

## Libya, Soviets, and the IMF: partners in African genocide

by Douglas DeGroot

The failure of Western nations to enable the Chad government to defeat the military offensive launched against that black African nation by Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi is setting the stage for chaos and conflict throughout Africa. World trade contraction and International Monetary Fund programs have already so weakened most African nations that they cannot resist the relatively small marauding bands of well-equipped Qaddafi-recruited rebels, mercenaries, and Libyan troops.

The genocidal design for Africa is nothing more than the extension throughout Africa of the Venetian plan for ravaging the then-Italian colony of Libya by Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, who arrived in Tripoli as governor of Libya in 1921. Volpi was one of the representatives of the three top Venetian families that controlled Venetian finance, established the Propaganda-1 and P-2 Freemasonic networks, and put Mussolini into power. During the next 13 years, he reduced Libya's population by 60 percent.

The destruction of Africa is fully supported by the "Third Rome" empire builders in the U.S.S.R. Moscow's current leaders have the same cultish, anti-development, racialist outlook as the Venetian and Swiss backers of Qaddafi. It is Soviet arms and East German advisers which have enabled Qaddafi to assault Africa; according to one British source, during the peak of their Chad offensive, the Libyan air force and naval chiefs went to the Soviet Union.

Blistering attacks by Qaddafi's airforce on the northern Chad town of Faya Largeau, using 500-pound fragmentation and napalm bombs against the civilian population of that desert oasis town of about 7,000, confirms that the real goal

of Qaddafi's controllers is not simply military conquest, but extermination of the black population of Africa.

From Washington, D.C., *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., issued a call Aug. 11 for the United States to immediately launch air strikes into northern Chad to wipe out the Libyan capabilities in that region. "Whatever Qaddafi has there must be blown up," LaRouche declared. "This must be done in the name of stopping Qaddafi and Russian racist genocide policies toward Africa. Qaddafi," LaRouche underscored, "is a fascist, a Nazi, and the United States must take unilateral action to stop him."

LaRouche also reviewed the assessment from leading quarters in Europe that Qaddafi's rampages in Africa have been expedited by the "conditionalities" policy of the International Monetary Fund toward Africa, with Upper Volta a case in point, and with reports of increasing IMF pressure on Egypt and Nigeria, two countries targeted by Qaddafi for destabilization. LaRouche declared that the policies of the IMF and Qaddafi toward Africa were one and the same: to create conditions of genocide against the populations of that continent. Severe famine conditions now reported in 18 African countries underscored LaRouche's contention.

"Time is running out," LaRouche emphasized. "Large-scale development projects for Africa along the lines we've previously indicated must be implemented now. The Zaire River must be dammed in Zaire, creating a central African lake, with that water then transported northward to fill up the dying Lake Chad. The fastest railroad in the world must be built running east to west across central Africa, where no railroad at all presently exists, and the Qattara Depression must be filled with water in Egypt."

"If Ronald Reagan wants to get Qaddafi out," LaRouche concluded, "this is the way to do it."

### A widening zone of devastation

If Qaddafi is not halted, he will establish a belt across Africa from the Atlantic to Sudan on the east which will create a base for operations into the rest of Africa, down to the South African zone of influence. From there the South Africans, allied with the Ariel Sharon faction in Israel, are to carry out the southern Africa side of the same plan.

Indicating how this process will work in Africa if Qaddafi is not stopped, a British source stated: "The example we have to keep in mind is what happened [the Aug. 4 coup] in Upper Volta. It was inevitable that government would fall. In all the

world development reports, Upper Volta has been at the very top of the poverty list. There's very little anyone can do unless we change our development approach. If we don't change it, Qaddafi will make gains out of the resulting instability.

"There is great danger in the area of Chad," he continued. "The north is under Qaddafi's control, the south is barely holding on. Libya has just pushed into Upper Volta through a proxy government. To the West of Upper Volta is Mali, which is almost as poor, and could fall like Upper Volta did. Then further west is Mauritania. . . . So, if Chad falls, Qaddafi has consolidated his south, and will then push west, and if he creates trouble in Mauritania, he has access to the Atlantic. It might sound like a domino theory, but that's the

## France making deals with Libya to carve up Chad

The French decision in mid-August to send a small number of troops to southern Chad came after the French had consistently refused demands by Chad President Hissene Habré and the Reagan administration that they provide air cover for Chad against the concerted Libyan air force strikes against Faya Largeau.

