Papers" document, Bhutto was given this treatment under orders from then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who wanted to "make a terrible example" of him to the entire Third World for his commitment to nuclear technologies.

In 1978, the World Bank then allocated funds for oil exploration in Pakistan. The funds were put at the disposal of Gulf Oil, which carried out exploration.

It is the stated policy of the World Bank, according to Washington sources, to "take advantage" of the oil companies' expertise in oil development. When oil was found, British Petroleum joined the exploration group. Washington sources have made clear that the basis on which the oil companies agreed to "come in" on the Pakistan test case was that their operations would not be nationalized.

Pakistan is not an isolated case. In the early 1970s, the World Bank and Exxon put the clampdown on oil development in Colombia and Peru because both governments refused to participate in "strategic reserve" policies controlled out of Washington. Since then, Colombia has developed a cozy relationship with the World Bank around the use of its growing marijuana crop to finance its external debt. Next to Pakistan, Colombia is the other country currently being publicized by the World Bank as heading for "oil self-sufficiency."

Whether the London-Washington axis will succeed in cracking OPEC-Third World ties as rapidly as they would like is highly questionable. On Aug. 25, West Germany's leading daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, which fully supports the World Bank, hysterically denounced the U.N. General Assembly session and its Third World participants for refusing to criticize OPEC in conference preparatory documents. "Even after the oil shock, the poorest countries present themselves as standing in solidarity with the rich oil countries," the journal rants.

Even if the World Bank does not succeed in fracturing Third World-OPEC ties this fall, the effects of its proposed program cannot be underestimated. If the Third World is forced to continue with the World Bank's "energy self-sufficiency" policy, half of the developing sector's population will be condemned to starvation and genocide, the process currently under way in sub-Saharan Africa.

There are only 30 countries cited by the World Bank as having the potential for oil-based self-sufficiency. The rest are to be condemned to low technology energies such as biomass, which currently account for 50 percent of all energy consumption in the poorest countries, and 85 percent in those countries' rural areas. In the demographic section of its World Development study, the World Bank is frank about its policy for these poorest countries: widespread population control, lowering of birth rates, and "family planning."

Libya underwrites the marauders

by Mark Burdman

In large part, mass murder in northeast Africa is the direct result of the ambitions of Billy Carter's friend, Libya's Muammar Qaddafi.

Qaddafi has ripped northern Africa with bloody tribal and regional wars and "people's revolutions" from Morocco in northwestern Africa to Uganda in the central part of the continent.

According to French press reports, emergency food relief for starving tribesmen in northeastern Uganda has been prevented from reaching its destination by marauding bands of mercenaries. The mercenaries were formerly soldiers in the regime of deposed president Idi Amin.

Amin, who is to Africa what Kampuchea's Pol Pot is to Southeast Asia, was heavily bankrolled in the last months of his hated regime by Qaddafi. To this day, Amin's thugs receive financial support from Libya.

One authoritative Arab press account describes how Libyan soldiers were "revolted by the horrendous carnage" they saw on Ugandan soil. This did not deter Qaddafi from pouring money into Amin.

According to informed Washington sources, one of the secret accords of the Egypt-Israel-U.S. Camp David treaty provides for Qaddafi to be given license to destabilize several African regimes, with the included strategic emphasis of undermining European influence on the continent. Qaddafi has aimed his incendiary actions toward that part of Africa where French influence is greatest. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has been seeking to consolidate a Euro-Arab-African bloc to develop the continent.

According to a recent account in France's *Le Figaro* newspaper, Qaddafi has recently created and funded an "Islamic legion" of 5,000 mercenaries drawn from four African countries, all in the drought-ridden Sahel. With this legion Qaddafi hopes to incite separatist revolts, split off Chad, Niger, Mali, Senegal, and Mauritania.

Qaddafi's actions have already led to a breakoff of diplomatic relations between Senegal and Libya. Senegal's president Leopold Senghor himself has long been a puppet in the hands of those who have sought to decrease Africa's population. His Club of Dakar is affiliated to the genocide think tank, the Club of Rome, and his concept of *négritude* has been used against the modernization of the continent.

