

UDC 327.5:329.7:94(612)

*Bartosz Wiącek, University of Gdansk***GADDAFI ON THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA**

Gaddafi was an important person on the international arena. Due to his multifaceted presentation he cannot be judged by using one criterion. In Europe he was known for his eccentric behavior, breaking the established human laws, and supporting terrorism. In Africa Gaddafi was seen as a great friend, sometimes called the king of Africa due to his engagement in defending the interests of the African continent. As a leader of Libya he became one of the most influential people of his region. Gaddafi was supported by the monetary wealth that was gained from natural resources present in Libya. This monetary wealth was added to the already existing budget as well as to his account for a direct use. The accumulation of wealth contributed to his importance on the international arena. The LAAICO foundation, which was established by Gaddafi, helped to elevate lives of many residents of the Dark Continent. The areas that benefited from his investment consisted of infrastructure, communication, hotel industry, and many others. Due to the increased investments in the African continent, many African countries benefited from it. Unfortunately, some of the accumulated wealth went also to terrorist and nationalistic organizations all over the world which used them to support their violent ways and political agendas. Gaddafi tried to resolve many international problems by becoming a conflict mediator but simultaneously he also became a catalyst of other significant international political difficulties.

Keywords: Gaddafi, terrorism, attempt, sponsorship, king of Africa, integration, LAAICO.

Introduction

Gaddafi knew from his own experience, that you cannot beat your opponents without money. While his country has been on its way to wealth, he decided to play the role of a *good uncle* but it was not altruistic behaviour. He did not put region limits to his actions. Armed forces from all over the world could count on his help. He financed governments, national independence movements and also terrorist organisations. Because of his sponsoring he became the enemy number one in the West. The USA called „cancer“, who needs to be get rid off [1].

Chapter 1. Supporting the terrorist organisations and national independence movements

Groups like: the Basque Country (ETA), the Kanak's movement in New Caledonia, Nihon Sekigun¹, Islamic fighters from Thailand, Indonesian separatists, the Italian Red Brigades, the German group Baader Meinhoff or the Corsican Nationalists can be counted to the circle of revolutionary movements supported by Libya. Revolutionists from Guatemala, Salvador, Equador or Columbia in Latin America could count on his help. *Why should not I help the revolutionists? The American are financing many antiarabic groups* – he explained his involvement. One of the first groups he teamed up with was the Irish Republican Army. He called them: people who fight with an imperialist force, who struck a blow for the Arabic society. He treated the support of the Irish people as a revenge for the colonization period against the Brits. In 1972 the colonel had Joe Cahill and Dennis McInerney² as his guests. He astonished his visitors while greeting them: speak in your national language, stop talking in English! He offered weapons and army training to the heads of this armed force. Three years later he made a transfer of 3.5 million dollars to their bank accounts. The Revolutionists visited Libya regularly to gain the knowledge from their military. Enjoyment of what they experienced made them to create a country based on the one which Gaddafi has ruled and their first move had to be the appointment of committee for revolutionary. In March 1973 exploding materials and also other equipments of the Army have been intercept by the British special force on their way from Libya in the SS „Claudia“ ship. Despite this accident it has not stopped the cooperation between Libya and Ireland. In the '80s Thomas

¹ Nihon Sekigun – Japan Red Army. Gaddafi published in 1973 an agreement, that the hijacked plane by Nihon Sekigun could land in Trypolis. The plane exploded after the landing. Nihon Sekigun is also being accused of assassinating the embassys of the USA in Madrid, Rome and Djakarta that Muammar Gaddafi ordered.

² Joe Cahill and Dennis McInerney – the bosses of the IRA staff.

McMurphy, who has been training in the Libyan camps, took over the leadership in the Irish Army. Gaddafi offered him more help. 10 Million Dollars and 300 tons of armaments had come to Ireland in a few hires. The first convoys came in 1985 and 1986 with AK-47 machine guns, grenades and explosives semex type. In 1987 the fifth delivery under the Panama flag has been intercept by the French army. 150 tons of equipment e.g. Kalashnikov and different missiles. Three years later colonel cut off from his Irish friends and condemned the assassinations in public, despite the fact that the most were financed from his money. Gaddafi's actions had their consequences later when the families of the victims demanded compensations. He was also forced to show the weapon list he transferred to the IRA organization [2, s.169; 3, s.53; 4, s.273].

