause]

To expose the campaign of doubt and the plot being hatched against the Egyptian and Tunisian masses to drive a wedge between them and the revolution, we mention the following facts so that the Tunisian and Egyptian peoples, and everyone far and near, may know. There are 40,000 Tunisian workers working in Libya legally and by contract. They have identification cards and are still working in Libya by contract. They have official documents and were accepted in Libya in the legal manner.

However, hundreds of workers left Tunisia for Libya seeking work, equal opportunity, and hope for the future which were not to be found in Tunisia. These people, these toilers flowed across the Tunisian-Libyan borders. They infiltrated from everywhere without permits, without work contracts, without passports, and without any identification. The security authorities in the Libyan Arab Republic used to put the infiltrators in prison. On every occasion I personally proposed to the Revolution Command Council that we should release the hundreds of people from Tunisia and Egypt because it was not their fault that they felt (?insecure), and, indeed, on every ("national holiday) we released hundreds of people from prison because they had felt insecure and had no hope [words indistinct] and were detained because they had no legal permit.

The fact is that the people of Tunisia and Egypt are suffering very severely. Their economies are collapsing. Thousands of people have poured into Libya from Egypt and Tunisia without visas, without passports, and without permits.

V. 11 MAR 70

I 2

NORTH AFRICA

The workers and peasants who have come from Egypt and Tunisia are not to be blamed because they are human beings who have suffered from poverty, hunger and deprivation. Yes, they did cross the Libyan borders and came to the Libyan people looking for work and for life as they felt threatened in Egypt and Tunisia.

Egyptian workers from Al-Minya, Damanhur, and the very heart of Cairo, hundreds of families moved on foot from Egypt toward Libya, toward Tobruk, Derna [words indistinct], families in search of subsistence. A number of them died of hunger, thirst, and cold. They died on Egyptian territory and on Libyan territory. The Egyptian man is no longer a human being. Even animals do not live like this. This is what the Egyptian regime has done to the Egyptian people. The Egyptian people must be respected. We do not want them to die on the road like animals. We do not want the Egyptian people to suffer like this, dying in numbers on the coastal road between Egypt and Libya, walking barefoot to seek means of survival and life.

The Egyptian masses who left Egypt and who have turned Egypt into a government without a people are not to blame. The Egyptian workers and peasants are not to blame. The open-door policy, a policy of openness to imperialism, is to blame. It is a policy against the rights of the masses and their socialist gains which 'Abd an-Nasir built brick by brick for 20 years. [applause]

Since the Egyptian people are leaving Egypt and coming to Libya by the thousand, dying on the road, and carrying no passports and knowing nothing except that this land is Arab land, and carrying no identification cards, and, to insure that our Egyptian brothers will not die on the road, starve, or suffer humiliation, we say to the brothers who come to Libya: Please carry identification cards or passports, and let us agree to this, so that we can determine whether whoever enters Libya will be able to find work.

There are clear agreements between us and Egypt. Why lie to the masses over the radio? Are the Libyan people permitted to enter Tunisia or Egypt without identification cards? To tell the truth, [words indistinct] Why should the entry of Libyans to Egypt or Tunisia without visas be wrong and the entry of Egyptians and Tunisians to Libya without visas be right? Do they think we are fools?

We, brothers, ask: What are the provisions of the agreements concluded between us? An Egyptian is permitted to enter Libya with an identification card, even without a visa, but on certain conditions. First he should have some money. The interior ministers have agreed on 30 dinars, so that when a person comes he will not starve to death. [word indistinct] If he cannot find work within about 3 months, he must return. [passage indistinct]

So, whoever enters Libya should do so in the known official and agreed manner, so that the Tunisian worker and the Egyptian worker will be respected.

Respect for the Egyptian and the Tunisian workers dictates that they should enter (?in) the proper way and the authorities should have a record of them. The length of their stay to look for work must be specified after which they would (?return), because if a man fails to find work during this period, he will be forced to steal, may die or resort to begging.

Whoever enters Libya should do so in the known and agreed manner so that the Tunisian and Egyptian workers will be respected. He who enters by infiltration and without employment, may not find work in Libya, and despite himself, may be forced to steal or commit crime, or beg.

