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Special Memorandum

Quotations From Qadhdhafi: An Update

Foreign Broadcast Information Service

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QUOTATIONS FROM QADHDHAFI:

AN UPDATE

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FOREWORD

This report assembles excerpts from speeches and interviews by Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi on the subjects of terrorism and Libyan-Soviet relations. It updates two earlier FBIS reports on these topics: Special Memorandum FB 81-10050 of 9 December 1981, "Quotations From Qadhafi on Terrorism," and Special Memorandum FB 81-10051 of 16 December 1981, "Quotations From Qadhafi on Relations With the Soviet Union."

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I. SELECTED QUOTATIONS FROM QADHDHAFI ON TERRORISM

DEFINITION OF TERRORISM

Report on French television interview, Tripoli JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS
AGENCY (JANA), 8 February 1983

Replying to a question on international terrorism and terrorist organizations, the leader of the revolution stressed that imperialism and Zionism are trying, through a campaign of psychological terror they are waging against the Arab nation and the peoples of the Third World, to conceal the real terrorism they constantly practice in order to distract world attention and to allege that the Arab nations and the peoples struggling for freedom are the ones engaged in international terrorism. . . .

He added: We openly accuse the West of engaging in historic terrorism against us, which may pave the way for a fresh Crusade campaign. From now on we shall begin to reply to this campaign because we are a suppressed people and we are under the terrorism of military threats, psychological war, and economic siege. The armies of Zionism and imperialism are destroying our homes and plundering our resources--and they portray us as guilty. . . . We have become the victims of international terrorism: Zionist terrorism against the Arabs, American terrorism against the Arabs and primarily the small Libyan people, the terrorism of imperialist fleets that threaten peaceful peoples The truth is that terrorism is the destruction of Lebanese towns and the burning down of Beirut with American naval force, air force, aircraft, and rockets; and also the threat by the U.S. 6th Fleet to the Gulf of Sidra and to Libyan territorial waters, Libyan airspace, and the small Libyan people. This is true terrorism; any other interpretation of terrorism is but lies and humbug and misleading world public opinion.

Interview, Paris LE MATIN, 24 January 1983

In our view, if there is an example of terrorism on an international scale, it is the United States with its forces deployed throughout the world, its fleet in the Mediterranean, its repeated aggressions against people who want to liberate themselves from the imperialist hold in Latin America, in the Caribbean, and in Vietnam. We are victims of U.S. imperialism--remember the Gulf of Sidra affair--as the Arabs are victims of

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U.S.-armed Zionist terrorism. The real terrorism today is Zionism and its machinations against the Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian peoples. What are the massacres perpetrated in Sabra and Shatila if not terrorism?

Report on speech at Vienna dinner banquet, Tripoli JANA, 12 March 1982

Analysts agree with me that the U.S. policy is characterized by terrorism. I find it unfortunate that a great country should pursue this disgraceful policy in this age. I condemn terrorism absolutely because my country is the victim of U.S. terrorism

LIBYAN OPPOSITION, LIQUIDATION OF REGIME OPPONENTS

Report on French television interview, Tripoli JANA, 8 February 1983

[Al-Qadhdhafi] said he believes that the Libyan police have complained that the authorities in France, Italy, and other European countries protected anti-Libyan activists, terrorists, and subversive secret action calling for the use of arms and violence and for planning the assassination of Libyan people. . . . I hope these states and these authorities will not persist in this anti-Libyan action, because if they do, the Libyan people, through the People's Congresses, will one day have to resort to the same treatment. Consequently, the Libyan people will take any action to oppose these regimes as long as these regimes protect and assist any actions against the Libyan people.

Report on speech, Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland, 20 December 1982

The brother leader confirmed that the Great 1 September [Libyan] Revolution is a strong revolution and fears no one. Its arm is long and must eliminate those who encroach upon it anywhere, and it confronts the United States and all misguided dogs.