Ilijcz Ramirez Sanchez, known as Carlos the Jackal, who comes from Venezuela is the one of the most known terrorists in the world. He grew up in London and studied in Mosque. His name Ilijcz was given by his Marxist father to honor Lenin. He was connected to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and also trained on the territory of the Polish People's Republic [5]. Many things prove that the main sponsor in many assassinations was Muammar Gaddafi, despite that the Libyan leader often denied it. As the beginning of the acquaintance with Carlos can be the kidnapping of the Arabic ministers from the OPEC headquarters in Vienna. The terrorist sent to lifetime sentence testified that he met with Gaddafi and received essential information to implement the plan and also the weapons and money¹. It was the punishment to Saudi Arabia for the drastic decrease of the oil in the world. As it was proved the whole essential equipment was delivered to Vienna by the embassy of Libya in Syria and Austria². The kidnapping was done by 6 people of different origin. There were some casualties in the accident, among those the assistant of the Libyan minister. The hostages were to be transported on a plane which was flown by Gaddafi's personal pilot – Neville Atkinson. The plane landed in Algeria and the kidnapers asked for a political asylum. Gaddafi never confessed he took part in this operation because his arguments were that Libya would not have any interests in it, but in 2010 an Olivier Assayas movie about Carlos came out, in which he said that he got support from Saddam Hussein, confessing, that the colonel was his main sponsor. Ilijcz Sanchez was told to execute different orders of the Libyan leader, among those the execution of Sadat³.

On the 11th of July 1972, Muammar Gaddafi gave a famous speech, in which he was talking about a fight with the Jewish nation. He announced help to anyone who would want to fight for Palestine [6]. He always kept his word in this matter. The year 1972 was the year the Olympic Games in Munich where a terrorist attack was made. At 4 a.m. the group Black August snuck into the Olympic village and kidnapped the Israeli sportspeople. They were made to be the exchange object between the Palestine and Israeli. The assassins immediately ordered them to free the Arabic prisoners kept in Israel. It never came to the transaction because the German policeman took a shot to free the sportspeople. By this operation 11 hostages and 5 terrorists were killed. After the sad incident the Olympic Games continued. It was for sure no accident bringing the bodies of Palestinian to Tripolis, where royal funerals were made. Gaddafi paid a high price for this act. In the same year died the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Awad Zajd. Responsible for it was the Israeli Mosad. A year later Israeli fighters shot down in Egypt a Libyan Arab Airline with 75 people on it [7; 8].

Israel is as such eliminated from Africa. I want to say, that we do not believe in it that this exact road is leading free Palestine. Even if we manage to liquidate the embassies everywhere in Israel, even if the whole world would stop regard the Israel country, it will still last⁴ – said Gaddafi after two American planes were shot down near the Gulf of Sirte. A little bit later three diplomats from Palestine were killed by a Palestine group in Chartum. Arabic countries saw the involvement of Gaddafi in the Palestine case and placed embargo on the oil delivery to the USA and the Netherlands. It was one of the source of the crisis in the '80s. The action had on mind the discouragement of these countries in the involvement of protecting Israel. He did not like the approach to the conflict of a different Arabic leader

¹ Carlos is doing life-sentence for killing two French agents in 1994. The French law does not respect the law of death penalty.

² One of the ambassadors Ezzedin al-Ghadamsi was murdered soon after the action, the people of the colonel murdered him.

³ In the interview with Stephen Smith, the editor of some famous French articles, said Carlos that he was offered to kill Sadat by Gaddafi and not like it was supposed by KGB. Interview in *Le Point*.

⁴ Quote from Gaddafi, Messenger tu desert (Bianco Mirella).

