

Qaddafi's Libya retooled for a new rampage

by Criton Zoakos

The reorganization of the Libyan government as of Feb. 15 appears to have been a pre-scheduled development which coincided with a new policy of the State Department aimed at the internal destabilization of Egypt. As the Egyptian government charges, there exists a secret State Department document which argues that the United States should gradually disengage from Egypt on the grounds that Egypt's internal instability is bound to increase so much by the time of the scheduled June elections as to render Egypt a "liability" for the United States.

The State Department's policy dovetails with a New York Council on Foreign Relations strategy, partially published already, which provides for the Iranization of Egypt in the near future. Qaddafi's regime is assigned a special role in this project. Henry Kissinger and Gen. Vernon Walters also have parallel, complementary roles. The CFR's project to "Iranize" Egypt is supervised by the Council's own chief officer, Winston Lord, who, as director of Henry Kissinger's State Department Policy Planning Council, had initially developed the blueprints for the destruction of Iran during the latter period of the Ford administration while Kissinger was Secretary of State.

Qaddafi and François Genoud

With respect to Qaddafi's current role, the following observations: The reorganization of the Libyan regime toward the middle of February had been preceded by an unusual but little-noticed move. The obscure Monsieur François Genoud, a Swiss financier who is the legal custodian of Adolf Hitler's literary remains and the presiding officer of the old Abwehr Nazi intelligence network still functioning in the Middle East, moved his offices from Geneva to Tripoli, Libya in the beginning of 1984. Genoud's move to Tripoli occurred almost

simultaneously with the arrival in Libya of some 4,000 East German military and security advisers. Within weeks yet another Libyan-East German security cooperation treaty was signed.

François Genoud is known among Western intelligence agencies to be the kingpin controlling not only the old Abwehr-Nazi networks in Muslim Brotherhood circles in the Middle East, but also much of the professional hit capabilities among Islamic terrorist organizations, an area in which the East German secret services, as surrogates of the Soviet KGB, also possess extensive supervisory controls. Thus, the Genoud and East German moves into Libya in the early part of this year signaled a consolidation of a certain type of Libya-centered terror and destabilization capabilities, as well as consolidation of policies on whose behalf these capabilities are employed.

Then came the reorganization of Qaddafi's government, which presented two most notable features. First, a new ministry was created which, though formally named General People's Committee for External Security, could best be described as the "Ministry for International Terrorism," under the notorious terrorist controller Col. Yunis Bilqasim Ali. Second, a new foreign minister was named, Ali Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, known in New York circles as "Mr. Tricky." He was Libya's former ambassador to the United Nations, replacing Ambassador Khikhia, who defected from the Qaddafi regime. At-Turayki, while in New York, maintained liaison not only with Libya-supported, U.S.-based terrorist groups, but also with U.S. policy-elite circles such as those around the old Carter administration of "Billygate" fame, and those around the Council on Foreign Relations and former Ambassador J. William Fulbright who consider themselves the guardians of the Qaddafi regime's well-being.

So, this at-Turayki brings us to Henry A. Kissinger's involvement in Libya's current enterprises. The granddaddy of those in elite circles in the West who consider themselves Qaddafi's protectors is Lord Alec Douglas-Home, the veteran British diplomat who, according to Kissinger's own public confessions, has served both as a "model" and a "controller" for Kissinger. The record shows that Douglas-Home as foreign secretary and Henry Kissinger as National Security Adviser played the central role in first installing to power and then consolidating and protecting the Qaddafi regime in the 1969-71 period.

Libya's new foreign minister was appointed for the purpose of maintaining closer liaison with these circles during the critical maneuvers ahead.

New pattern of provocations

Shortly after the mid-February government reshuffle, Libya's capital, Tripoli, became the stage for virtually incessant "mass mobilizations," rallies and demonstrations against primarily four targets: the Egyptian government, the Arafat leadership of the PLO, King Hussein of Jordan, and President Numeiry of the Sudan. Nightly, these rallies have been addressed by Qaddafi himself, his prime minister, Colonel Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jalloud, or the chief of staff of Libya's Armed Forces, Brig. Gen. Abu Bakar Yunis Jabir.

