



**Press review over Libya, Direct Democracy and Mommar Gaddafi's action
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**Revue de presse en Anglais et Français sur la Libye, la
Démocratie Directe et l'action de Moammar Kadhafi**

**Issued since 1996 by the CEREDD (European Studies and
Research Center over Direct Democracy) /**

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The analysis of Luc MICHEL : HISTORICAL VISIT OF THE FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER IN LIBYA - THE NEW STRATEGIC COOPERATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND LIBYA

Since a few weeks, French newspapers are developing a new anti Libyan campaign, leading by the Zionist press, like the radical Zionist "Proche-Orient Infos". The reasons are very simple : they want to stop the new strategic cooperation between Libya and France.

But they fail ! Because this revolution in the strategic situation in Africa and Mediterranean is an increasing reality.

The French press is very shy this week over the arrival of the French Defense Minister in Tripoli this February 4, Michele Alliot-Marie, in a visit to the Great Jamahiriya.

She was received at the Airport by the Assistant Secretary of the General Peoples Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation and Director of the Central Institution for Researches and Purchases of the Armed People. Responsible for the Technical and Navy Affairs, Director of Logistics department at the Armed People, and the director of the European Department at the General Peoples Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation also took part in the welcoming ceremony. A number of officers of the Armed Peoples, ambassador and members of French embassy to the Great Jamahiriya were also at the airport to welcome the French minister.

The Libyan-French talks began immediately, in the February 4 night in Tripoli, attended by General Abu Baker Younis Jaber and the French Defense Minister.

The talks were attended by the Secretary of the General Peoples Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation and Director of the Central Institution for Researches, Industries and Purchases of the Armed People, the Responsible for the Technical and Navy Affairs, the Director of Logistics and Production department at the Armed People, and the director of the European Department at the General Peoples Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation. For the French side it was attended by Under-Secretary of the Defense Ministry, the political advisor to the French Defense Minister, Director of General Department of armament, assistant Director of Strategic Affairs Department at the Ministry and ambassador of France to the Great Jamahiriya.

The talks discussed the ways and means **to develop and promote the relations between the two countries especially in the military field.** The purpose of the talks was discussions with the specialists of the Armed People related to **the bolstering of bilateral cooperation in defense and the modernisation of the Libyan Army.**

After this talks, **the Leader of the Revolution, Moammar Gaddafi, received Michele Alliot-Marie.**

The French Minister conveyed in the beginning of the audience, the greeting and profound appreciation of President Jacques Chirac to the Leader of the Revolution and the renewal of his interest in **realizing further consolidation and development of the Libyan-French relations.** The French Defense Minister told the Leader that her visit comes at the behest of President Chirac, and based on his keen interest to embody the mutual trust and the productive and constructive developments witnessed by **cooperation relations between the two countries** which are old relations.

" **We have to work together in the face of all challenges to establish strong strategic relations between the two countries in all fields**", she said.

She offered a gift to the Leader, it was a sword of the Polytechnic Academy, the French High School that graduates the most elite French officers, and the sword that symbolizes knowledge, wisdom and power.

The audience was attended by members of the delegation accompanying the French Defense Minister, the Director of the Central Institution for Researches and Purchases of the Armed People and the Secretary of the Libyan people's Bureau in France.

This new cooperation is considered by specialists in military and geostrategic affairs as a revolution.

Luc MICHEL.

THE NEW INTERVIEW OF MOAMMAR GADDAFI FOR THE "TIME" : "US, BRITAIN HAVE NOT SUFFICIENTLY REWARDED LIBYA"

The US and Britain have not sufficiently rewarded Libya for dismantling its weapons of mass destruction programme four months ago, Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi has said.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair and US President George W Bush expressed their satisfaction "but there must be at least a declaration of a programme like the Marshall Plan to show the world that those who wish to abandon the nuclear weapon programme will be helped... They promised, but we haven't seen anything yet," he said in an interview published in a weekly US magazine.

In an interview conducted in Tripoli, Gaddafi also denied allegations that Libya had been involved in a plot to assassinate Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, "an issue that keeps Libya on the US list of state sponsors of terror." "This is a fabricated case, an intentionally destructive thing. We see America paying so much attention to [Abdullah] as if he were its citizen. They have not learned from the past," he told the 'Time' magazine, adding "my personal relationship with Prince Abdullah is a good one." PTI

10 QUESTIONS FOR MUAMMAR GADDAFI LIBYA'S SOCIALIST LEADER TALKS TO TIME ABOUT WMD, PARADISE AND TERRORISM

**By SCOTT MACLEOD AND AMANY RADWAN
Sunday, Jan. 30, 2005**

Excerpts :

"Colonel Muammar Gaddafi four months ago fulfilled his promise to dismantle Libya's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) (...) Speaking with TIME's Scott MacLeod and Amany Radwan in Tripoli, the leader of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (State of the Masses) revealed how he has, and hasn't, mellowed.