– Jasir Arafat. He criticized him for submission and suffocating the Resistance of the Arabic. In 1985 he acquainted with another Palestine defendant. Abu Nidal is the founder of the Fatah organisation, known for his cooperation with the Assad regime in Syria. Brought to Tripolis by the Libyan leader, he could count on a luxurious apartment and a high payment for his services. He was the founder of the training base in the desert, in which his young adepts grew up, later known terrorists. In his first year of duty for Libya, he and his people made an attack on Israeli air companies in Rome and Vienna. Because of it 18 people died and 138 were injured. A little bit later, at the request of his superior, he abducted two British teachers who worked in Lebanon. Abu Nidal could count on the help of the Libyan Abdullah al-Senussi leader of the special forces, who was the brother-in-law of Gaddafi. It came like this to many other abductions e.g. of British journalists or American tourists. The new task they both wanted to act was hijacking of an American plane from the airport in Karachi who was scheduled to fly to New York. During this action 16 people were killed and 100 were injured. In 2002 Abu Nidal died in Iraq in unexplained circumstances. Many facts are proving that Gaddafi could have eliminated him after the situation in Lockerbie. The colonel made the solving of the conflict between the Arabic world and Israel as his priority. His desire to create a common country *Isratin* did not help. He used different assets, he was not lacking in. His support for Palestine costed in the whole about a billion dollars and 26 organisations who worked against the Israeli regime had their headquarters in Libya. He convinced 30 governments to cut off their relations with Israel during his rule time [9, s.68-69].

Another target in the foreign policy was Lebanon. In the years 1975-1990 went on a civil war between two religions: Islam and Christianity. Many groups took part in it. Gaddafi did also participate. He supported financially many Libyan and Palestinian religions and political groups. The Leader of the Druze, Kamal Jumblatt, who met the colonel and received from him a merits-related help (the Druzes – confession and ethnic group, that came from the Egyptian ismailism [10]), was also taking advantage of his help. Remarks directed to Jumblatt aroused indignation so the Libyan leader had to promise different methods of help. The son of Kamal - Walid talked about the support of the Libyan National Movement and Socialist Progressive Party in an interview he gave the Arabic television in February 2011¹. Gaddafi has never hidden his close contacts and he confessed in interviews his support for the Libyan: We will give them access to unlimited funds so they can intensify their resistance towards the Israeli occupation and the shameful treaty, Tel-Aviv dictated the Beirut government². The colonel delivered a big amount of weapons and ammunition, made transfers of hundreds of million dollars and that all made the war to last that long. In return he could count on the support of the Libyan and Palestinian in his operations e.g. in Chad in the years 1986-1989 in which 10 thousand envoys took part in from whom 500 were Jumblatt fighters, members of the Communist Libyan Party, Baas party and also organisations: Fatah, As-Saika, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Some asked why they fight for Libya answered that they followed Gaddafi because they fought with the imperialism [9, s.70-71].

The actions of the Libyan leader led to the destabilization in the region. He supported actively Islamic opposition groups. People accuse him of trying to depose legally elected rulers and as well of helping in assassination attempts on people who influenced the politics in the Middle East and the Dark Continent. Hassan II, the king of Morocco, was one of those leaders who nearly lost his life in 1974. Gaddafi's relationship with Morocco was from the beginning doomed to failure because of the form of rules – monarchy, even when later the Arabic Maghreb Union was set up between both countries. The situation got worse after the *Green March*³. The king wanted to connect the West of the Sahara, the Spanish colony, to his country. He achieved his goal and after that the POLISARIO front fought for the independence of this territory, who is supporter the colonel was⁴. The relationship between those both countries improved after the Moroccan monarch promised to not support POLISARIO and turned Umar al-Meheichi to the Libyan. Gaddafi helped to organize the assassination attempt on the president of the Sudan, al-Nimeiry, despite he helped him earlier to hijack a plane with al-Att on board. He attempted

¹ The information was confirmed by the president of Lebanon, Amin Djumajjil.

² Interview for „Le Monde” from the 21st of July 1983.

³ *The Green march* – a freedom demonstration of the Morrocans, who went to the Spanish collony of the West Sahara in orer to take it over.

⁴ The Polisario front – an army-political organisation in West Sahara, that was foinded in 1973. It aim was the liberation fight with the Spain collony (from 1975) and continued later with Mauretania and Morocco that took over the West Sahara after Spains withdrawal.

also to murder the Egyptian president Sadat. The Ethiopian guerrillas, Southafrican Liberation Movement and the opposition fractions in Nigeria and Mali fighting with the regime of Haile Selassie could count on his support [11, s.315; 12, s.353].

