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held talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, who with Mrs Mubarak saw the Bangladesh president off at the airport. [passage omitted]

Bangladesh Signs Maritime Cooperation Agreement
NC051620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1442 GMT
5 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA)—Egypt and Bangladesh signed a 5-year cooperation agreement in the sphere of maritime transport today. The agreement will go into effect after 30 days. Eng Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman, Egyptian minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport, and Zafar Iman, Bangladesh minister of jute, who is visiting Cairo as a member of the delegation accompanying President Hussain Ershad, signed the agreement.

Following the signing ceremony, which took place at the Presidential Palace, Eng Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman stated that the purpose of the agreement is to develop trade and economic relations between the two countries and to grant facilities to ships of both states in Egyptian and Bangladesh ports. [passage omitted]

State Security Prosecution Releases 57 Students
NC061635 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT
6 Jan 88

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jan (MENA)—The Supreme State Security Prosecution decided today to release 57 'Ayn Shams University students on bail ranging from 30 to 50 pounds. The security authorities arrested these students while they were demonstrating outside the university campus yesterday. The prosecution charged them with taking part in unauthorized demonstrations.

Dawud Confirms Desire To Remain With Nasirites
PM071329 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
5 Jan 88 p 1

[Unattributed report: "After Lifting of Political Ban: Cairo: May Group Studies Possibility of Unifying Efforts To Establish Nasirite Party"]

[Text] Cairo—Diya' al-Din Dawud, member of the Executive Committee of the disbanded Socialist Union in Egypt, has confirmed that he is not contemplating joining any of the current Egyptian parties and that he will remain as one of the founding members of the Nasirite Socialist Party.

In exclusive statements to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT concerning his anticipated political activities since he and the May Group obtained a court ruling abrogating the political prohibition on them, he noted that they will not be submitting their party's manifesto to the parties committee but will wait for the court ruling to be passed in February in the suit filed by Farid 'Abd al-Karim, cofounder of the other Nasirite party, when the Egyptian political parties committee refused to give its consent.

He indicated a current intention of concluding an agreement between the founder of that party and the founders of the party to which he belongs (the Nasirite Socialist Party), especially since the two manifestos approximate one another, and it would be preferable to unite their efforts in order to announce one party.

It is worth mentioning that the Egyptian Court a few days ago passed a decision abrogating the political ban imposed by the government on a number of politicians known as the "May Group," in a reference to the famous events which took place on the 15th of that month in 1971. The group includes 'Ali Sabri, Sha'arawi Jum'ah, Muhammad Fawzi, Sami Sharaf, Labib Shuqair, and Muhammad Fa'iq as well as Diya' al-Din Dawud.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Reportedly To Visit Tunis
LD041700 Kuwait KUNA in English 1254 GMT
4 Jan 88

[Text] Tunis, Jan 4 (KUNA)—Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi will visit Tunis in the coming few days and is likely to be carrying a unity proposal akin to the one that he suggested to Algeria last year, AL-ANWAR weekly newspaper reported Monday.

The report coincided with rumors that Libya was seeking to join Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania in the fraternity and accord agreement but well-placed diplomatic sources here indicated that the Arab Maghreb countries would rather opt for a yet higher degree of coordination.

According to the same sources, Morocco and Algeria have decided to bypass their differences over the Western Sahara and strengthen cooperation between them.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses People's Congress
LD062123 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1825 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Address by Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi at a meeting of the Sidi al-Khalifah Basic People's Congress on 6 January—live or recorded]

[Text] Permit me to make some observations. The first thing one learns from attending a Basic People's Congress, either as a member or as part of a council like this one here, is how power is exercised. All of us who attend a Basic People's Congress are actually going to a school to learn every day and at every session how to wield authority. Clearly, someone who was present yesterday and today will be in a better situation. When he goes back to his family, he will say: I understood things today, and have begun to feel like a conscious citizen. I feel that I am really in charge and today I established a bank and a company, as well as a central firm, and created the post of a secretary accountable to me.

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I have become the master. It is I who say: Make a record of this or that. All my words are taken down. Afterward, I learned other things from various colleagues who spoke, and found out where (we are going). I heard about investments. There are 93 companies spread around the world who export goods to us, and they made such and such a profit. I learned where Fiat's money has gone, and was told that they put it in a vault, and so on. That is the first thing about attending a Basic People's Congress: We learn to wield power, how to do it. Then we learn other things, education.