V. 17 Mar 76

I 3

NORTH AFRICA

We were the ones who sought unity with Egypt. [words indistinct] Anwar as-Sadat's signature is still there on the documents declaring unity between the two countries. Why did we accept unity? For the sake of the Egyptian people, for the sake of the Arab nation, and for the liberation of the Egyptian territory from Zionism. [applause]

We accepted unity knowing that Egypt was poor and its population many times the population of Libya, and knowing that Egyptian territory was occupied. We insisted on unity primarily for the sake of the Egyptian people. We agreed to sacrifice the Libyan people's wealth and to share it with 30 million Egyptians because we believed in Arab unity, which is the right thing. [applause]

The matter is quite clear. Some 10,000 Egyptians entered Libya without a permit. I said, no, the 10,000 must return to Egypt because we have neither work nor facilities for them. What state in the world would accept 10,000 people in one go? I challenge the Egyptian officials and the Tunisian officials to get one single person into any state in the world without a permit. What state would agree to the entry without a permit of one single person, let alone 10,000? Some 10,000 Egyptians entered Libya across the borders without identification, some dying on the road. We talked and talked to Egypt about it, but in vain.

Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad came here. I told him, please, you are Egyptian and you should (?take the facts to Egypt). Here are some photographs, take them to Mamduh Salim or [words indistinct]. I gave him the pictures and said, look, these are pictures of Egyptians coming on foot from Egypt to Libya by the thousands, who died of hunger and cold on the road. Ask Egypt to see to this matter. [words indistinct] he took some photographs and left. It was no use. The man is an Arab League official [word indistinct] and he probably conveyed the facts to the Egyptian authorities.

Anyway, the Egyptians came. People came to me from all over the republic saying: please maintain security in the country. Why? Because thousands of people entered and some were being forced to commit crime.

We then said that nobody would be permitted to enter except in accordance with the agreements. When we did this the radio campaigns began.

We have 190,000 Egyptians in Libya. Nobody is allowed to touch them except in accordance with the law and with their contract. Why? Because they are self-respecting people who entered the country in accordance with contracts, facilities, agreements and Libya's need for them.

But, when it comes to 10,000 Egyptians without a permit, people who died on the road, we must stop them at the borders and return them to the Egyptian authorities. If the Egyptian authorities do not want the Egyptian people, if they want to get rid of the Egyptian people and let them out of Egypt, then we, on the basis of our pan-Arab position will shoulder our responsibility and will shoulder the responsibility of the Egyptian people, and we will be responsible for them. [applause]

If, finally, the Egyptian Government is incapable of managing the affairs of the Egyptian people, then we are prepared to sponsor the cause of the Egyptian people, from the liberation of their territory to their subsistence.

If the Egyptian Government considers it lawful for thousands of people to cross from Egypt to Libya, let Libyans enter Egypt without a permit. I challenge them. [applause]

17 Mar 76

I 4

NORTH AFRICA

When the unity march crossed the Egyptian borders, what happened? Despite the fact that it was carrying pictures of As-Sadat and was cheering As-Sadat, it was met with troops, with steel, with arms, mines, and (?roadblocks). Cables of protest poured forth from the Egyptian radio carrying President as-Sadat's signature.

The aim of these cables was to condemn Libya in public and see Libya condemned by the world, because it had sent thousands of Libyans to Egypt without a permit, so that any action by Egypt would be considered legitimate. As-Sadat's cable threatened war. He said that the Egyptian Government was responsible for the protection of Egyptian territory and was responsible for the security of the Egyptians.

Does the Libyan Government have no right now, in view of the entry of 10,000 of as-Sadat's people into Libya, to say that it is responsible for protecting the Libyan territory and the security of the Libyan people? [applause and cheers]

We do not fear the Egyptian people. We advocate unity with the Egyptian people. We challenge the Egyptian authorities and we tell the Egyptian authorities that if they want the entry to be allowed, they must first allow the Libyans to enter Egypt as of tomorrow. Tomorrow we can have 10,000 Libyans ready and the Egyptian government should permit them to enter without permit [words indistinct].

Brothers, what are the Egyptian authorities doing? Our soldiers in 1973 (?sacrificed) and fought alongside the Egyptian Army and have been (?on holiday) in Egypt. The Egyptian authorities have arrested them and are torturing them in prison.

Of what value is Revolution Command Council member al-Muhayshi? What value has any Libyan outside Libya? What is the value of anyone who is not a revolutionary? This is a revolution. They tell lies about it. Libyan soldiers--innocent visitors visiting their (?relatives and brothers) in Egypt--are subjected to torture on the charge of planning to kidnap Al-Muhayshi. Of what value is Al-Muhayshi? [words indistinct] What value?