Report on speech to Basic People's Congress, Tripoli JANA, 10 October 1982.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: The gangs and scum of treachery and subservience to America, Israel, and Arab reaction should be exposed. Such people are wanted for justice and for giving Libya a bad reputation because of what they smuggled abroad. . . .

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Such people are charged with high treason They should be killed not because they constitute any danger, but because of their high treason. He said: It is the Libyan people's responsibility to liquidate this scum that is distorting Libya's image. The decision to liquidate them or not, and whether or not they return, should be decided by the Libyan people before the peoples of the world, because what will happen afterward expresses the people's will. If the people decide to liquidate their enemy, the people cannot be described as terrorist.

Report on speech to rally celebrating anniversary of final expulsion of Italians, Tripoli JANA, 8 October 1982

The revolution's leader showed disdain for the remnants of the bygone regime who have fled abroad and who talk in the name of Libya and the so-called Libyan front and Libyan opposition. He said: These stray dogs composed of ex-premiers who are traitors and hirelings, what did they do when they earlier headed governments and when Libya was an Italian and English colony? He added: Did any one of them resign when the five American and British bases were established on Libyan soil? When the likes of those despicable hireling escapees talk abroad in the name of Libya, they demean the Libyan people because they sold out Libya. . . . He said: There shall be no mercy for the agents of America. The escaped hirelings, enemies of the Libyan people, shall not escape from this people.

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi also pointed in his speech to those who committed crimes against the Libyan people, stole their money, and then escaped abroad. He said: The Libyan people shall recover their fortune from these people and try them either in absentia or otherwise. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that the door to repentance is wide open to all who want to return to Libya to live honorably like the rest of the Libyans. Those who link their fate with the reactionaries, Israelis, and Americans should face their fate at the hands of the Libyan Arab people. . . . Those who believe that America is able to protect them should know that America will not protect them, just as it could not protect as-Sadat on 6 October, when he was killed before the eyes of America and under the surveillance of its satellites, the CIA, and the Rapid Deployment Force.

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He said: The Libyan Arab people has the right to self-defense and to declare war on its enemies inside and outside the country. The Libyan people is determined to liquidate the enemies of the revolution inside and outside the country to consolidate its freedom and defend its gains and achievements. He added that the task of liquidating the enemies of the revolution, inside and outside the Jamahiriyah [Libya], will not be confined to the revolutionary committee only, but from now on will be the duty of any citizen who has faith in his revolution and its achievements. The revolution's leader asserted that the Libyans will pursue their escaped enemies, who will be liquidated at any time or place.

OVERTHROW OF OTHER ARAB REGIMES

Report on speech marking anniversary of proclamation of people's authority, Tripoli JANA, 2 March 1983

The revolution's leader stressed: We shall agitate for revolution, unity, building of socialism, and removal of the borders between the people of the one Arab nation. He added: We shall continue the work of destroying the crowns and palaces of the agent secessionist regionalists. . . . He pointed out: Here we are today after the threat [the U.S. response to the attempted Libyan subversion in Sudan], challenging them, defying them, and declaring our unwavering and permanent determination to realize Arab unity, to abolish the borders, and to overthrow the agents.

Report on speech at Tripoli conference of Arab opposition and armed struggle movements, Tripoli JANA, 2 February 1983

Should there be any secret revolutionary force in the Arab world, we should not abandon it as we, day and night, call for wider revolutionary opposition in the Arab world. The revolutionary opposition that cannot go out into the street should direct its attention to underground action so that the ground will move from underneath the hostile Arab force. Our meeting here with the official and legal opposition does not mean we have abandoned the secret Arab revolutionary force and no one can stop any meeting or arrangement with it.

And when you return to your home countries, we should start to hear of strikes, demonstrations, sit-ins, rebellion, civilian mutiny, and the widening of the base of opposition. I would then like to hear that workers and students have staged strikes,

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soldiers have rebelled, ports and airports have closed, palaces have burned down, feudal communities have been destroyed, and corrupt and treasonous heads have fallen. I would like this to happen.