In fact, anyone who attends a Basic People's Congress gets some education, and becomes a conscious citizen. There are things that you learn at the university that can be understood only if you are a graduate. You learn these things in one or two congress sessions, and you resemble a graduate of a program in politics or economics. That is the second benefit.

Finally, in addition to learning, we decide our own destiny. We decide our fate, we make decisions about our money, eating and drinking, our political positions, and our friends and enemies. We define our stance toward them. Each of us feels that he has decided everything. Ours are the only people who cannot, or do not stage demonstrations or sit-ins. That is true because the Libyan people are the rulers. Other people have protests every day. They stage sit-ins, and engage in civil disobedience against the ruling authority, the authority that directs them.

The Egyptian people want to sever relations with the enemy. They want to expel its embassy from Egypt, fight the enemy, and stand beside the Palestinian people. However, its government sides with the United States and Zionism. Well, look here: If the people actually made policy there, they would have no need to demonstrate or protest. The people's congresses would have met, and would have decided to break relations with the Zionist enemy without any demonstrations, repression, or tear gas. Today, though, the people have no power. As such, they are forced to take to the streets, and to put up with the tear gas and truncheons of the Egyptian police to express their opinions. They must shout to make the world hear their views. And in the end, the shouting in the streets may be in vain.

Get hit and go back home; the government's policies remain in step with the United States and Zionism. I would like to take this opportunity to salute the Egyptian people's revolution. [applause] Yesterday, I saw Egypt's heroes challenging Egypt's government lackeys. They were shouting for their own revolution and for martyrdom on Palestine's behalf. I saw the Egyptian people angry, and looked on as they expressed their support for the Palestinian people in their decisive battle against the Zionist enemy and for the liberation of Palestine. Their actions were totally opposed to the Egyptian regime's policy of recognizing something called Israel and claiming that only the West Bank and Gaza are occupied.

The Egyptian people want Palestine to be free. They are cause for hope that Egypt may be liberated and that the plans of the United States, Zionism, and their allies may be exposed to the storm of an Arab nation set on liberation. By the way, I should note that the points of little importance on the agenda do not concern this congress, but from this congress we address all Basic People's Congresses.

I would ask: How is a people's committee, including the General People's Committee, held accountable? How can a committee, or a [word indistinct] or member, or its secretary be brought down? We are now discussing the General People's Committee for the Treasury. This is the report on its activities. We can take it as a model for the other committees. The Sidi al-Khalifah Basic People's Congress has recorded its observations on the activities of the General People's Committee for the Treasury. Through its discussion of this company, the external bank, Egypt [words indistinct] these observations are recorded by the drafting committee of this congress.

The same thing applies to all the 1,000 or 2,000 congresses in the Jamahiriyyah. They record the same observations on the General People's Committee for the Treasury when they study the report of the Treasury. All the notes on the Treasury from all the Basic People's Congresses are collected at the municipal conferences. Those of us here belong to the municipal branch of Sidi al-Khalifah in Tripoli. All the conferences in the city of Tripoli, from the branches to the city of Tripoli itself, collect all the notes on the Treasury made by all the basic people's conferences. They come to the municipal conference once the basic people's conferences have concluded their discussions and have treated every point on their agendas. All their notes are taken to the municipal conference, which is attended by the secretaries of the basic people's conferences in Tripoli. The secretaries meet in a conference for the city of Tripoli. Each of them, including your secretary, brings your notes on the Treasury, for instance. All your notes, but let us assume [words indistinct] he brings your notes on the Treasury. Everything that has been said has been recorded and he brings it with him to the municipal conference. I am telling you what happens to the comments you make here.

The views and remarks of the basic people's conferences in the city of Tripoli on the General People's Committee for the Treasury are collected and taken to the municipal conference of the city of Tripoli. They are then compared, like profits and losses. We look at the positive and negative comments about the General People's Committee for the Treasury, the investment company, the external bank, other companies, the central bank, other commercial banks, and all the other financial activities that come under the General People's Committee for the Treasury.

The specialized people's committees, as well as the qualitative committees in the city of Tripoli, attend the municipal conference. When this is the municipal conference, the basic people's committee for Tripoli comes

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here. The municipal conference for the city of Tripoli presents these notes to the People's Treasury Committee in Tripoli. That committee then makes its observations on those notes. If this committee, which was formed by the municipal conference, is so authorized, it can judge whether they are dropped, or whether its secretary or one of its members is dropped.

