

Muammar Qaddafi's KGB controllers direct Libya in Africa conquests

by Thierry Lalevée

By the time this article is published, Libyan troops and the military forces of Libyan puppet Goukouni-Weddei may be already in control of the capital of the Central African state of Chad, N'djamena. Or they may be 20 kilometers away, shelling N'djamena with their special East German and Soviet artillery to transform it into a Beirut-style war-torn city, as occurred during prior interventions by Muammar Qaddafi or Qaddafi-backed forces into Chad. Whether a Libyan-sponsored government is established in N'djamena, or the country is partitioned, this will be a major victory for Qaddafi and his Soviet and Nazi International controllers.

The Soviet game

Though Libya has been the most visible factor in support of the Goukouni rebellion, the prime mover has been the Soviet Union and its satellites. Qaddafi is rampaging on the southern and eastern flanks of Egypt, in Sudan as well as Chad. This offensive could presently leave Egypt, the most significant nation in the region, with no option but to play ball with the Russian empire-builders who control Qaddafi, along with the Swiss-based Nazi International.

Qaddafi is overtly calling for the end of nations, for "united pan-Arab action . . . so that the single homeland may revert to being united once again and the single Arab people return to being one people." He charges that Egypt "must be banished from the ranks of the Arab nation."

Egypt drew up an integration charter with Sudan late last year in an attempt to strengthen Sudan and aid its desperately needed economic development. Egypt is focusing a lot of its attention on the troubled southern Sudan, which is the most undeveloped area in Africa, in hopes of preempting the kind of trouble that Qaddafi and his allies are now stirring up. Libya is reportedly arming these rebels, as well as providing training in camps in Ethiopia. Refugees from Chad will now increase as a result of Qaddafi's attack, flooding an already unstable western Sudan with more people. In their efforts to

stem the growing trouble in the South, Sudan authorities have also discovered Israeli arms there.

The Chad offensive

Sources close to President Habré assert that not only were the "Islamic legions" of Qaddafi, on the order of 5,000 to 10,000 troops, fully involved on the side of Goukouni, but East Germans and other East bloc advisers could be spotted too. Confirmation of this Soviet backing appears in recent articles in the TASS agency's *New Times* as well as Radio Moscow commentaries. All these articles denounced the United States and France for their support to the legitimate government of Hissène Habré; TASS came out openly supporting Goukouni. On previous occasions, they had waited until the last minute to support Goukouni. The decision to do so now underlines the fact that for the U.S.S.R. and Libya, Chad as such is not the issue: the issue is to give the United States and its allies defeat after defeat throughout the developing sector over the next few months. The Russians (along with Qaddafi's Swiss-based Nazi International supervisors: see *EIR*, July 19) expect that as they eliminate sovereign nation-states in the Middle East, and prevent their emergence in Africa, the region can be broken up into small ethnic and religious entities dominated in the manner that the Byzantine and other Oriental empires have historically controlled their subjects.

As the French press put it on July 11, once Chad has fallen, the next targets will be Mali and Niger; then will come Upper Volta, where a Libyan cold coup was recently defused when the pro-Libyan prime minister, Captain Sankara, was arrested and the military agreements he signed with Tripoli repudiated. The same kind of situation had developed earlier in the Central African Republic, which a year ago accepted Libyan military advisers as a tactic to put pressure on the French for additional financial support. In a few weeks, the advisers and the Libyan ambassador were ousted.

Libya's answer to these two setbacks was to fully arm Goukouni and launch him against the government of Chad. An added incentive for Qaddafi was his defeat at the OAU meeting in May when he was unable to use the issue of the Sahara Polisario to create a crisis and split the organization as he expected to.

The Soviets and East Germans may also have given the advice to Qaddafi to act now, taking into account an increasing wave of unrest inside the Libyan army. At the beginning of June, *Green March*, the weekly mouthpiece of the regime, had begun a wave of denunciations of career officers as being "corrupt, drunken, pornographers, and drug addicts." Qaddafi was out to give control of the army to his "revolutionary committees"; there have reportedly been no less than three attempted army rebellions since the beginning of the year. How they were organized remains a mystery, though it is known that an extreme fundamentalist organization based in Teheran, "Al Tahrir al Islamiyya," has a strong following in the army. A secular grouping, the "7th of April," named after a 1976 wave of executions ordered by Qaddafi against his opponents, is also reported to be active.