Speech on revolution anniversary, Tripoli Domestic Service,
1 September 1982

The revolutionary committees movement will continue to expand and spread outside Libyan borders to include the Arab homeland. Today we announce that revolutionary committees--openly and secretly--exist in Sudan, the Arabian Peninsula, Lebanon, Jordan, and Morocco.

Where are those who failed to convene an urgent Arab summit to face the Beirut battle, who failed to send their forces to Syria and to Lebanon, who failed to lift the siege of Beirut, who failed to come to the rescue of the Palestinian resistance? They have no justification at all for remaining in power even one more day. They should disappear. It would be better for them to be buried in the earth than to be on the surface. These cowards who are bowing their heads before the few Israelis--curses on them and on those cowards who have aircraft and tanks and oil but sit and watch the Palestinian resistance being slaughtered, the Lebanese people being killed and the Lebanese towns being burned one after the other.

Statement by al-Qadhdhafi on the occasion of a Moslem feast, Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland, 21 May 1982

I also call for placing holy Mecca and al-Madinah . . . under the Islamic administration of all Islamic nations. It is not permissible for the house of God to remain under the political control of any one state. . . . Therefore, we must earnestly start action right now to remove the Saudis' political domination from the sacred house of God, even if this is to be accomplished by way of jihad [holy war].

Speech to General People's Congress, Tripoli Domestic Service,
3 March 1982

Saudi Arabia must be liberated because it is under the U.S. and Zionist flags and U.S. and Jewish planes fly over it. It is under the control of the Jews and Christians. . . . The liberation of Saudi Arabia presently is more important than the performance of the pilgrimage. . . . The right thing is instigation of revolution to liberate the Arab oil from the grip of reaction and from the grip of the United States.

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Report on speech during visit to Algeria, Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland, 21 January 1982

The brother leader said that the awareness of the Arab masses should be awakened so that it . . . removes from its path the falsehood and humbug of regimes that every day prove their inability to confront danger and that prevent the Arab masses from fighting the enemy; they are the number one enemy, before Israel and the United States. In view of this, it is inevitable that there be a popular movement that stands up to the danger; the Arab masses can achieve this only by removing these regimes; it is high time we took the masks off the ugly faces of these regimes.

TERRORIST, "LIBERATION" GROUPS

Text of message from al-Qadhdhafi to PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in reply to a cable of support, Aden Domestic Service, 9 March 1983

The Jamahiriyah will continue to support the national liberation movements and to fight U.S. imperialism Any attempt to pressure us and to force us to change our anticolonialism, anti-U.S. imperialism policy, and our support of worldwide liberation movements will be defeated.

Report on French television interview, Tripoli JANA, 8 February 1983

In his reply to a question about the Jamahiriyah's being charged with terrorism, the brother leader of the revolution explained that the Jamahiriyah has repeatedly condemned all terrorist acts carried out by international terrorist organizations. He pointed out that terrorism carried out by these organizations is limited when compared with the big international terrorism carried out by imperialism and Zionism. . . . The leader pointed out that he is against any act of sabotage, or explosions, or assassination of innocent people: I condemn all these acts, and our stand regarding them has always been clear. Colonel Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi declared that the Libyan police had no objection to cooperating with Interpol in combating terrorism.

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Interview, Paris LE MATIN, 24 January 1983.

There is another aspect of the question--that of the clandestine terrorist organizations such as those existing in Germany and Italy. It is not for me to judge those movements' psychological, social, or political motives. I think it would be necessary to make a more detailed analysis of how they arose, how German society produced the Baader-Meinhof group, how Italian society was able to produce the Red Brigades. . . . Nonetheless I completely condemn the methods used by those organizations--the abductions, murders, and massacres. . . . We condemn organizations that indulge in terrorism, and we cannot have any relations with them. They have nothing to do with national liberation movements. The Namibian and Palestinian peoples' struggles are legitimate and just causes that we back and support.