When the matter concerns the General People's Congress, the municipal secretaries take the summary from the municipal conferences we discussed and bring it to the General People's Congress. The qualitative general people's committees come before us, including the General People's Committee. The General People's Committee for the Treasury comes before us, and we have all the remarks about the Treasury made by people at basic people's conferences throughout the Jamahiriya. Like judgment day, nothing [words indistinct] the good and evil against this committee. They reach the General People's Committee. The secretary of every municipal conference comes and brings a summary of the views expressed on the Treasury by his municipal conference. That is true of this municipality, the next, and the next. We collect them at the General People's Conference, the Secretariat of the General People's Conference, and from them we issue the final draft, the gist, the conclusion.

What has been said for and against this committee? Did it win or lose before the people's conferences? Then the General People's Conference makes the decision, as it selected the secretary of the committee. He says the General People's Committee for the Treasury has been dropped by the people's conferences, as its policy on this or that point was bankrupt, and was a failure. Or he may say that the basic people's conferences are grateful to this committee and it has become clear that it carried out the task entrusted to it by the basic people's congress in the best possible way, and that the committee will remain in place. Or he may say that the committee will stay, but that the conference has made some observations: The committee should show some interest in this subject, that company, Fiat's investments, the external bank, increase or reduce the number of those firms; in other words, the remarks you made to him. Other conferences may make similar or different comments on the same issue.

I am telling you how the work is done. A citizen just said here: By God I spoke, but it was like a cry in the wilderness. I spoke at the conference in Sidi al-Khalifah and what then, will that bring down the secretary of the General People's Committee? It can. How? You can drop the governor of the Libyan Central Bank. I, a citizen who lives in Sidi al-Khalifah, can secure the dismissal of the governor of the Libyan Central Bank. Is that reasonable? You can bring him down. Your word can bring him down. How? Your comments are recorded by the drafting committee, which the secretary of your conference takes to the municipal conference for the city of Tripoli.

This applies to all the remarks by all the other members about the governor of the Libyan Central Bank, for instance. All the views on a particular person, bank, or committee are collected at the Tripoli municipal conference. At that point, those remarks that are not within the purview of the municipal conference are taken to the General People's Conference by the secretaries of the municipal conferences. They are collected there. If they are against him, he falls. Who brought him down? Your comments, and yours, and those of another citizen at another conference, and those of a citizen in Jaghub, a citizen in Aozou, a citizen in Ghat, a citizen in Gharyan, and a citizen in Misratah. Everyone who said this spoke, and they were right. They condemned this particular committee or bank. There is no (?hot air).

Finally, they are all assembled and strengthened, for if you have one positive opinion, and then another, the positive aspect is reinforced. If you have one negative opinion, then another and another still, these opposing views, these negative views of a given party grow stronger. They are assembled at the municipal conference level, and those measures that fall within the purview of the municipal conference will be completed through change, elimination, retention, expressions of gratitude, and so on. At that point, those that do not fall within the purview of the municipal conference are sent on to the General People's Congress. Our current debate will be reflected in the people's committees. I can say that the Treasury [words indistinct]. However, the other point, in other words, this is the method; how do these opinions work? How does each of us know that his words were not in vain? For their part, how do the secretaries of congresses know how these opinions will be formulated from the basic to the municipal conference, and from the municipal conference to the General People's Congress?

You may ask: Where is the secretary of the General People's Committee for the Treasury? He's not here. It would be reasonable to dismiss him. He hasn't come before me, I haven't seen him at all, I don't even know what he looks like. Why should I care? I do. We would collect everything you say [word indistinct] to the municipality and he would go there. If he did not go to the municipal conference, he will go to the treasury committee in Tripoli of the municipal conference, and the secretary of the General People's Committee for the Treasury will come before the General People's Congress. All these views will be transferred from one file to the next until they reach the General People's Congress. That is how you, from your present place and without moving, can have your say on any institution or committee and can support it or get rid of it.

However, we should not always have elimination, elimination, and elimination on our minds. We will always support anything positive. We will keep it, and will eliminate anything negative. We should not be constantly asking ourselves why something has not been

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eliminated. If it is beneficial it will remain. However, this is not a case of: Why was it eliminated, or why was it not? That is your own assessment.