Qaddafi and the bomb

Qaddafi has a specific preoccupation in attacking Chad, Mali, and Niger, and it is called uranium.

For the past 10 years Libya has been occupying the northern part of Chad, the Tibesti region, which is rich in uranium deposits. There are reportedly more of such minerals nearby; Niger is a net exporter of uranium. Libya's search for uranium stems from Qaddafi's longstanding project to acquire an "Islamic" nuclear bomb. According to intelligence sources, Libya, to which the Soviets have given a nuclear research reactor reportedly staffed in part by East Germans, is working on at least two projects for a nuclear reactor in the Syrte and Seta region. A Soviet-Finnish consortium would be ready to do the job.

Meanwhile, Libya has been cooperating in this area with Iran and Pakistan: Pakistan's nuclear program has been in large part financed by the Libyans, who pay for Swiss and Italian nuclear firms' exports there. It is widely admitted that Libya doesn't merely pay the bill but gets the material as well, or at least controls it in a joint venture with the Pakistanis. They receive the financial help of Saudi princes such as Prince Nawwaf, who helped create the "Space Research Corporation" of the Pakistani-connected Saad Gabr in Canada, and is also a main shareholder of the West German missiles firm Otrag, which is said to be using Baluchistan as a testing ground.

Libyan control over uranium-producing African countries could open the way for quicker realization of the Islamic bomb project. This coincides with Iran's development of new missiles, including nuclear missiles, according to Spanish engineer José Luis Torres, who spent eight months in Iran. Torres, as the newspaper *El País* described it, headed Iran's missile program, which includes the development of "bac-

teriological" and nuclear" missiles; Torres predicted confidently that the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq would be ended by December at the latest.

Torres is a self-avowed admirer of Adolf Hitler. Investigations have suggested that his work in Iran may have been done on behalf of some international neo-Nazi network around the old Otto Skorzeny networks. That the Soviets find themselves in bed with Nazis for developing such weapons in Iran and Libya is after all not really surprising.

The Geneva-based high-energy physics laboratory CERN, a center contaminated by Soviet KGB operations, is reportedly training some 80 Libyan physicists. A relevant operation is the Trieste Center for Theoretical Physics, led by Club of Rome member Prof. Abdus Salam. Salam—one of the top "theorists" associated with CERN—has been linked to Muslim Brotherhood fundamentalist operations throughout the Arab world. He has been personally engaged in indoctrination of Third World scientists into "anti-technology" and "anti-Western" ideologies such as the "Islamic Science" cult.

Who can overthrow Qaddafi?

These developments around Chad are a major test of the ability or, at this point, inability of the Western allies to check Libya. France and the United States verbally support Hissène Habré, yet have sent only enough military material to allow him to resist, not to win. As military reports indicated, a few Jaguar jet fighters sent by the French would have been enough to defuse the danger represented by Goukouni, but this was not done.

Zaire sent troops and materiel, as did other African countries, but France stuck to a policy of "non-interference" which, as the conservative daily *Le Figaro* put it, will ensure that "tomorrow Paris will have to send weapons to Mali and Niger . . . and the next day to another African country."

With a pro-Libyan faction in control on this question, Paris made the calculation that once Goukouni becomes president, they will be able to "buy him"—a plan challenged by *Le Figaro*, which asserted that Goukouni, once in power, would be assassinated and immediately replaced by another Libyan puppet.

Since the beginning of the crisis, along with African leaders, *EIR* and its associates launched an international appeal to all governments to contain Libya, boycott its oil exports, and pave the way for the final overthrow of the madman. Reactions to that appeal have been a most interesting litmus test, as certain so-called moderate countries in the Arabian peninsula answered by denouncing *EIR* as "paid by the Zionists," while various Israelis were boasting that Qaddafi "is more of a problem for the Arab countries."

Efforts to pull together some kind of pan-African military force to hold back Qaddafi in Chad will be complicated by the current head of the Organization of African Unity, Ethiopian strongman Mengistu Meriam. The Soviet-dominated Mengistu is opposing any outside intervention in aid of Habré, claiming that the fighting in Chad is an internal conflict.