The Libya-Senegal split promises to create a bloody "black versus Muslim" feud throughout western Africa.

Like the Ayatollah Khomeini, Qaddafi's goal is the dissolution of the nation-state as the institution for the mobilization of a people for progress. "Republics," said Qaddafi in a speech earlier this year, "are a creation of the Western bourgeois system, are merely a transition stage to *Jamahiriyah* [Arabic for "peopledom"]. The dawn of the age of the masses has begun. Libya, in cohesion with Iran, represents a new world Islamic movement."

In September 1978, all of Libya was put under the governance of a network of "people's committees," composed of students and illiterate peasants. The committees were the working experimental model for the "komitehs" that were later to sprout up in Iran. In Libya, national institutions and agencies were taken out of the hands of the country's thin layer of trained personnel and put under the direction of the mob. It is this policy for programmed chaos that Qaddafi now seeks to export to all of Black Africa through his "Islamic legion" mercenaries.

The historical roots of Qaddafi's Africa policy lie in his membership in the secretive Senussi Brotherhood mystical cult, a special operations branch of the international Muslim Brotherhood organization.

The Senussi Brotherhood was founded in the early 19th century by Mohammed bin Ali al-Senussi, an ascetic who believed in a mystical idea of "Islamic unity." Al-Senussi spread a network of monasteries across north and east Africa and into Arabia.

By the late 19th century, the Senussi Order, which claimed 3 million adherents across all of North Africa, was organized as a bitterly anti-French movement. By World War I links had been established between British intelligence and Senussi leaders. One Senussi leader was a scion of the Azzam family, one of the top families in British intelligence's Muslim Brotherhood today.

In ensuing years, the Senussi Brotherhood operated as a tool alternately of the British and of Mussolini's fascist assets in Africa.

With Qaddafi's rise to power, Libya's Senussi network and enormous financial power was placed in the hands of the Italian-centered "black nobility." This nobility also controls and helps fund the Club of Rome.

One example of this relationship involved Libya's top private banker, the mysterious Abdullah Saudi. Through his directorship of the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank, Saudi has set up banks in many African countries.

Saudi is also the vice-president of the "scientific committee" of the recently formed Piu Manzu International Research Center in Rimini, Switzerland. Other directors of this committee include Aurelio Peccei, the head of the Club of Rome, and Jan Tinbergen, the Dutch author of the 1976 Club of Rome "Reshaping the International Order" (RIO) report.

Will U.S. farmers be able to help?

by Susan B. Cohen

Today the United States has a multimillion-ton farm surplus that could halt mass starvation in Africa. Yet, as things presently stand, under Carter administration policy the surpluses will not be used to rescue Africa from genocide. And if the administration has its way, the world's mightiest food industry may shortly be incapable of feeding America's own populaton.

American agriculture is up against the most serious crisis since the 1930s Depression. As many as 50 percent of American farm producers may go out of business during the 1980 harvest unless emergency action is taken. Producers have been forced to operate at below cost of production, papering over this impossible proposition with growing layers of debt. Now, as the result of inflated production and credit costs, combined with extensive drought damage under Carter, the turning point has arrived.

Parity—the policy of government and intergovernmental commitments to enforcing orderly marketing at price levels that reflect cost of production plus a gross profit for producer income and investment—is the key to the solution for both U.S. and Third World agriculture.

Contrary to prevailing mythology, parity is not a subsidy or a handout to agriculture: it is the only sure way to guarantee stable supplies of food at stable prices. The "cheap food" policy of the Carter administration and its predecessors has had the opposite effect, leading to potentially disastrous instability in both production and prices.

In the Carter administration's hands food is used as a weapon against both American farmers and the developing sector. The PL-480 Food for Peace program is the clearest case in point.

Providing an outlet for dumping food surpluses abroad, the program is essential to holding down farm prices. At the same time, by flooding target countries with cheap commodities at far below cost of production, agricultural development at that end has been stifled. Farm producers in the Third World must be guaranteed