Afterward, I would truly be pleased with this debate if it were to continue in every congress without speeches and the like. I would oppose anyone who would appear in Tubruq without any information on industry and say: Our industry has failed; this is not the way. No, no, these speeches do only harm, they stain your reputation in (the world). There is no problem if you have statistics from a report. How could someone come and deliver a speech claiming that industry was a failure? How did it fail? That is not a responsible statement, as everyone can judge his comment and he cannot defend himself. How did it fail? Bring your proof.

I know this: I can say that the Libyan Arab company for foreign investment has been a success [words indistinct] this report. This one has founded 93 companies, and has made a profit of 17 million. We have conducted an audit, and after all these observations, we found that it was effective, and was turning a profit [words indistinct]. It is making a profit in every field, and even if it had losses in certain sectors, it has compensated for them. In this case, we can call it a success, and if someone asks: Who told you it was successful, you can answer: Its secretary is so and so. Correct, and the one with him deserves a medal. Someone would come and ask you: Are you just talking nonsense? You would reply: No, that's what the report says. My comments are based on the report. Then the person will say: You are dead right. When you know the truth, you can say it is successful or whatever. But if you claim out of the blue that industry is a failure and agriculture is too, that will not be to your credit.

I said yesterday that there should be no speeches. There should be scientific dialogues like this one. What should we discuss? The activity of a firm, for instance, or the import of goods and services required by the Libyan market? What did it import? It brought in tomato puree, olive oil, tea, fish, shoes, and medicine. What was the benefit? Seventeen million. How much capital does it have? So many millions. How many firms contributed? Ninety-three. Where are they located? That is how the dialogue should be. You don't need speeches to do that.

Now that we have read this page, I am pleased with the way you are going about your business. Someone said that reports on us should have been distributed from the start. Put that on record. That remark should be put down, noting that from this year on, all congresses should distribute as many reports as possible on the secretariats, congresses, and so on. Then you said: Make things easier. The secretariats and people's committees should be thinking of ways to simplify reports for the people's congresses.

Someone else commented on a firm, and said it should be required to train Libyans in investment techniques. We should write that down. Then, during the municipal conference, we will invite representatives of the firm, and tell them that, even if they are not responsible for training, they must, as stipulated by the congresses, train Libyans. They must see to it that Libyans gain experience in investment. They must assume this responsibility in light of the decisions made by the congresses. The firm may answer: We will train Libyans, but we need more capital. We need so many millions more, which will make it possible for us to begin training sessions, send people around, and so on. They will be called to account for it the year after. We gave you the job of training Libyans, and how many did you train? How much did you spend on them? Was the project a success or a failure? It might suffer a loss, and then we would have to revoke this recommendation or decision.

Then, the financial report. You, the firm, the congresses, want to know how you could insure 93 firms around the world in the event of a change in the political systems of those states. Were there any losses of this kind? Were the firms insured or not? I am talking about questions that may never occur to me. I would have sent a report saying: Great, what a joy, this firm has a profit of 17 million. It must be successful. You raised things that had truly never occurred to me. The people are the teacher. I would never tell you that so and so can teach you; no, I couldn't take that. The people are the teacher, and, as you have seen, you have taught me a few things. I was happy about the 17 million mentioned in the financial report. Then someone asked: Tell me, where did that 17 million come from? It might have been at our expense. I thought he was dead right. Let's check. [laughter, applause]

At that point, someone else said: As for people's qualifications, I think there are people qualified to work in this firm, people that could be of help. They applied for work in investment on the basis of their experience, but their applications were put aside. We will leave that for the municipal conference, the member responsible for the Treasury, then the People's Committee for the Treasury at the Tripoli municipal level, then the People's Committee for the Treasury at the Jamahiriya level at the General People's Congress. We will raise this question with them. We have made many applications [words indistinct] it would say: I have 500 applications that I have not considered, because I didn't need them, or because they were a burden for me, or because they weren't qualified, or I only took those I needed. Thus, the citizen who made the remark will have an answer. [Indistinct remarks by unidentified member of the audience, followed by laughter]

Right, right. That's a good observation. One of you just said: Look, as soon as you heard about a company with some 93 foreign ventures, every one of you wanted to go abroad and work in one of its subsidiaries. Everyone wants to go abroad and work in those subsidiaries. Well,

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those subsidiaries aren't hostels. We should not send people abroad unless they are needed. The people and the congresses should decide this. Every citizen and congress should tell every other citizen and congress so a resolution to that effect will go before the municipal conferences, then before the General People's Congress, then before the General People's Committee, and before these companies informing them of the people's decision that foreign investment is not like a hostel. Not every one has a friend who can get him a job in the company, regardless of the profits which the firm or its investments may make. Only a small number of capable people should be employed. Otherwise, the company would be a hospice. Everyone would come and say: Get me a job overseas with your company in Thailand.