Since Qaddafi began his latest offensive into Chad June 23, *EIR* has asserted that French passivity was due to an agreement between France and Qaddafi to effectively partition Chad. Qaddafi would control the northern and eastern deserts, while the French would maintain their influence in the cotton-producing south. The French daily *Quotidien de Paris* reported the first week in August that there had been secret negotiations between Paris and Tripoli on the partition of Chad. The *Daily Telegraph* of London also reported the possibility of such a deal, whereby Qaddafi would recognize French influence in southern Chad in return for French recognition of Qaddafi's "manifest destiny" throughout North Africa.

The belated French dispatch of troops to the capital, Ndjameña, in southern Chad, after Qaddafi captured most of the north and prepared to take the east, is probably designed to secure southern Chad as their zone of influence.

Cotton is 90 percent of Chad's exports. Now that the French are in Ndjameña, the Libyans are talking about jointly determining a new, more pliable leadership in southern Chad. Southern factional leader Kamougue, now with the Qaddafi-run rebels, would be a likely candidate. He is a former head of the Chad gendarmerie and is closely associated with French cotton interests.

A high-level African source in Paris identified the

Libya lobby in France as including Michel Jobert; former head of SDECE Alexandre de Marenche, now a security adviser to King Hassan of Morocco; the present French ambassador to Algeria, Guy Georgy; and Lucien Bitterlin, chairman of the French-Arab Friendship Association. On Aug. 6 Habré said he blamed the pro-Libya lobby in France as the cause for the unwillingness of France to send air support to stop Qaddafi. He singled out Guy Georgy and Mitterrand's Africa adviser, Guy Penne.

One British source reports that François de Grossouvre, the coordinator of security services at the presidential palace, has reached agreements with KGB-connected governments like Syria whereby the Abu Nidal terrorist group would refrain from attacks on French territory in exchange for France coming to an agreement with Qaddafi in Africa. He revealed that de Grossouvre held a secret meeting at the end of July with Rifaat Assad, brother of President Hafez Assad. Qaddafi has promised the French priority rights to uranium in Chad, as well as a resumption of arms sales to Libya, according to diplomatic sources in Paris. Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson met secretly with Qaddafi in July, and Qaddafi may make a state visit to France later this year.

Qaddafi has French Mirage fighter jets, in addition to his vast arsenal of Soviet military hardware, which were reportedly used in the offensive against Chad. These planes are maintained by French crews; the crews were in France on vacation, and were allowed by the French foreign ministry to return to Libya to play their role during the genocidal attacks.

Indicative of the French mood was a discussion with the editor of the journal *Afrique Defense*. A retired lieutenant colonel, the editor gloated that "Chad is a cesspool—it may not be a bad idea to hand it over to the Americans. Africa cannot be stabilized. The only thing to do is therefore to be on the side of the destabilizer."

way I see it.”

In the Sahel nation of Niger, between Upper Volta and Chad, Qaddafi is grooming an alternative leader, according to the *Daily Telegraph* of London. For several years, Qaddafi has been distributing arms and buying up Touareg desert tribesmen in Niger, resulting in periodic incidents of terrorism and attacks on Niger's uranium mines.

Qaddafi is taking advantage of the disastrous economic situation in these countries to force himself upon young military leaders, as in the recent coup in Upper Volta. The case of Ghana shows how he has been working with the IMF in manipulating and blackmailing nations in Africa. The IMF, in addition to demanding that Ghana impose horrible economic cutbacks to qualify for a IMF loan, also insisted that the bankrupt government had to obtain complementary financing as a condition for the loan. Qaddafi was the only one willing to grant such a loan to Ghana, whose president, Jerry Rawlings, attended an April conference in Tripoli on Qaddafi's *Green Book*. However, according to African sources, when Rawlings would not allow Qaddafi to use northern Ghana as a staging area for destabilizing neighboring Upper Volta, Qaddafi reneged on his loan to Ghana.

