

"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, Ndjamen, 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 Ndjamen, 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."