Moreover, the congresses—this one, for instance—have asked about the political return on such ventures. We have to make a political assessment of our presence in those countries. Such an assessment should be made by other congresses within the municipalities. Their information, in turn, would be assembled and presented before the municipal conference, which should study them in light of the report from the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison. Its report would say, for instance, that we have investments in Guinea, we have foreign investment in Guinea. Now, what does the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison say about Guinea? Let's assume that the report said Guinea did not vote in our favor on a given issue, and that Guinea has restored relations with the Zionist enemy.

The report might say, for example, that Guinea condemned the NATO aggression against us, that Guinea supports our right to the Gulf of Sidra, and so on. Then we have to ask ourselves why the Guineans have been our friends. They have been our friends because we have given them aid. We have a company that has been granting them loans and helping them in their agrarian reform. Then, as another example, we can look at the file on Togo. We have investments in Togo; our company has made profits in Togo, and Togo, too, has benefitted from them. However, Togo has restored its relations with the Zionist enemy. We have a joint defense pact with it, and it violated that agreement. Moreover, Togo has been hostile to other countries we see as friends—Ghana and Burkina Faso, for instance. In the end, the file will be black on Togo, a country we have been investing in! Then, the people might ask why, and might decide that we should stop our investment in Togo to deprive and punish it, as its policy has been unfriendly to us and to the cause of freedom.

This should be the method of discussion. The first point should cover ways of making the people's committees answerable to the Basic People's Congresses, to the municipal conferences, and to the General People's Congress. I hope my explanation has been clear.

As for the case of the Palestinian people, I would like to reiterate to you that they are now staging a revolution against occupation, and are waging their fight with

stones. I have spoken with a number of Palestinian leaders, and it has become clear to me that the Palestinians find it hard to educate their children, who do not want to study in the occupied territories or are abroad and refused entry. The children of Palestinians outside Palestine are not allowed to study in B'ir Zayt University or any other. They are not permitted to attend the Islamic University of Gaza, or the religious institute there.

Despite our moral support for the Arab nation and the fact that we are its very conscience and voice, we have been stingy in material terms, not only toward our Arab nation but toward Africa, as well. It is easy for some people to say: Look, look, an African has arrived and his suitcase will surely be filled with money from us. [laughter, applause] Alas, there is no money and no promise of money. You know that if we were giving them money we would bring them here, like the French do. France pays the salaries of its employees, from the salary of the president to those of the police in some countries. France is paying them in order to win them over. If it whistles for them, they will come. If it tells them to stand against the Libyans, they will do so. If it tells them to oppose the regime, they will do so, and if it tells them to support it, they will do that, too. If it tells them to stand by France, they do. That is what these states are really paid to do.

However, if we were giving money to the Africans, they would... [Al-Qadhdhafi changes thought] On the contrary, we are stingy, and the suitcase, if they actually bring one, do you think there will be anything in it? He will be carrying an empty one. In any case, this will be decided by the people's congresses. They say: This is the budget of, say, 1 billion dinars. Set aside 100 million for aid and loans to friendly states and for political action. Make it 50 million, 10 million, or whatever.

From there, the General People's Committee and the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison can dispose of this amount freely that year. If they spend it all, fine; we agreed to that. If they spend only part of it, that's no loss. After that point, we don't care if someone brought a bag or a suitcase along with him. It is no concern of ours, for we know what we have allocated; it doesn't matter. From the start we said: That's it. We approve 10 million a year. If you want to spend it, spend it. You are your own judges. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison looks at these countries, and it will see what their needs are.