To a rally of Egyptian anti-Mubarak dissidents in Tripoli, Major Jalloud outlined Libya's current policy against Egypt, as though scripted by the State Department: "Brothers . . . the battle of Beirut resulted in the victory of the pan-Arab cohesion among Libya, Syria, the Lebanese masses and the new Palestinian [anti-Arafat] revolution. . . . The victory in Lebanon must now be used for the victory of the Egyptian masses in Egypt, for the victory of the Sudanese masses in Sudan. . . . We are proud of the Arab masses in Egypt. We have full confidence that these masses will rise, like the small Lebanese people rose. . . . Abdel Nasser will not rest in his grave until Egypt is liberated. . . . The liberation of Egypt is an essential and vital issue. We must make all sacrifices and take all risks. . . . All the potential of the Libyan people, army and blood are for the liberation of Egypt and for solidarity with the struggle to liberate Egypt."

During a previous rally, the street mob, in the presence of Qaddafi, burned down the Jordanian embassy in Tripoli, which resulted in rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. In the context of this public hysteria, Kissinger and his friends moved to set up their Sudanese trap against President Mubarak of Egypt.

Kissinger Associates and Chevron Oil

On March 15, a Soviet-built TU-22 jet bomber without markings bombed the Omdurman suburb of Sudan's capital city of Khartoum. The Sudanese and Egyptian governments identified the origin of the plane to have been the Libyan air base at Al-Kufrah in southeast Libya. The bombing caused the destruction of two government buildings and the death of

five persons. Both Sudan and Egypt asked for U.S. military assistance. The United States sent two AWACS planes on March 17. The Libyan government announced on March 19 that the U.S. dispatch of the AWACS "is an imprudent provocation. Libya's Air Force is capable of destroying them in Egyptian and Sudanese airspace." Subsequently, Qaddafi announced that Mubarak and Numeiry will suffer a fate like other Middle East rulers who in the past relied on U.S. military assistance for their security, such as the Shah of Iran and Lebanon's Gemayel. Almost on cue, Henry Kissinger appeared on national television to call on the United States government to stop all military involvements in the Middle East. On March 21, the White House announced that it had abandoned its plan to supply weapons to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Simultaneously, a massive upsurge in insurgent activity started to be registered throughout Sudan. Egypt is being presented with the option of either getting involved deeper and deeper in Sudanese counterinsurgency, or allowing its southern neighbor, and thus its Nile river water supplies, to fall into the hands of Qaddafi-armed and led rebel forces. The following connection exists between Qaddafi and Kissinger in the matter of Sudanese insurgency:

The leading insurgent force in southern Sudan is the Nyanya tribe whose leadership has entered into an agreement with Qaddafi on the basis of which it receives arms and military instruction. The leadership of the Nyanya tribe has also entered into an agreement with Chevron (Standard Oil of California), on the basis of which Chevron will have exclusive rights to exploit the petroleum deposits found on the Nyanya tribe's territory once the insurgents establish a separate state. Chevron has retained Henry Kissinger as its chief adviser for this operation. The Kissinger team heading up the Chevron-Sudan study includes Kissinger associates Alfred Atherton (former U.S. ambassador to Egypt) and Dany Chamoun.

Two weeks before the Omdurman bombing, Sudan's reputedly corrupt defense chief Major Gen. Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib spent six days in Washington meeting, among others, with Chevron Oil representatives and according to some reports, with Henry Kissinger. Upon his return to Khartoum on March 6, he brought with him the notorious Kissinger troubleshooter Vernon Walters. Walters advised the Sudanese government on how to act in order to elicit U.S. military assistance. According to reports from BBC in London, the Omdurman bombing was concocted by the Sudanese themselves after the Walters visit, as a dramatic means of forcing the Reagan administration into providing military assistance.

The incident has resulted in only minimal U.S. assistance but maximum political reaction of a sort feeding the mill of Libyan propaganda. Once this result was produced, Kissinger moved in Washington to prevent the possibility of any serious U.S. military involvement against either Qaddafi or the Sudanese insurgents.