Are you surprised to find yourself on relatively friendly terms with the U.S.? There is never permanent animosity or permanent friendship.

When one is mistaken and regrets his past mistakes, this has to be taken into consideration. I realize that America and the West understood that they had made a mistake. It is ironic that Bush is now repeating what I was saying: We were supporting liberation movements in the world.

What about Libya's mistakes? In tactics, for example. Libya said the Irish struggle is a legitimate struggle. But when the I.R.A. used weapons against civilian targets, this is their responsibility. We all made mistakes, both sides. The most important thing is to rectify the mistakes.

Does the Lockerbie bombing fall into the category of Libyan mistakes?

Until now the perpetrators are unknown.

Why did Libya acquire Weapons of Mass Destruction?

The program started at the very beginning of the revolution. The world was different then. It was not only Libya that was thinking along these lines. I know [former Romanian leader] Ceausescu used to boast that Romania was able to manufacture the nuclear bomb.

What made Libya decide to dismantle its WMD?

We started to ask ourselves, "By manufacturing nuclear weapons, against whom are we going to use them?" World alliances have

changed. We had no target. And then we started thinking about the cost. If someone attacks you and you use a nuclear bomb, you are in effect using it against yourself.

Has Libya been rewarded for abandoning WMD?

Libya and the whole world expected a positive response—not just words, although they were nice words—from America and Europe. Blair and Bush expressed their satisfaction. But there must be at least a declaration of a program like the Marshall Plan, to show the world that those who wish to abandon the nuclear-weapon program will be helped. They promised, but we haven't seen anything yet. (...)

How are you going to get out of it?

Dialogue should continue. Accusing Libya of being a country that sponsors terrorism is a very dangerous thing. That has psychological repercussions. Libya could argue, "Since I am still on the terrorist list, why not commit terrorism, which I am accused of anyway? Why should I pay the price without getting something in return?"

Given foreign and local skepticism, is Libya Really reforming itself?

About the economy, quite possible. We have begun to apply the Green Book. It's what we call popular socialism and what Thatcher calls popular capitalism. Elections? What for? We have surpassed that stage you are presently in. All the people are in power now. Do you want them to regress and elect somebody to replace them?

What do Libyans tell you?

If you put them in paradise, they will still complain. [Laughs.] Libyans are in paradise.
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ARAB REFORMERS WARY OF AMERICA

Reuters (31/1/2005)

"From neighbouring Libya, Seif Al Islam Gaddafi, son of veteran revolutionary leader, Muammar Gaddafi, brought a message of radical economic reform to attract foreign investment, now that the north African oil producer is free of UN sanctions. But he rejected the notion of multi-party democracy, saying it was ill suited to Libya's tribal desert society."

LA NOUVELLE INTERVIEW DE MOAM- MAR KADHAFI AU « TIME » - RESUME EN FRANCAIS

Extraits de son interview accordée à Scott Mac Leod et Armany Radwan, dans l'édition du 30 janvier du « TIME » :

Etes-vous surpris de vous retrouver en relativement bons termes avec les Etats-Unis ?

Il n'existe pas d'inimitiés ni d'amitiés permanentes. Quand quelqu'un est fautif et regrette ses erreurs passées, ceci doit être pris en considération. Je réalise que l'Amérique et l'Occident ont compris qu'ils avaient commis une erreur. Il est ironique d'entendre Bush répéter à présent ce que je disais : nous soutenions les mouvements de libération à travers le monde (...).

L'attentat de Lockerbie entre-t-il dans la catégorie des erreurs libyennes ?

Jusqu'à présent, ses commanditaires sont inconnus.

Pourquoi la Libye avait-elle acquis des armes de destruction massive ?

Le programme a commencé au tout début de la révolution. Le monde était différent à cette époque. Ce n'est pas seulement la Libye qui y songeait. Je sais que Ceausescu avait l'habitude de dire que la Roumanie était capable de fabriquer la bombe nucléaire.

Pourquoi la Libye a-t-elle décidé de démanteler ses armes de destruction massive ?