In fact, we are stingy with our Arab nation first of all. We have not paid... [Al-Qadhdhafi changes thought] I suggest to the Libyan people that in addition to deciding on emergency assistance for the Palestinians in the occupied territories and their social and other institutions, we should build a Palestinian university for a few thousand Palestinians—4, 5, or 10 thousand Palestinian students. This university should be built either in Palestine or in Libya. Thus, the Libyan people would have done something that will give them peace of mind, because, as I have been told by leaders of the Palestinian resistance,

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the situation is truly depressing. They tell me: We go knocking on doors in Kenya asking that country to take 20 of our students. We go to Tanzania and ask it to take 10. We go to Austria and beg it to take some more. We do the same in other countries. We say to Pakistan, India, and whoever else, you are our friend, and to Yugoslavia, take 10 of our students.

Indeed, this is not right. We must maintain our sense of dignity and decide to build an entire university, a university built by the Libyan people in appreciation of the revolution which the Palestinian people have launched with stones to confront the Zionist enemy backed by U.S. imperialism. This would be useful to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, and it would hurt the enemy at the same time. Our children will no longer be expelled by the Jews, the reactionaries, the United States, or Canada. They will wander no more. This will be one way of gathering the Palestinians instead of letting them study in other countries, where they will get lost and where they will graduate, after which we will no longer recognize them. Indeed, thousands of Palestinians have taken foreign citizenship and have been lost. This policy hurts us, as the Palestinian people are gradually disappearing. Therefore, the Palestinian people should not even take the citizenship of an Arab country. That should not be allowed. They should not have passports either.

They should have a Palestinian document so that the Palestinian identity is not lost. In other words, the Jews and the West want the Palestinians to melt into the Arab world and melt into the world. I am of course against a Palestinian who comes and says I am originally a Libyan and I am from the Khuraybish family, or I do not know what family. I am here and (ask) to reside here. This is treason, running away from battle—never. Even if you were of Libyan origin, you are a Palestinian. You remain a Palestinian, part of the Palestinian people, until you return. One comes and says I have been living in Libya for 20 years, I have become a Libyan and married a Libyan.

This is a mistake; a Palestinian should not marry a non-Palestinian Arab, because he does so to become part of this non-Palestinian Arab people, to blend in and live there [words indistinct]. And after a period he even gets citizenship and then forgets. This should not be permitted. The Palestinian should remain a Palestinian. Your origin is Libyan or not Libyan. What [words indistinct] we are all of the same origin, we are all Arabs of the same origin if we begin to search for the origin. But now your identity is Palestinian. How does it concern me if your origin is Libyan? Even the Libyan comes from a Yemeni origin! We are Arabs of the same tribe, the same grandfather. But now you are in the geographical or political division, or the political attitude; you are a Palestinian, even if you are my brother.

If you live in Palestine, stay in Palestine, for you are considered to be a Palestinian. So that their sons do not become lost, searching for education, and melt away in

this way, I ask that we decide to establish a university. We want the conferences to discuss it. Of course, people like a discussion. Present it to the conference. If you agree, you should know what it needs, its budget, how much, and so on. Do not just say we agree; you should know how much you will pay. Perhaps one could request an estimate for how much a university costs, for instance. The idea should be presented to the conferences, if you agree, the specialist people's committees will make. [sentence as heard]

Implementation—and this is a warning—of course, implementing previous resolutions of the basic people's conferences should be directed toward production. It should also be in agreement with the jamahiri theory stating that wages are enslavement, that the wage earner is a slave—since salaries are wages—and that he who receives a salary is in reality enslaved—anxious about his fate and the fate of his family and his future—because he does not know whether his wages will continue all the time or not, especially if his income comes from oil. When there is an oil crisis, he will be left without a salary, and his children will go hungry. Then his wages could be cut. You make a mistake, do something wrong, show up late, or damage a public car, and then they hold a disciplinary council and fine you either a month's or 2 weeks' salary. Sometimes you make a mistake or do something wrong at your job, and then you are fired. As the regulations require, they hold a review for you, and then they dismiss you. You may also lose the ability to work at your job due to an accident, illness, or something else. Then you remain at basic pay.

You will be forced to retire, and so on. What I mean is that he who gets paid from the state treasury does not live happily. He lives a life of anxiety, he and his family. He does not know if he will get all of his money next month. Will they sell enough oil to pay me my salary or not? Will they deduct anything from it this month or not? Maybe I will have an accident and my salary, or half of it, will be cut. Some crime may occur, and you may be put on trial and have your pay cut. That is anxiety. He who receives a salary lives a life of worry. Then he is enslaved by his boss, who pays him. The implementation of the resolutions of the Basic People's Conferences should be directed toward production.