I did not speak about Al-Muhayshi after he fled from the country. You heard nothing from me about him. I did not wish to speak about this man nor about [words indistinct]. But since then he has been enlisted by the Egyptian intelligence service and has become its agent--and this service anyway is an agent of the U.S. intelligence. Everyone in the world knows that the Egyptian intelligence is under the total control of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The Egyptian intelligence is now a branch of the U.S. intelligence in the Middle East. Everyone, whether he is a friend or foe of Egypt, or friend of the Arabs, whether Arab or foreign, knows that the Egyptian intelligence is now entirely under the control and [word indistinct] of the U.S. intelligence.

[Words indistinct] Al-Muhayshi was recently enlisted in the Egyptian intelligence. We will now (?speak) about him. We did not expect that one day one of us would say such a thing, we did not expect that one like [words indistinct]. He should have self-respect--if only for the sake of the past. But he said such things yesterday. [words indistinct] the Egyptian intelligence and the agent journalists seek him. [sentence indistinct]. Al-Muhayshi says that we spent 5 million pounds on the coup in Sudan; he says that Mu'ammr is (?disputing) with 'Abd as-Salam. Does anyone believe such lies? This is laughable indeed. [sentence indistinct] He has been enlisted by the Egyptian intelligence. They brought him one of their yellow newspapers--the agent and mercenary newspapers [words indistinct] AL-AHRAM, AL-JUMHURIYAH, AL-AKHBAR and others. This AL-AHRAM is [words indistinct].

V. 17 Mar 76

I 5

NORTH AFRICA

The Egyptian intelligence yesterday brought him and told him that the Egyptian authorities are now waging a campaign against the Libyan revolution [words indistinct] and exploited him. They exploited him [words indistinct] should not get involved in a campaign against his country while abroad. This is shameful. As Libya is engaged in a battle with Egypt he joined hands with the Egyptian authorities. This is shameful because the Egyptian intelligence, which is an agent of the U. S. intelligence, is leading the campaign against the Libyan revolution. The Egyptian intelligence is charged with this task of attacking the revolution. He joined the enemies of [word indistinct] revolution. They told him the development plans were a failure. In other words, the Libyan people are [word indistinct] and are quickly [word indistinct].

Al-Muhayshi said that by a decision of the Revolution Command Council we spent 5 million pounds on the coup in Sudan. No one with an iota of patriotism would make such an allegation. Even supposing that this was true; supposing that we have spent 5 million [words indistinct]. Would anyone with dignity say such hostile things against the revolution [words indistinct] by a U. S. agent. Supposing we spent 5 million on the coup in Sudan. Who says such a thing? It is being said by an intelligence agent and not the agent of [words indistinct]. The intelligence which enlisted him gave him this detailed information. It is a shame on [word indistinct] to say such a thing.

Egypt is challenging us with a campaign of words which only make people laugh, with the yellow press, and with cheap radio campaigns which are financed by the United States. The Egyptian press is worth nothing [words indistinct] the Libyan radio and press.

But we challenge these (?campaigns) with such celebrations as we are holding today to mark the demolition of the last hut in Tripoli municipal area and with these buildings that we are erecting everywhere.

You say to me: You did not know how to choose. Why did you put Al-Muhayshi in the Revolution Command Council? This is true. I am to be blamed and I take the responsibility. [Words indistinct] in any case. But I am now ready to reveal the truth [words indistinct], as the saying goes. When I spoke to Mustafa [no further identification] about him, he said [words indistinct] you, Mu'ammarr, enlisted him in the secret movement when he was a student; You also enrolled him in the military college and you put him in the Revolution Command Council and, therefore, you are entirely responsible for him. [words indistinct] he would not have entered the military college nor the Revolution Command Council.

He said: You were the one who included him in the secret movement, who enrolled him in the military college, and who put him in the Revolution Command Council. Indeed I trusted him. [words indistinct] responsible for his inclusion in the movement, enrollment in the military college, and inclusion in the Revolution Command Council despite the protests by the free unionist officers. Many of the free unionist officers wanted to resign in protest. These officers are here and they know that 'Umar al-Muhayshi [words indistinct] the Revolution Command Council. They told me they would resign from the army if I included 'Umar al-Muhayshi in the Revolution Command Council. I had imposed him upon them. He was (?criticized) by the officers and members. [passage indistinct] a group of officers came to me, including this officer who is now sitting with you, and said we would resign if this person becomes a member of the council. But I imposed him on them and see now what happened. In any case, I am responsible for him. Soldiers of the Libyan Army say we don't know 'Umar al-Muhayshi; you were the one who brought him [words indistinct] and you are responsible for him.

