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LIBYA

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CHAIRMAN AL-QADHDHAFI PROCLAIMS PEOPLE'S POWER FOR LIBYA

Tripoli ARNA in English 0926 GMT 30 Dec 76 LD

[Text] Tripoli, LAR, December 30, ARNA--Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi made a very important and historical televised speech last night on the forthcoming discussion by the Libyan people of the draft declaration of the establishment of the people's authority, which will go down in history as the greatest and most serious experiment by humanity in its long search for the establishment of direct and sound democracy.

Col al-Qadhdhafi called on all Libyans, male and female, to give this extremely serious matter their fullest attention and participation and announced that the people's congresses are to begin debating the draft declaration as of January 1st, 1977, so that it may be given the final draft at the extraordinary session of the People's General Conference to be held at the forthcoming birthday of the Prophet Muhammad on or about March 3rd, 1977.

In order that all Libyans will have a chance to fully participate in the discussion of the draft declaration, he envisaged that the people's congresses will continue in session until the end of next February, with each people's congress meeting in districts, suburbs, thousands or hundreds as deemed suitable, to allow for a thorough and full participation by every Libyan citizen, since what is at stake is too serious to be discussed by everybody in a couple of days.

Col al-Qadhdhafi asserted that discussions will be absolutely open and free with no restrictions of any kind on the will of the Libyan men and women to establish their authority.

Reviewing the main points of the draft declaration of the establishment of the people's authority, Col al-Qadhdhafi first touched on the preamble which will also include the new name of the republic. He said the preamble, which constitutes an integral part of the declaration and of our heritage, will be debated by the people's congresses which can add to or delete from it what they see fit, since it will be a historical preface which will announce to the world the ushering of the era of the masses and the beginning of the implementation of the third international theory and the beginning of the success of third road and the bypassing of all incomplete democratic experiment and the end of all totalitarian dictatorships.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi outlined the main topics of the forthcoming discussions by the people's congress as follows:

- 1--The preamble and the new name of the republic.
- 2-- The society's code which has been decided by the last sessions of the people's congress to be the Holy Koran.
- 3--The manner of the establishment of the people's authority and the direct people's democracy.

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ALGERIA

BOUTEFLIKA SENDS MESSAGE TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON SAHARA

Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Dec 76 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister and member of the Council of Revolution Bouteflika has addressed a message to Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, relating to decolonization in Western Sahara. It says: The process of decolonization in the Western Sahara, its development and ramifications, is of concern to the OAU, the nonaligned group and United Nations. After referring to the interest and efforts of the UN secretary general to attempt to attain a solution consistent with the principles and charters of the United Nations and OAU, Bouteflika's message provided the UN secretary general with information to enable him to evaluate the latest developments in the problem.

Bouteflika reviewed the initiatives and efforts by a number of sister and friendly countries, regional African, Arab and Islamic organizations, and, lastly, by the Saudi Kingdom in the quest for a permanent solution to the Western Sahara problem. The latter used its good offices with Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania, but this initiative, motivated as it was by the noble sentiments of common blood, culture and spiritual ties, was inconclusive because the Moroccan and Mauritanian theories [words indistinct]. Bouteflika went on to say in his message that [words indistinct] as soon as the Saharan people have been (?consulted) in a democratic manner [words indistinct], Algeria will not [words indistinct] to restore relations with its neighbors to the state they were before. [passage indistinct] Algeria publicly affirmed that on principle it would shun the possibility of resorting to force except in the exercise of the natural right of self-defense in accordance with regional and UN charters--a right recognized for all members of the international community.

Bouteflika added in his message [words indistinct]. Accordingly, a solution to the problem depends on the return of the Saharan inhabitants who were driven out of their national territory to their homes in conditions permitting them to exercise in full freedom their right to self-determination in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations, OAU, and the nonaligned movement and the opinion of the International Court of Justice. [passage indistinct]

Bouteflika added that while Algeria's attitude rested on respect for the principle of self-determination as a peaceful means to a true solution of decolonization, unfortunately Morocco and Mauritania appear to believe only in the means of forcible annexation. Such an approach cannot serve to confer legality on a fait accompli. Algeria is once again anxious to reassert that it entertains no territorial claims or economic ambitions. In this, as in other cases, it believes that it is up to the inhabitants of any region to determine their future and not to have it determined for them.

Bouteflika said that after all the attempts to use good offices, for which we are grateful, we cannot fail to observe that the Western Sahara problem is still outstanding and that no encouraging sign has appeared of a possibility of a settlement. Algeria, however, will continue to be well disposed toward any initiative aiming at creating conditions for a just and lasting solution to the problem. He continued: Algeria is anxious to recall that the OAU resolution on holding an emergency summit meeting to consider this problem acquires particular importance, as confirmed by both the fifth summit conference of the nonaligned states and the 31st session of the UN General Assembly.