Interview, Rome LA REPUBBLICA, 14 July 1982

[Question] In the past, in Europe and in Italy, there have been several reasons to believe that substantial backing for Western terrorism has come directly from the Arab countries and from Palestinian organizations. As far as you are concerned, what do you have to say in this regard?

[Answer] I have never promoted any such organization. I believe these are revolutionary movements that manage themselves autonomously. Nevertheless, you Westerners have regarded us as terrorists, and so you have encircled us economically by placing a tough embargo on us

Speech to anti-imperialism conference in Tripoli, Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland, 15 June 1982.

The Libyan people will strive, from this symposium, to incite the various oppressed peoples and the liberation movements to unify their efforts in one fight against the . . . foe of these peoples and forces Libya, which is the international home of these peoples and movements, will strive to achieve the aims of . . . this symposium, namely, to ensure the unification of the struggle of these peoples and organizations and to enhance and step up the effectiveness of this struggle stage after stage until final victory.

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Interview, Vienna Domestic Television Service, 12 March 1982

[Opening statement by al-Qadhafi] They told you I am a terrorist, and that my country is playing a destructive role in international policy. I tell you now it is not true, absolutely. . . . I wish peace for all peoples in the world, and I hope the day comes when we can get rid of terrorism and imperialism and racism in the world.

Palestinians, Lebanese Left

Report on speech at Tripoli conference of Arab opposition and armed struggle movements, Tripoli JANA, 2 February 1983

Libya has taken up its role in arming and training the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance. And when the Zionist invasion of southern Lebanon started, an airlift between Libya and the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement was set up to consolidate their steadfastness in addition to financial support, and Libyan volunteers were allowed to fight alongside the Palestinian-Lebanese resistance.

Speech to OAU Foreign Ministers Meeting in Tripoli, Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland, 16 November 1982

It is our duty as Africans to bolster the struggle of the Arab inhabitants of Palestine and not to recognize their enemy

Report on speech in Moscow on occasion of Libyan revolution anniversary, Moscow TASS, 2 September 1982

Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi again reaffirmed Libya's support for the Palestinian resistance movement by all means at its disposal.

Speech on revolution anniversary, Tripoli Domestic Service, 1 September 1982

We informed the Palestinian resistance while it was inside Beirut that we were ready and prepared . . . to give it whatever it wanted--weapons, funds, men and regular forces--I told them that Libya was prepared to supply them.

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Text of cable from al-Qadhdhafi to Palestinian leaders under siege in Beirut, Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland, 3 July 1982

I advise you to commit suicide rather than to accept disgrace. . . . Your blood is the fuel of the revolution which has become inevitable from the sea to the Gulf.

Libya places all its resources at the disposal of Syria and the [Palestinian] resistance. Immortality to the martyrs of the Palestinian people and the Muslims of Lebanon.

Interview, Vienna Domestic Television Service, 12 March 1982

[Opening statement by al-Qadhdhafi] They said . . . we support terrorism because we support the Palestinians. It is true we support the Palestinians because they have a just cause.

European Terrorist Groups.

Report on French television interview, Tripoli JANA, 8 February 1983

In general, terrorist acts committed by the Red Brigades organization and those like it in Germany are small compared with the extensive Zionist terrorism and American terrorism. The brother leader explained that the Red Brigades organization and the West German Baader-Meinhof organization need psychoanalysis to discover the social, political, and psychological reasons for their emergence. He pointed out that the emergence of these two organizations indicates the existence of a fault in Italian and German society and that the treatment of this terrorist phenomenon requires the treatment of the conditions which led to their emergence. He stressed that it would be best for the members of these organizations to come out into the light, to abandon violence, and to practice opposition in a Jamahiri manner.

Interview, Vienna Domestic Television Service, 12 March 1982

[Opening statement by al-Qadhdhafi] They told you I support the terrorist groups in West Europe, like the Red Brigades

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and so on, which is not true, completely. . . . I am against terror and their actions absolutely, and no one has to support terrorism.