Nous avons commencé à nous demander : 'Ces armes que nous allons fabriquer, contre qui allons-nous les utiliser ?' Les alliances mondiales ont changé. Nous n'avions plus de cible. Puis nous avons réfléchi au coût. Si quelqu'un vous attaque et que vous utilisez une bombe nucléaire, vous l'utilisez en fait contre vous-même (...)

La liste des accusations portées contre la Libye est très longue. Elles se sont toutes révélées fausses. Nous sommes dans un cercle vicieux (...)

Malgré le scepticisme international et local, la Libye est-elle réellement en train de se réformer ?

Au sujet de l'économie, c'est possible. Nous avons commencé à appliquer le Livre Vert. C'est ce que nous appelons le socialisme populaire et que Thatcher appelle le capitalisme populaire. Des élections ? Pourquoi faire ? Nous avons dépassé ce stade où vous vous trouvez encore ! Tout le monde est au pouvoir maintenant. Voulez-vous qu'ils régressent et élisent quelqu'un pour les remplacer ?

BELARUS-LIBYA COOPERATION

The Assistant Secretary of the General People's Committee met Monday morning with the ambassador of Belarus, Alexander Deir Uvacheko, to Great Jamahiriya.

The meeting focused on the follow up of the ways to develop bilateral cooperation between the two countries and implementation of mechanisms of the agreements concluded by both sides during the meetings of the 2nd session of the joint committee for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

7th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CEN-SAD COMMUNITY : MOAMMAR GADDAFI AS THE LEADER OF THE PAN-AFRICAN UNITY

February 4, coincides with the 7th anniversary of the proclamation of the Sahle-Saharan Community, Cen-Sad , which embodied the initiative of the Leader of the Revolution, and in culmination of the efforts, he exerted for the establishment of an effective community comprising several African countries.

On this day of 1998, an agreement was signed providing for the establishment of this community, at the end of the works of the 2nd African Summit, held in Tripoli, Great Jamahiriya, 4 - 5 February 1998, in the presence of the Leader of the Revolution and Presidents of Sudan, Chad, Mali, and Niger. But ever since the Community membership, was expanded so much so that today comprises 21 member states which are :

Great Jamahiriya, Sudan, Chad, Burkina, Mali, Niger, Eritrea, Central Africa, Senegal, The Gambia, Djibouti, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Togo, Benin, Liberia, Cote d' Ivoire, Guinea Bissau.

The community has been a major tributary of the Great African Union, thanks to the efforts of its founder, the African Leader Muammar al-Gathafi, who is known by Africa as a sincere son and staunch defendant of its causes.

If the Cen-Sad Community embodied the aspirations, and the hopes of the people of the region and created an effective and fruitful cooperation, the establishment of the great African Union, which the Sahel-Saharan Community considered as one of its active tributaries, is yet another evidence of the continent's progress in responding to whatever unifies its efforts, and confirms its unity and builds its future and materializes the hopes and aspirations of its people, and to what makes Africa an effective space with its weight in today's world.

The General Secretariat of the Sahle-Saharan Community, Cen-Sad has hailed the efforts of the Leader of the Revolution, the founder of the Community, which culminated in the establishment of the great African Union, and his consistent resolve to activate the institutions and structures of the Union, to play an effective role in current international development.

The General Secretariat of the Community has hailed in its statement on the 7th anniversary of the founding of the Community, February 4, *"the pioneering role of the leader in realizing security and ensuring stability across the Cen-Sad space, the bases of the African Union pyramid, in his capacity as High Peace mediator and the permanent coordinator of Peace in Cen-Sad space and beyond"*.

The statement also outlined *"the relationship of cooperation and distinguished partnership built by the Community with several regional and international organizations, since the UN General Assembly accorded the Community an observer status"*.

The statement also underlined that *"the Cen-Sad Community attached great importance to the issues of security, and stability in*

this space , on the bases of the mandate issued by the community's two Njamina and Khartoum summits to the Leader as a high Mediator and permanent Coordinator of peace in this space and beyond."

The statement said *"the people of Cen-Sad space as they commemorate this important historic event, it is certain that the gains achieved during the years of the Community led to the speeding up of the steps of the economic integration, conducive to development, and ensuring security and stability and the big aims for which the Union has been established as a regional framework, to mobilize and invest the natural and human resources in an ideal way, with view to realize comprehensive development, on the bases of self-reliance, and contribute to the progress of the continent to face challenges and the speeding changes in regional and international relations"*.

At this occasion, the Leader of the Revolution met the activists of 17 African countries residing in Great Jamahiriya.