The Egyptian regime is now a suspect regime; it has become allied with imperialism and Zionism. We cannot be sure that anyone who comes from Egypt is not being sent by the Egyptian authorities, nor that he is just an Egyptian going abroad. We cannot allow 10,000 Egyptians to enter Libya at once [words indistinct]. We have 190,000 Egyptians in Libya. But had 10,000 entered the country without a visa, without money, and, with no jobs in Libya, they would have died.

Some 1,500 Tunisians have crossed Libya's borders without the knowledge of the Libyan authorities, with no job, and with no [words indistinct]. If one Libyan enters Tunisia [words indistinct] he would be put in jail. [sentence indistinct]

We must teach the weakling reaction a lesson [words indistinct]. The United States established the Lon Nol regime; the United States was defeated by the Vietnamese people. The United States sent its giant planes over Vietnamese territory and (?sent) its soldiers [words indistinct] the Vietnamese people. We are no less than the Vietnamese people; the Libyan people are no less courageous than the Vietnamese people. If they have to (?fight) the United States, then they will do so [applause]. We fight on our own territory [applause]. If we had to fight we would fight for what we have built since the revolution; we would fight to defend the thousands of farms we have built since the revolution; we would fight for the thousands of roads we have built since the revolution; and we would fight for the scores of factories we have built since the revolution.

If we fight against the United States, then we would be fighting for the new popular democracy which is represented in the popular committees and the popular conferences. If we fight against the United States, then we would be fighting for our real, moral and material achievements on Libyan territory. We would stand on solid ground and would fight in defense of our rights in life.

When these people fight, they fight ferociously and tenaciously. These people are prepared to destroy the U. S. colonialist empire just as they destroyed the (?Italian) colonialist empire in the past. [applause] Our people were never frightened by the fleets of fascist Italy; these people (?fought against) fascist Italy. Our people's resolve was never weakened by the mass detention camps in [words indistinct]

We are prepared to smash all aggressors; we are prepared to die for our rights.

Challenge the Egyptian and Tunisian regimes to declare unity with Libya tomorrow and to do away with borders. If they do not want unity then I challenge them [words indistinct] to allow 1,500 Libyans to enter Tunisia without a permit; I challenge the Egyptian regime to allow 10,000 Libyans to enter Egypt tomorrow [word indistinct].

I challenge the Tunisian and the Egyptian regimes to give their people the kind of achievements that we have in our country. We challenge them to match our achievements; we challenge them to prepare for unity; [words indistinct].

But tomorrow Egypt and Tunisia will answer us with the only thing available to them. Do you know what that is? They will answer us with abuse through the press and the radio claiming that they want [word indistinct] unity. They will not show any achievements nor will they allow Libyans to enter their countries. Tomorrow they will beat their empty drums. Tomorrow their agents will renew their (?attempts) and so will their radios.

V. 17 Mar 76

I 7

NORTH AFRICA

This plot is the work of imperialism which controls the regimes in Egypt and Tunisia. These regimes are completely dominated by [word indistinct] in accordance and instructions of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism nowadays is waging a (?savage) battle against the Arab nation and against its freedom, unity and progress. Nowadays U.S. imperialism is waging a battle on the Arab land [words indistinct]. It is plotting against the Palestinian revolution, against the Lebanese people; it is obviously plotting against the great 1 September revolution; it is obviously plotting against the great Algerian revolution; it is obviously plotting against the Libyan, Algerian, Lebanese and South Arabian peoples; it is obviously plotting against the Syrian people; it is obviously plotting to do away with the gains of the masses; from the Atlantic to the Gulf, it is obviously plotting against revolution, unity, and progress. Who is leading this campaign? It is being led by America. America is now manipulating its puppets in Tunisia and Egypt in a dirty plot against the [word indistinct] and their peoples.

So far I have not attacked President As-Sadat personally; nor will I now. I am speaking about entire [word indistinct] regimes. The political actions of these regimes are directed by U.S. imperialism. The aim is to eliminate the Palestinian revolution and Arab unity and to steal the gains of the masses.