In other words, these are previous resolutions which we are now becoming aware of. Freedom from fear, from bad expectations for your future and for that of your family. You must do away with salaries. How? By turning to production. No one in the Jamahiriya should receive a salary, or only a few, and even they should be looked upon in a certain way. Many jobs should be eliminated: Clerks to issue tickets, others to record, and still others to type. We can eliminate many things. However, this does not mean we should do away with all employees and throw them out into the streets. No, no. Your salary cannot be cut off without a determination that you have another free income, not your salary, to provide for your family. It has to be confirmed that you

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have a workshop, farm, sheep, or some other source of income. Obviously, we cannot dispense with certain people—doctors, teachers, and technical specialists.

However, there are many jobs we can eliminate, thousands and thousands of posts can be dispensed with in 1988, and those involved shifted to production. You will be free, and, clearly, your lives will be happier and your income will be greater. Caring for five cows is better than any job. So is rearing 100 sheep. Running a farm, even one of 5 hectares, is better than any job. And if you have sons and daughters that you employ, with one working and another (?supervising), you will see how the income grows if you bring them together on a farm and pool their efforts. If you employ your son, your daughter, and your brother, and if you bring them all together and run a farm and work in agriculture, we will see how high your income goes. You will say we were wrong to compete for jobs and receive salaries.

You will find the family scattered and [word indistinct] you go there, you go there, you go there, even if one of them has a farm [words indistinct]. Money does not come from jobs, it comes from farms. In fact, those with jobs should leave them and go to work on a farm, or in a workshop, a carpenter's workshop employing one or more people. Let them leave their jobs and work in a workshop, as though we were running five workshops. [Unidentified speaker in the audience says: "Excuse me, but according to the third universal theory, he who exploits the land through his own labor and the [word indistinct] and sons, lives from it. Is that correct?"] Yes. [Speaker continues: "Why does the General People's Committee for Civil Service issue resolutions without [words indistinct]? The third universal theory says: Serve the land by your effort."] You mean that the people's committee has allowed farmers to employ foreign workers, don't you? [Speaker makes indistinct reply]

You're right, you're right. Well, that's your problem. Very well, do without the foreign labor force. I am generally satisfied, very satisfied with way the people's congresses are exercising their authority. It is improving day after day and year after year. The struggle continues. [chanting]

Yunis Jabir Receives Soviet Military Delegation
LD062110 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
 2000 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Text] Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met today with Lieutenant General Kondakov, chief of the 10th Directorate of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, and the members of his delegation.

Morocco

King Receives Senegalese, Mauritanian Ministers
LD062045 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
 1600 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him success, and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed received at the Royal Palace in Ifrane at noon

today [Senegalese Foreign Minister] Ibrahima Fall, who was accompanied by Boubacar Diop, that country's ambassador to Morocco.

During this meeting, the head of Senegalese diplomacy conveyed to His Majesty the King a special message from President Abdou Diouf.

His Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, then received Mauritanian Foreign Minister Lemine Ould N'Diayane, who was accompanied by Mahfoud Ould Lemrabbott, that country's ambassador to Rabat.

The two royal meetings were attended by Minister of State Moulay Ahmed Alaoui; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali; Minister of Interior and Information Ahmed Driss Basri; and Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to His Majesty the King.

UK's Hurd Arrives, Met by Interior Minister
LD061936 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
 1600 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Text] The British home secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, arrived a short time ago at Mohamed V Airport on an official visit to our country.

He was welcomed at Mohamed V Airport by Mr Driss Basri, the minister of interior and information, and the British ambassador to Rabat.

Sudan

'Outlaws' Confronted in Kapoeta, Al-Jummayzah
JN071135 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1028 GMT
 7 Jan 88

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jan (SUNA)—The Armed Forces have confronted and foiled an attempt by a group of outlaws to besiege the town of Kapoeta in the Equatoria Region and to infiltrate neighboring towns and villages. This was reported here today by the independent daily AL-ITTIHAD.

Quoting a military source in the Army General Command, the paper added that the rebels then plundered the region causing panic among the citizens. However, the Armed Forces continued their successful operations and maintained security and stability.

The paper also quoted the source as saying that the Armed Forces had confronted another large group of outlaws and forced them to flee in the direction of the eastern border. The Armed Forces additionally destroyed a concentration of outlaws in the (Manita) region, killing six of them.