### Qaddafi's strategic targets

The chief targets of Qaddafi's controllers are Nigeria, Sudan, and Egypt. Nigeria, which shares a border with Chad, is the most populous country in Africa, with about one-fourth of the continent's population. It has not been balkanized, unlike most of the continent, and it represents—along with Egypt—one of the African countries with the greatest immediate potential for rapid development. This makes Nigeria one of the prime enemies of Qaddafi's Nazi-Soviet controllers. If Qaddafi has his way in Chad, he will have easy access to Nigeria, and will be able to build on his networks there. Disturbances in Nigeria by Islamic fundamentalist cults in the past have been linked to Qaddafi.

Since he launched his offensive against Chad, Qaddafi has explicitly called for the elimination of Egypt, so that territory could be absorbed into his empire. The third target, Sudan, is Chad's neighbor to the east. Although its population is only about 20 million, it is the continent's largest nation, with the agricultural potential to feed all of Africa and more.

Sudan is located on Egypt's southern border, and its stability is a primary concern in Cairo. Egypt itself is the most established nation-state in the Middle East and Africa, and therefore is a crucial element in the fight to build industrial republics in the underdeveloped world.

Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, having gauged the lack of will of the United States and France to halt Qaddafi, also seem to be trying to placate Libya. When Qaddafi visited Morocco's King Hassan shortly after he began his offensive against Chad on June 23, apparently an agreement was reached whereby in return for allowing Qaddafi to do as he pleased in Chad, Qaddafi would stop supporting the anti-Moroccan Polisario guerrilla forces in the Western Sahara. In an unprece-

dent move, Qaddafi received a pro-Moroccan Saharan delegation in southern Libya early this month, where Qaddafi had gone to take command of the genocide in Chad.

In late July Qaddafi visited Algeria, and half of the Tunisian cabinet came to Tripoli during the same month to meet with him. There has been increasing talk of some kind of Maghreb federation which would include Libya.

### The Reagan administration pulls back

The Reagan administration attempted to draw the line in Chad, to demonstrate that the United States could act effectively to contain the Qaddafi threat, and to prevent Washington from being dealt out of the picture by the Soviets. The administration also hoped to goad the French into an active role in defending Chad.

Thus the *U.S.S. Eisenhower* was stationed off Libya as a warning, \$25 million in military goods was authorized, and Reagan invoked the War Powers Act to send two AWACS reconnaissance planes, accompanied by F-15 fighter jets, to Sudan. However, the AWACS are quite useless if there are no attack aircraft to which they can provide intelligence; Chad has no air force, and the United States had been led to believe, according to administration sources, that France would supply them.

Then Reagan threw in the towel. "As I've said before, it [Chad] is not our primary sphere of influence," he said Aug. 11. "It is that of France. . . . I don't see any situation that would call for military intervention by the United States there."

The danger now is that instead of taking the initiative and sending surgical air strikes to knock Qaddafi's armored columns out of the picture altogether, the Reagan administration may condone a more limited air action by a third party. According to sources in both Europe and the United States, this could include Israel, which operates Zaire's air force. Limited air strikes would only intensify the conflict without resolving anything, as in Central America: Qaddafi would not be deterred, and there would be one more hot spot for the Kissinger faction in the United States over which to horse-trade with Yuri Andropov.

The Israeli government is taking advantage of the crisis to move further into Africa, offering security collaboration against Qaddafi as a "protection racket." The Israeli leadership, aligned with the "Central America" approach to Africa, has the assistance of George Shultz; according to Jerusalem's *Koteret Rashit* on Aug. 3, "the United States and Israel will set up a joint working committee next month that will exchange information and analyses on the African countries." The report noted that this was a drastic shift on Washington's part, and reported that "State Department officials have instructed their representatives to cooperate in the field with Israeli representatives. . . . This instruction came directly from the Secretary of State. The cooperation between the Africa division in Jerusalem and the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv has tightened."