We would like to affirm to the Tunisian and the Egyptian people that they can rely fully on the 1 September revolution; I call on them not to fear their regimes, which have become weak. [sentence indistinct].

I am referring to political regimes which are almost entirely dominated by U.S. imperialism which is leading a plot against the Arab nation, against [words indistinct], and against the Libyan people themselves. [applause]

Now, brothers, let us move ahead in order to demolish the last 1,000 huts in Tripoli. [cheers and applause]

MORE ALLEGATIONS OF EGYPTIAN ABUSES PUBLISHED

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 16 Mar 76 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 16 March--In its issue today, AL-FAJR AL-JADID publishes another document exposing the terrorist campaigns to which Libyan Arab students in Egypt are being subjected. The paper publishes a picture of a letter written by one of the students to the Libyan Relations Office in Cairo, in which he said that an Egyptian officer, accompanied by a number of officers and soldiers, had broken into his house at 0430 on 8 March. They searched the whole house and went through his belongings, in particular his papers and books. In his letter, the Libyan Arab student called for an end to these farces to which the Libyan students are being subjected at the hands of the Egyptian authorities, who are treating the Libyan Arab citizens in an unethical way.

EGYPTIAN MIGRANTS GIVEN AID BEFORE EXPULSION

Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Mar 76 JN

[Text] Libya is looking after the welfare of infiltrators from Egypt who have entered Libya illegally. A camp has been erected in the border area to shelter Egyptian citizens who have infiltrated and to give them health care and other necessary services to maintain their dignity and humanity. They are then returned to Egypt because they have not entered Libya in accordance with the legal procedures stipulated in the agreements and decisions signed between Libya and Egypt.

17 Mar 76

I 8

NORTH AFRICA

MOROCCO

ALGERIAN PARTY SAYS BOUMEDIENE PROVOKED CRISIS

Casablanca LE MATIN in French 10 Mar 76 pp 1,4 LD

[Apparent text of statement by the Algerian Party of the Socialist Revolution: "Boumediene Has Raised the Sahara Problem to Divert Attention From a Domestic Situation Which Has Become Critical"]

[Text] The attitude of the Party of the Socialist Revolution [PRS] toward the Algerian-Moroccan conflict was partly explained by Mohamed Boudiaf, a founding member of the party, who in his statement of 31 December 1975 forcefully denounced the Algerian Government's anti-Moroccan provocations--insults, the expulsion of 35,000 Moroccans living in Algeria and "support" for the POLISARIO Front. He protested against the risks of a fratricidal war and called on the Moroccans and the Algerians to refuse to get involved in complications whose consequences would be catastrophic for the future of the Maghreb. He asserted that the problem should be solved within a "broader framework of friendly cooperation at a North African level where all the Saharans and their Algerian and Moroccan brothers would be free and able to resolutely begin an inspiring struggle against underdevelopment."

This statement led to biased comments in the European press, which merely asserted that it had been delivered in support of the Moroccan regime.

The assertion that the Moroccan authorities have long claimed Sahara, that the Moroccan masses (including extreme left movements) without exception have supported this claim and that the creation of an independent state in Sahara would give a concrete expression to hegemonic schemes without satisfying the desires of the Saharan people and the emphasis laid on the fact that the POLISARIO's concepts are confused--in short, the assertion of truths which do not correspond with dogmas established in Algiers merely in support of its cause--are not in the least tantamount to expressing one's opinion on the Moroccan regime and its policy for this would, in any case, constitute interference in the Moroccan people's domestic affairs.

After discussing these matters within their organizations, both in the country and abroad, the PRS militants declare that they completely agree with these views, which have been considered and fully explained in a special edition of their newspaper, EL JARIDA.

However, the following points are worth emphasizing:

Boumediene has used the problem of Sahara as a pretext to increase tension on the country's borders, mainly to divert attention from a domestic situation which has become critical. The best proof of this is that his war propaganda has mainly been aimed at creating an atmosphere of fear and disquiet among the Algerian masses, thus making them adopt a passive attitude in the face of a conflict the reasons for which baffle them. The aims of the Algerian Government in this sphere are:

First, to provide an explanation of the blatant failure of its economic policy which has led, inter alia, to a catastrophic financial situation, fall in production and a greater dependence on the world market, especially with regard to food products.