The Libyan leader did not accept objection against the government so that is why the functioning of the opposition was not possible. All opponents were murdered or were in prison. Among those people were diplomats and servants accused of betrayal e.g. Mansur Kikia the Libyan secretary of state, who was abducted in Egypt and murdered. Other ministers Muhammad Harati, Attie Kasseh, Ibrahim Bechari were killed in car accidents. 35 oppositionists lost their life outside the country (The list of the murdered opponents of Gaddafis regime was set up by the opposition [13, s.212]).

Gaddafi did not only sponsor terrorism but he could also become the victim. According to the relations of Italian servants in 1980 it was decided to make a hijacking of a plane on which the Libyan was on board. As it came out, a civil plane DC-9 was shot down on its way from Bologna to Palermo. 81 people died and researches stated it was an accident. In 1987 Italian wanted to clear up the case and got money to get the wreck from over a 3700m under the sea level. They found explosion marks and Italians, who were working in this case, said that the plane was shot down in consequence of war operations. As a study result it was stated that the rocket was launched by NATO and the target was the Libyan air force which flew at the same time. The Italian judge Priore said, that it was an attempt to kill Gaddafi. 12 people connected to this case died in weird circumstances e.g. pilots and controllers, who were witnesses in this case. The French are the one who are blamed, because they knew that Gaddafi would fly at this time. Furthermore the situation took place in the time where the conflict with Chad has worsen the French-Libyan relationship. Marco Risi made a movie about the continuous mystery in this case called *Il Muro di gomma* (Rubber wall). In 2009 after officers were confessed, it was acknowledged that Libya shot down the plane. It was meant to be retaliation for the negotiations between Italy and Malta about the agreement about the force cooperation in case of violation of the sea law by the Libyan. No one know which version speaks the truth. What is certain is that there were several attempts to assassinate Gaddafi. Between 1994 and 1998 there were three not successful attempts [14; 15, s.286].

Chapter 2. The fight with terrorism, charity work and the desire to integrate Africa, that is the warming of the image and the fight for contacts

The unknown face of Gaddafi showed after the 11th of September 2001 attack on the World Trade Center. He declared himself then as an opponent for Al-Qaeda. He declared war to the organisation, what caused the warming of his image on the international arena. He defeated the Islamic Liberation Party in 1982 and did not allow the expansion of the Salafist movement (the God Guerrilla Group – a group that wants to return the basic Islam from Mahomet times [16, s.123-128]). He has beaten the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group in 1998, whose members participated in the war actions in Afghanistan, who struck terror in Cyrenaica, mainly in the Benghazi streets¹. The extremists were defeated by the Libyan army in the Jebel Akhdar mountains. The restriction of the functioning of this group released Libya from the spread of Islamic radicalism. After the downfall of Jamahiriya the fighters began to have an active effect on the politics of the country. The most members of the group joined the opposition fighting with Bashar Al-Assad. Gaddafi was the first person who gave through INTERPOL an arrest warrant for Osama Bin Laden, after German were murdered in Libya [17]. The son of Muammar-Saif grounded a foundation in 1997 and called it the World Islamic Call Society which is known for charity work. The foundation led missionaries, formed scholarship programs for poor students, built mosques in European countries. The organisation was also called as a great tool for a dialogue between the Islam and Christianity. The words of praise came from the Vatican and from the USA. But nowadays people say that the organisation financed Palestinian terrorists [18]. The relations between the USA and Libya became better within every year. Libya became a privileged economic partner for the USA companies. In 2006 Libya gave the USA companies 11 from 15 permissions to extract oil. In the same year Jamahiriya was scratched out from the list of countries sponsoring terrorism

¹ Libyan Islamic fighting Group– the biggest radical Islamic group in Libya. It was leading djihad against Gaddafi. It cooperated with Al-Kaida. It was illegal after the attack on the WTC in 2001. Ammar Aszur al-Rifaji was leading the group while being in the Central Asia, known as Abu Laith al-Libi (Libyan), a close Bin Ladens co-operator.

and George Bush agreed to help in building a nuclear power station.