[Question] A couple of years ago a former German terrorist named Joachim Klein wrote in a book that he had been treated as a statesman while visiting Libya. Is that true?

[Answer] No, it is not true. It is not true, completely.

[Question] But there has never been a denial by the Libyan authorities.

[Answer] No. No, we have nothing to do with such people, completely.

Namibia, South Africa

Report on speech at Tripoli conference of Arab opposition and armed struggle movements, Tripoli JANA, 2 February 1983

Money can be given by any rich person to another who is poor, and this is also applicable to arms which we give to any country, even the SWAPO movement in Namibia and South Africa.

Speech to OAU foreign ministers meeting in Tripoli, Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland, 16 November 1982

We now stand by the frontline states in southern Africa to liberate them from apartheid--as Zimbabwe was liberated from . . . Rhodesia.

Nicaragua

Speech at air force show, Tripoli Domestic Service, 28 March 1983

Today we announce our full support for Nicaragua, and we announce this on the air so that America and the world may hear that all our forces are at the disposal of the Sandinista Front in Nicaragua in the face of the blind American military threat.

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Text of message from al-Qadhdhafi to Nicaraguan Government, Managua
BARRICADA, 12 December 1982

We reiterate the complete support of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the heroic people of Nicaragua in their struggle against imperialism to retain their independence and freedom.

Somali Opposition

Report on speech to rally celebrating anniversary of final expulsion of Italians, Tripoli JANA, 8 October 1982

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi announced that the Jamahiriyah is fighting America in Somalia and is putting all its capabilities into the fierce fight between the Democratic Salvation Front and America. He said that America wants to change this Muslim African Arab country into an American base He added that the Somali people led by the Democratic Salvation Front is now waging a war against the Americans in Somalia toward liberating Somalia before the U.S. bases are established.

Western Sahara

Report on speech at Tripoli conference of Arab opposition and armed struggle movements, Tripoli JANA, 2 February 1983

Morocco has no concerns but the Sahara. It is not concerned with Palestine, Lebanon, Ceuta, or Melilla, which are both part of Morocco occupied by Spain. Why does not Morocco liberate them instead of fighting the Saharan people? Many Arabs blame us for siding with the Saharan people, and think we encourage them to establish a new Arab ministate. But where were those Arabs when the Sahara was occupied by Spain hundreds of years ago? . . . In 1972 we established together with the Saharan youth the Polisario Front. I announced on 11 June 1972 that if Spain did not leave the Sahara that year, we would launch a popular liberation war against it. . . . The Polisario was formed in 1972 and was trained by the Libyans and Palestinians. We smuggled arms via Algeria, Morocco, and Mauritania because these three countries were against Polisario.

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USE OF NUCLEAR POWER, NEED TO DESTROY ISRAELI REACTOR

Report on speech at Tripoli conference of Arab opposition and armed struggle movements, Tripoli JANA, 2 February 1983

Why can't the Arab nation destroy the Dimona reactor, which produces nuclear bombs, in the name of the Arab nation's security? . . . for it is our right to strike at the Israeli nuclear reactor. The Iraqi nuclear reactor is subject to international supervision. Iraq has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. The reactor is used for peaceful purposes. On the other hand, the Israeli Dimona reactor is subject to no supervision of any kind and produces nuclear bombs. The Israelis have not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. It is our right under international law to destroy this reactor in the name of the Arab nation's security because the Israeli nuclear reactor is a dangerous weapon that will be used against us. Its destruction would be an act of self-defense. By destroying the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the Israelis have provided us with a precedent and excuse.

Interview, Vienna Domestic Television Service, 12 March 1982

[Question] In the event of a conflict, do you personally think the Arab world would be ready to use a nuclear bomb?

[Answer] They are not. But the other side is ready to use it. I mean the Israelis. They are now making nuclear bombs in Dimona, they said.

[Question] There have been reports that the Pakistanis are building a nuclear bomb with Libyan money. Is it true?