The activists hailed during the meeting the Leader and his leading role in establishing the great African Union, which came in culmination of his role in the triumph of Africa in the liberation struggle against colonialism and apartheid.

They hailed his strenuous efforts to solve disputes in the continent and establish peace, and ensure security and stability, so that the African people engage themselves in development and the making of progress.

The African activists confirmed their pride in the firm belief of the leader in the value and ability of the African people to build civilization and render African resources and wealth to realize the qualitative transformation that consolidates the status of its great African Union among the international groupings and spaces in this new world.

The African activists who attended the meeting renewed their commitment to work towards African unity until the United States of Africa is established, in which Africa becomes one nationality, one identity, one defense, one economy, and the imaginary borders made by colonialism are disappeared.

/JANA/



CRAIG S. SMITH in "THE NEW YORK TIMES" (January 4, 2005)
present the activities of our friends of the "GREEN BOOK CENTER" in Tripoli :

LOOKING UPON QADDAFI'S WORKS, HALF-SUNK IN THE SANDS

Excerpts : "Tucked away in a whitewashed, Italian-colonial building set in a quiet compound on the edge of Tripoli, the largely forgotten World Center for Green Book Studies is looking for a little respect.

The center was established more than two decades ago to propagate the ideas of the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, which are contained in a slim volume bound in green, the color of Islam and of Colonel Qaddafi's 35-year-old revolution. The center has turned out more than 140 serious studies on the book's 21,000 words (...)

"Some of the center's ruling board, during its first years, maybe by enthusiasm, didn't understand enough what they had to do," said Miloud Mehadbi, the center's director of foreign affairs, picking his words like steps through a minefield. **"Now, the center is a real scientific research institution."**

The book, still heralded on billboards here like the latest best seller, lays out **Colonel Qaddafi's "Third Universal Theory,"** covering governance, economics and society (...). It also tends toward the incoherent or, perhaps, the counterintuitive: **"Political struggle that results in the victory of a candidate with 51 percent of the votes leads to a dictatorial governing body disguised as a false democracy, since 49 percent of the electorate is ruled by an instrument of governing they did not vote for, but had imposed upon them. This is dictatorship."**

The semiofficial Web site www.qadhafi.org claims the book has been actively repressed in the West because political leaders there **"know that were the Green Book to become general knowledge amongst Western peoples, then they might one day find themselves out of a job."**

At its peak in the late 1980's, the World Center for Green Book Studies had a multimillion-dollar budget with branches around the world. The book was translated into more than 30 languages, including Serbian and Swahili, and Colonel Qaddafi's theories were debated at international conferences, paid for by Libya.

Government officials tried desperately to carry out the book's tenets, twisting Libyan society to fit Colonel Qaddafi's utopian, quasi-socialist vision (...)

With international sanctions pinching Libya's budget and the Soviet Union's former satellite states no longer interested in seminars on Qaddafiian thought, the Libyan government stopped underwriting the center five years ago.

Mr. Mehadbi said he had been summoned home from his job as Libya's legal adviser to the Arab League in Cairo to help update the center and **"to give a new impression to the outside world that the Green Book is not just a Libyan experience, it is something that comes from the whole of human history."**

"Outside Libya," he noted, "the institute was understood as an instrument for propaganda."

In a stringent belt-tightening campaign, about 70 people, or two-thirds of the staff, were dismissed. The center now survives on the income it receives from a string of investments, including a small hotel, a printing company, two bookstores and various publications.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mehadbi and a group of other scholars began the tedious work of reviewing the past 20 years of Green Book studies. When experts finish their evaluation of one of the studies, they present it to the institute's "scientific committee," whose five members decide whether to reissue the work, revise it or discard it altogether.

More than 30 works have been analyzed so far. Some are hopelessly stilted or out of date, "written in the spirit of propaganda," Mr. Mehadbi said, or focused, for example, on cold war geopolitics. Still, he estimated that about two-thirds of the 140 studies would be reissued.

But Mr. Mehadbi, a formal man in a tight collar and narrow tie, bristled at suggestions that the Green Book itself is an irrelevant novelty.

"The Western mass media and even some politicians consider Arab states simply as oil-exporting countries that import everything," Mr. Mehadbi said archly. **"They cannot accept that Libya could export ideas."**

He says master's and doctoral students at Libyan universities still write dissertations on various aspects of the Green Book - the role of women in society, for example, or **the impact of what the book describes as "direct democracy," a system of governance ostensibly practiced in Libya.**



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