Gaddafi was best known for sponsoring terrorism but he entrusted the Libyan money also for other things. The value of his empire was valued to 120 billion dollars. To realize his politics he used e.g. Libyan Investment Authority financial funds (Libyan Investment Authority – the fund was on the 12th place in the world in the assets terms. The value was 70 billion dollars). He invested almost everywhere and he gained actions of famous groups e.g. the Rusal company, the biggest producer of aluminium, whose owner Oleg Deripaska was, one of the most wealthy people in the world and also a friend of the Libyan leader's son, Saif (Saif was celebrating his 37th birthday together with the Russian oligarch in 2009). A big part in Gaddafi's interests, mainly in the oil and gas extraction sector as well in the infrastructure and telecommunication, had the members of his clan. The colonel deposited his money in real assets and tourism in cooperation with another financial giant in the Middle East – The United Arab Emirates. He became famous for, among other things, rebuilding of the hotel complex in Italy for 21,9 million dollars Olympics [9, s. 201-203].

For Gaddafi, Africa was not only meant to be the centre of the world on the map. The main investments aim was situated on the Dark Continent. The Libyan Arab African Investment Company fund was used in the fulfillment of the venture. LAAICO possessed 19 branches and functioned in 25 countries. It was a tool, which strengthened the influence of the colonel in Africa. Gaddafi was not only interested in the mining industry. He financed many sectors, beginning in agriculture and ending in hotel business, where he stuck his most money in. He saw the future of the African tourism in it. He saw the problem of the emigration of Africans to Europe so he wanted to make more work places and at the same time improving the life of the people. 23 luxurious hotel complex in various countries were built on his initiative: in Tunisia, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Gabon, Congo, Burkina Faso, Chad, the Central African Republic, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Togo and South Africa. The Libya Africa Portfolio was entrusted with controlling all Libyan enterprises in Africa. LAP held care above the Afriqiyah Airways, Oil Libya Holding Company, which was the owner of 1.2 thousand gas stations, the Sahel-Sahara Bank of the Green Networks mobile network company. Libya was above it all owner of the 67-floor Gaddafi Tower in Senegal's Dakar, 69 president villas in Benin, the Congo and Gabon forests and a very famous bottled drink-water company in Ethiopia. They owned also the actions of the Mobil Oil Cameroon mogul. The Libyan government sponsored also the 250km long oil-pipeline from Rwanda to Burundi. Thanks to the mentioned funds, Gaddafi could buy famous hotels, e.g. a 35 floored Hotel du Favrier in Lome or Gambia's Jerma Beach, Atlantic and Deram Park. He allocated 30 million dollars to Libya, to help in rice cultivation. He built there an India rubber company. Big financial outlays went to Malia. Five luxurious hotels were invested there what had a positive effect on the tourism in this country. The cost of the investment was 24 million Euros. Libya owned The Commercial Bank of Sahel like the most shares in the tobacco companies, which costed 70 million dollars. The colonel became also involved in building of Malias ministries. There were 14 huge buildings which surrounded the seat of the president. Agriculture made a big support in the Libyan-Malaysian company, which took care of the right functioning of the cultivation of rice, corn, sugar cane and millet. LAAICO sponsored a four-path alley in Burkina Faso- Ouagadougou, the biggest tourism complex in the country Libya Hotel Sofitel and a huge shopping centre Al-Fatah, under the name of Pascal Zagre. They got to see of rebuilding a 14km long section, which was very important for the society of this side of the canal. Libyan Foreign Bank was the owner of many African bank shares e.g. Commercial Bank of Zimbabwe Holdings or the Burkina Trade Bank. Gaddafi played a very important role in the development of telecommunication. His LAP Green Networks developed networks in Niger (Sonitel, Sahelcom), Uganda (UTL), Rwanda (Rwandatel), on the Ivory Coast, in the Sudan Sierra Leone, Chad, Zambia, where 75 shares from Zamtel were sold for over 390 million dollars (Zamtel is the leader of telecommunication in Zambia. The shares were bought by Libya in 2012). Libya invested also in telecommunication satellites for RASCOM. The African could not count on bigger help like this from any other ally. Niger requested in 2006 a broadcast of the Olympics of the French speaking countries. The leader of the Revolution sent to Niamey 3 specialist trunks and a team of 40 people, who operated the Olympics [9, s. 201-209].

