

Africa ravaged by Qaddafi and IMF

by Douglas DeGroot

Economic devastation across Africa was brutally compounded in 1983 by the assaults of Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi and the South African regime of P. W. Botha.

Qaddafi, an asset of the Russian empire-builders and European Nazi networks, willingly provides a base of operations to his controllers for Russian-armed Muslim Brotherhood destabilization operations and international terrorism.

The invasion and occupation of northern Chad beginning June 24 by Qaddafi's Islamic Legion, a ragtag combination of mercenaries and insurgent tribal elements, provided the Qaddafi machine a strategic base for launching operations in black Africa. The Reagan administration could have stopped the invasion cold with surgical air strikes against the invading columns as they entered Chad, as recommended by *EIR*, but the administration backed off at the last minute, afraid to move without the French, who had been blackmailed by their internal "Libya lobby."

In addition to Chad, where over the years Qaddafi has shifted support from faction to faction to maintain a civil war and where a standoff now exists between the French in the south and the Libyans in the north, the cash-rich Qaddafi now has considerable influence in the economically impoverished countries of Ghana and Upper Volta. He has his eye on other nations in the region, with the intention of isolating and knocking off Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, and Niger, in particular.

Qaddafi makes no secret of the strategic goals of his destabilization operations. He calls for the elimination of Egypt, the most important nation-state in Africa, and the establishment of an Islamic republic throughout much of northern and western Africa, threatening Nigeria, which has about one-fourth of the population of the entire continent of Africa.

Qaddafi's nation-destroying capabilities, armed and directed by the Soviets and their covert allies, stretch throughout northern and western Africa, and extend into central Africa.

In southern Africa, the economic blackmail exercised by South Africa (most nations in the region are dependent on using South Africa to reach ports) and the destabilizing operations by the South African army and various proxy forces, has the same effect: destroying the young nation-states in Africa. The preconditions for the success of destabilizations and invasions—social and economic weakness—have been

enforced by the World Bank's and International Monetary Fund's anti-development policies, and the refusal of Western nations to build up the African republics as true allies.

If the Nazi/Soviet forces behind the IMF-Qaddafi-South Africa combination are not stopped, Africa will become their strategic preserve, returned to colonial status. Yet despite the threat to U.S. strategic interests that this combination represents, the United States either lacks an effective policy against it, as in the case of Qaddafi, despite an anti-Qaddafi posture, or is actually supporting other elements of the combination, such as the IMF and South Africa. The Reagan administration backs the latter not only because of "anti-communist" sympathies, but because of strategic raw-materials needs (as the contractive policies of the IMF's man in the United States, Paul Volcker, make America ever more dependent on foreign supplies).

Why should Africa be left to provide slave labor for small-scale cash-crop production and extraction of raw materials? Dedicating a relatively small effort and outlay to African infrastructural and industrial development, the United States could not only bring virtually all of Africa into the Western alliance, but develop African nations into strong, expanding allies. The deployment of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on large development projects in Africa, as opposed to sending Peace Corps volunteers to teach peasants how to plow with oxen—as is the case with Senate African Subcommittee chairman Nancy Kassebaum's daughter in Togo—would put a speedy end to the influence of the Soviet assets.

In the words of one African diplomat: "We want to be pro-West because the alternative is not acceptable. But the United States, the Western superpower, won't move on the economic front, won't give any alternatives on the monetary front."

The current Angola-South Africa standoff over the issues of Cuban troops and Unita—South Africa demands removal of all Cuban troops as a condition for negotiations—works to the advantage of the Russians, enabling them to pose as the anti-imperialist defenders of black Africans, despite their man Qaddafi's slaughter of blacks in Chad, and of the European and British Nazi International networks which pull South Africa's strings. The Angola-South Africa crisis may blow up again in 1984; a U.S. policy of developing Africa will be required to deal with such crises.