[Answer] No, it is not true at all. I heard about this propaganda, part of the bad propaganda to defame us. We oppose manufacturing nuclear weapons, and we call for destroying those available nuclear weapons now in the hands of those nuclear countries. . . . We have to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to stop this crime of manufacturing nuclear weapons everywhere in the world. We oppose this solution.

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II. SELECTED QUOTATIONS FROM QADHDHAFI ON RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

Speech at meeting of General People's Congress in Tripoli, Tripoli Domestic Service, 17 February 1983

Although the USSR is our friend, we would not allow its fleet to enter the Gulf of Sidra before it makes a request to enter and asks for permission for a visit or for a unit to enter our waters

The USSR is a friend and even an ally of the Arabs by virtue of the basic contradiction between it and the United States, which sides with the Israelis. Thus it is natural that the USSR should be with the Arabs. This is in addition to other common objectives such as the fight against imperialism, the search for peace and democracy, and so on. Socialism ties us to the USSR and to the socialist bloc. Their attitude is good. There are no better stands than those of the USSR and the socialist bloc toward the Arabs at the present time

When America declared an embargo against us and stopped buying our oil, the USSR asked us for payment, but we had nothing but oil. The USSR said, well, we will take the oil, since you have nothing but oil. . . . What I want to say is that, despite the friendship of the USSR and the socialist bloc and the fact that they are the closest countries to the Arabs now in the world, they cannot defend you or fight for you in your country. That is your own responsibility.

Interview, Rome LA REPUBBLICA, 14 July 1982

[Question] You have said in the past that in the event of U.S. aggression Libya would request the Soviet Union's aid. However, doesn't it seem to you that in Lebanon's case the Soviets have shown very little solidarity with the victims of aggression?

[Answer] I agree with you.

[Question] So in the event of an attack, from whom would Libya request assistance?

[Answer] That is an entirely different question.

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[Question] In other words, you believe the USSR would hasten to support Libya?

[Answer] The protagonist of the aggression at this moment is Israel. In the event of a direct U.S. attack on Libya, the Soviet Union would not stand by with its hands tied.

[Question] At one time, it was said there were many Soviets in Libya; are there still so many here?

[Answer] No, but which Soviets do you mean?

[Question] Libya has made major arms purchases from the Soviet Union and many "instructors" came along with these weapons. Isn't this so?

[Answer] Yes, there are some here as instructors. However, there are many more Americans in Libya now than Soviets.

Speech to anti-imperialism conference in Tripoli, Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland, 15 June 1982

This symposium, under the banner of these oppressed peoples and liberation movements from the Arab countries, Latin America, southern Asia and Africa, Northern Ireland and the . . . Mediterranean, will conclude a strategic struggle alliance with the socialist camp led by the Soviet Union to make the greatest efforts to inflict defeat . . . on the common enemy of the Third World and the peoples of the socialist community, namely imperialism, racism and reaction embodied in the United States itself.

Report on press conference in Vienna, Moscow TASS, 12 March 1982

Answering a question, Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi pointed out with satisfaction the development of friendly relations between Libya and the Soviet Union as well as the other socialist countries. He described these relations as very good.

Interview, Vienna Domestic Television Service, 12 March 1982

[Question] The Reagan Administration has repeatedly accused you of supporting terrorism and imposed an embargo on Libyan

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oil a few days ago. Do you think this may lead to a military conflict?

[Answer] Yes, they may invade my country and they may invade other countries. . . . In that case, my country will be a victim of this American aggression and we [will] have to defend our country and demand support from others to help us. . . .

[Question] Do you mean the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We hope that there will be no need to demand . . . help from them. But if it becomes necessary, we will not hesitate to demand help from them, against America.

Report on statement on arrival in Algeria, Tripoli Domestic Service, 18 January 1982

Asked to comment . . . on the step taken by Syria in establishing close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the brother leader replied: . . . in the face of the Israeli-American strategic alliance, I now urge Syria to set up . . . a strategic cooperation [with the Soviet Union].

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