Helping the African was connected with a fight for connections on the continent. Gaddafi's investment of the money in the dark continent improved the life quality of the inhabitants but also took away their independence. The countries became dependent on Libya and had to agree to their foreign

policy, which the Libyan leader was leading. In addition, every year libyans investors created other conditions like dismissal from customs charges and taxes. Bigger advantages had the colonel himself as well as his family, what was proven in 2011 while the revolution, when Gaddafi's and his family accounts had been frozen. Not big advantages had the Libyan inhabitants. Many Libyans lived in poverty, even when the cumulated money from selling oil reached in 2009 1000 billion dollars [19]. Would the income be divided into every inhabitant, then each of them would have 150 thousand dollars. The government did not look after the people and their needs rather it subsidized other countries, parties and groups. In addition to that, the purchase of conventional and unconventional weapons were counted to the expenses. Many funds went also to the victims of terrorist attacks who were compensated for it. The system, in which no one but Gaddafi's clan could look into the country's budget, was very opaque. There was no chance to find a border between Gaddafi's fortune and the country's funds, which were one big quota. The family hid very well its fortune and no one could ever think that they treat Libya and the oil fields as their own property. The colonel was very good in playing the role of a poor person, he never boasted with his wealth to his people. He made an impression of an ascetic while often wearing bedouin's clothes, uniform of the Army or sleeping in the tent. He often showed that the only money that was represented by the monthly salary of the colonel [20]. *I call on the whole world, to prove me, that I have more than one dinar on me! The blocking of planes is an additional air piracy, a seizure of money that belongs to Libya. They want to steal the money of Libya by saying it belongs to the leader! Shall here be also an investigation which will prove to whom the money belongs. I am calm. I only have this tent* [21].

Kwame Nkrumah is a person, who opened the door to freedom to all Africans during the reign of colonization. His dream was to connect all Africans and to create a strong community, which could fight with the world's power like the USA or the Soviet Union. He believed, that he could become a mentor for Africa like Lenin and Marks were for Europe and like Mao Zedong for China. Gaddafi wanted also to follow the idea of Pan-Arabism and Pan-Africanism. He formed in 1988 in Tripolis the Sahel-Sahara Union, which was being financed in over 80% by him. 28 countries of the Dark Continent belonged to the Union. The guidelines of the association were the endeavor to the introduction of the economic union and assurance of free trade and free capital. The Organisation of the African Unity with its capital in Addis Abeba was formed in 1963. It succeeded in calming the Algerian-Moroccan conflict or in ending the fight between Somalia and Ethiopia. It ended colonialism, fought with racism and improved the cooperation between the countries of the Union. Unfortunately it did not prevent genocide and many disputes but it gained a new name 'The dictators club'. Muammar Gaddafi wanted to continue the integration process calling himself the Messiah, named King of Africa by many African leaders or even sometimes the King of Kings. In July 1999, while the summit meeting in Algier, Gaddafi announced that the OJA does not fulfill its guidelines so a new organisation should be formed, that would be able to integrate. He mentioned in his speech an idea to form a federal country – the United States of Africa. It was acknowledged that the idea was too far-fetched but the colonel was heard and founding act of the African Union, which was based on the European integration experience, was signed on the 26th of May 2001 and in July 2002 the organisation started to function [11, s. 153-154].

The Libyan leader thought this innovation would be temporary, that would go into the federal direction based on the Americans. The aims, that the Union wanted to achieve, were the promotion of democratic solutions, mutual help of the members on the economic and social level, fight with poverty and corruption, common jury and banks and actions that would prevent from conflicts on the continent. Gaddafi did not manage to become the leader. Thabo Mbeki, from South Africa, got the position, though the colonel aspirations, who was called a terrorist. But Gaddafi was always fighting for Africa's interests on the United Nations assemblies. In 2009, after paying all the insurances and resigning from the nuclear plan, he became the leader of Africa. Even some leaders did not welcome him enthusiastically, 200 African leaders called him their king. Gaddafi's ideas were among others: a common currency (afro) of all member countries, a common army, a common passport. He was also the founder of institutional African Union. Above it all, Libya financed 15% of the organisation actions, even if the country was only 1% of the population. He initiated the common mission of UA and UN in Darfur and he financed the soldiers. The Union stood on the side of the Libyan while the Arabic war, seeing their own interests in it. All knew that after Gaddafi would be taken down, the Union would not be working that well, because of lack of funds. In July 2011, the members of the UA did not regard the

arrest warrant passed by the International Criminal Court and demanded from the Safety Council UN the ending of the MTK process against Libya. They said in the conference that the dismissal of the colonel would complicate the access to the conflict solution in the country. His disapproval mentioned the then president of the commission, Jean Ping from Gabon: *only the Africans are being judged. Are there only in Africa problems? What about Afghanistan, Pakistan, Gaza, Chechnya?* Mediations were the rebellions and members of the government offered [11, s.153-154; 22; 23, s.135, 157; 12; 24].