Bouteflika concluded his message by saying: The esteemed efforts by Your Excellency on this question strengthen our belief that you will continue your attempts unrelentingly to bring about the acknowledgment of the rights of peoples and the noble ideals of our organization.

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Colonel al-Qadhdhafi emphasised that the new name of the republic should reflect the new reality and said that "after the revolution we did not use such names as arbitrarily adopted in the East or West but merely announced the Libyan Arab Republic because the country became a republic after toppling the monarchy and it is an Arab and a Libyan country, but now there are new applications to be taken into consideration in determining the new name of the republic, which, if the people's authority is established, becomes a real people's republic. If a socialist doctrine is established, then it is a socialist republic; thus the name has a great significance and must reflect the reality."

"If the society's code is to be the Holy Koran as decided previously," Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on, "then the consequences must be discussed, for then there will be no more a constitutional declaration nor a man-made constitution, but there will be only laws based on the Koran."

Elaborating on the subject of the establishment of people's authority, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the masses will study the manner of the establishment of this authority, its pillars and how will the people practise it. He added that when the people exercise the authority through the people's congresses, people's committees, trade unions and ultimately, in the People's General Congress, there will be no Revolution Command Council nor Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, since the presence of a president, council, party, sect or a family is in direct contradiction with the people's authority, which means the end of governments, rulers and presidents.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added, "This does not mean anarchy since the people's authority, which is the new factor in the experiment, is based on the people's congresses and people's committees as well as trade unions and the People's General Congress."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared that the institution of the caliph was suggested and explained that a caliph could be a dictator, and if he were an ideal ruler, who can guarantee his successor? And thus the problem of democracy remains unsolved, but on the other hand the establishment of the people's authority leaves no room to anyone to seize power and it puts a final and historical end to such a possibility.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asserted that the chairman of the People's Congress will not be the head of the state nor the people's president, for the people will be the rulers while the chairman of the congress will be appointed by the People's General Congress to preside over its sessions and direct its Secretariat and sign the laws by order of the congress after the people's congresses have decided on these laws in the form of resolutions and recommendations to be submitted to the People's General Congress for final drafting which will constitute the essence of the laws and which the Secretariat will promulgate as laws and resolution, and thus the duty of the congress chairman becomes purely administrative and concerns the congress itself, while the people are the rulers of the country.

He said that the congress will select the Secretariat, which will replace the Council of Ministers, and the secretary general, who will replace the prime minister, and so there will be no government other than the people's authority replacing the government and all its institutions.

The revolution leader said that the duties of this Secretariat will constitute the running, under the charge of the congress, of the various sectors handled by the ministers at present, such as the secretariat of defence and interior, instead of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior, respectively, for example.

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Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the secretariats of the congress will be accountable to the people after the establishment of internal and external policies in all their forms by the people's basic congresses, which will determine the success and failure of every sector.

Upon such analysis and debates in the people's congresses and, in effect, by the entire people, the recommendations of the people's congresses will be passed to the People's General Congress, upon which it will decide any change or alteration in the composition of the secretariat and examine the accountability of the secretary and/or his discharge.

The revolution leader spoke of the people's ownership of authority, wealth and arms which will achieve the new socialism and which will not be the ownership of a class, government, sect, or a party. He also discussed the defence of the country and further explained the general military training to replace voluntary military service, since the few should not be responsible to defend the whole and to replace the compulsory conscription, which is for slaves and not for a people who have achieved the establishment of their absolute authority.

Concerning the budget, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the people's congresses will discuss the budget and forward the outcome to the People's General Congress, which will, in turn, entrust the Secretariat to put it into a legal form and legal articles to be signed by the congress chairman and thus having a budget initiated and established by the people.

Referring to the last People's General Congress' adherence to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and RCC members, he said these are present on a temporary basis and will not remain in politics forever and, as mortals, they surely will disappear in a certain period of time which cannot be compared with the age of the people or humanity.

If the RCC remained there will be no meaning or necessity for the people's congresses, people's committees, trade unions nor the People's General Congress, whereby the RCC will have absolute legislative and executive powers which is a contradiction to the establishment of the people's authority, which in turn is incompatible with the existence of a council, president, party, class, family, association, sect, tribe or a parliament, all these representing forms of the prevailing dictatorships which the Libyan people decided to rid themselves of. But, individually, members of the RCC are still Libyan citizens and they are under the disposal of the Libyan people, who are free to place them in any position of Secretariat and benefit from their services.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi concluded by reiterating once more that all Libyan men and women must fully participate in deciding their destiny and to be signatories to this historic declaration and said that the establishment of the people's authority means the establishment of a society free from the political maladies with nothing subject to conflict.

The conflict and struggle over power that exists in other societies stems from the fact that only a part of the society is in power which automatically creates other opposing parts of that society strive, conspire and struggle to seize power and keep it. Such conflict will continue as long as the power remains the monopoly of a party, individual, council, sect or a tribe.