Conclusions

It is very hard to judge the Libyan leader, because his rules had many faces. On the one hand, he was treated as a liberator, statesman, father of the Libyan nation, human, who united 140 tribes and introduced civilization in a desert country. On the other hand he was a dictator without morals, who was in disposal of the country budget and treated it like its own property. He was the Messiah for the Africans, who wanted the Dark Continent to be the centre of the world, who was standing for the interests of the Africans. By the leaders called a friend and sponsor, who did not shun charity work. But he was known for supporting terrorists as the good uncle, client of many assassinations, imperialist who wanted to increase his influence and a criminal.

There is no doubt that Gaddafi contributed to the improvement of the life quality of the Libyans, Africans and many other societies, but he did it very often by using other groups. He was developing the African economy but put also big amounts of money in weapons. He supported national independence movements but took away the freedom from other people. He wanted to improve the situation of Africa on the international area, wanted to integrate his regions, but thought also about improving his influence. He tried to be a mediator in conflicts but he, himself was a provocateur. He fought imperialism, but wanted to rob other countries. He was the one, who was promoting gender equality, but was raping young women in his palace.

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Бартош В'ячек, Кадафі на міжнародній арені

Кададафі був важливою людиною у світовій політиці. У Європі він був відомий своєю ексцентричною поведінкою, порушенням встановлених людських законів і підтримкою тероризму. У Африці Кададафі вважався великим другом, якого іноді називали королем Африки внаслідок його участі в захисті інтересів африканського континенту. Будучи лідером Лівії, він став однією з найвпливовіших осіб у своєму регіоні. Кададафі зміг вдало використати природну ренту від природних ресурсів, наявних в Лівії. Накопичення цих ресурсів сприяло зростанню його впливу у світовій політиці. Фонд Лівійської африканської інвестиційної компанії, створений Кададафі, допоміг підняти рівень життя багатьох жителів Африки. Зокрема його інвестиції сприяли розвитку сфери інфраструктури, комунікацій, готельного бізнесу та ін. На жаль, частина накопичених коштів потрапила в руки терористичних та націоналістичних організацій у всьому світі, які використовували їх для реалізації своїх політичних програм. Кададафі намагався вирішити багато міжнародних проблем у ролі посередника в конфліктах, але одночасно став катализатором інших важливих міжнародних політичних труднощів.

Ключові слова: Кададафі, тероризм, спонсорство, король Африки, інтеграція, Лівійська африканська інвестиційна компанія

Бартош Вячек, Кададафи на международной арене

Кададафи был важным человеком в мировой политике. В Европе он был известен своим эксцентричным поведением, нарушением установленных человеческих законов и поддержкой терроризма. В Африке Кададафи считался великим другом, которого иногда называли королем Африки из-за его участия в защите интересов африканского континента. Будучи лидером Ливии, он стал одним из самых влиятельных людей в своем регионе. Кададафи смог умело использовать природную ренту от природных ресурсов, имеющихся в Ливии. Накопление этих ресурсов способствовало росту его влияния в мировой политике. Фонд Ливийской африканской инвестиционной компании, созданный Кададафи, помог поднять уровень жизни многих жителей Африки. В частности его инвестиции способствовали развитию сферы инфраструктуры, коммуникаций, гостиничного бизнеса и др. К сожалению, часть накопленных средств попала в руки террористическим и националистическим организациям во всем мире, которые использовали их для реализации своих политических программ. Кададафи пытался решить многие международные проблемы в роли посредника конфликтов, но одновременно стал катализатором ряда иных международных политических проблем.

Ключевые слова: Кададафи, терроризм, спонсорство, король Африки, интеграция, Ливийская африканская инвестиционная компания.