

## Francafrica

### The State Reason

**Narrator - 00:12** - June 2009, Gabon buries its president, Omar Bongo. Idyllic picture of two presidents of the republic, the old and the new together for a common and fraternal tribute to deceased African. But the picture is misleading. Beyond hatred and treachery caused by the political rivalry, the law of silence should reign, because here on African soil, there for over a half century, too much shared plots, too many shots of bloody state organized, protected dictatorships. In public, nothing should be filtered.

**Narrator - 1:21** - Around President Sarkozy, the French delegation is a reflection of a mixture, a complicity that transcends time, political camps and combines public figures and men in the shadows. Politicians of left and right, Freemasons, and unofficial advisers who served the old and the new president. Plethora of Cooperation Ministers, childhood friends of the president everywhere in Africa and the unknown functions. All hold a share of the secret.

**Narrator - 2:07** - Who will take the succession of Omar Bongo? This African friend who for 40 years was the essential guarantor of a Franco-African policy which has always been hidden from us. Ali Bongo, son of the late President is given the winner of the upcoming elections. He holds the military but many opponents are claiming all of a silent people who never benefited from the country's wealth.

**N. Sarkozy - 2:33** - *"And tell the Gabonese now it's up to them to choose by themselves. I'll tell you the clearest way, France has no candidate."*

**Narrator - 2:42** - It's hard to believe. How France could she lose interest in such estate? *"Good luck Mister President"* On 30 August 2009, Ali Bongo won the election, but under what conditions? The former head of Gabon's secret service is indignant.

**Jacques Sales - 3:08** - *"We have the real results and we are not alone. Even the local France Press agency. Nobody says, but it revolts me."*

**Narrator - 3:16** - Former "Mister Africa" of President Chirac is even more precise and gives the main opponent of Ali Bongo as true winner. *"We were full of info like what Bame had 42 and Ali Bongo 37, it's been almost reversed."* As for the former Ambassador of France in Gabon, long ago that it is more illusions *"election which was a bit rigged of course, as everywhere, is not it, but well."*

**Narrator - 3:46** - Such is France Africa, 50 years of secret history written under the tutelage of the man who took over the destiny of France in the late 50s, General de Gaulle.

**Général de Gaulle - 3:58** - *"All the underdeveloped countries that depended on us yesterday and today are our favorite friends ask our help and assistance, but this help and assistance, why we would give if it is not worth the trouble?"*

**Narrator - 4:58** - To understand these fifty years of occult history, we must go back in 1945, at the end of World War II. Upon release, a wind of revolt blowing over the whole French colonial empire. General de Gaulle is convinced, France will not escape the independence movement is sweeping the world. Under the 1948 referendum that created the Fifth Republic, he proposes to the fourteen African colonies a new status that two years later in 1960, will result in independence. But in the mind of the general, independence does not mean freedom.

**Narrator - 5:48** - There is no question of losing control of the former colonies, because de Gaulle had a certainty, France cannot be recognized as a great world power if it is not energy-independent. To achieve this, he moved to the direction of fuel a man of trust, Pierre Guillaumat, polytechnic, to be the founder of ELF, the great French state oil company.

**Loïc Le Floch Prigeant - 6:26** - *"Pierre Guillaumat, the industrial strategist of General de Gaulle. He can say, it is absolutely end up with energy independence, and this is how we will do."*

**Narrator - 6:40** - But soon, Pierre Guillaumat will have to meet a major problem. France gets most of its oil from Algeria. Out in 1962, after a fratricidal war, Algeria became independent and France loses Saharan oil.

**Albin Chalandon - 7:01** - *"ELF was made by the Saharan wealth and suddenly, she wiped off the map. Then it was therefore necessary to re-establish a new strategy to keep the global control of oil and if possible, go where there was".*

**TV : 7:23** - *"On the world map of the black gold, we must now add a new task, Gabon, south of Port Gentil, the ultra modern oil research arsenal has been put to use."*

**Narrator - 7:48** - Unquestionably the Gabonese deposit appears to be interesting and Gabon will become the center of major political oil policy.

**Narrator - 8:02** - It is therefore the Gabon to replace the problem but Algeria, Gabon since 1960 is no longer a French colony. It became an independent state. And it is this brand new independence that now worries the General de Gaulle and petroleum companies.

**Loïc Le Floch Prigeant - 8:23** - *"From the moment where there is oil, there needs to be some stability. We cannot imagine having coups every three months with changing conditions because from the time we find oil and when it is taken out, flows 7 years. So if conditions change every 3 months or every year, no one knows where we're going, we do not know how to invest, no one knows how to do and I would say that somehow, General de Gaulle will try to find within these countries some stability to satisfy the need of the country's energy independence. That is clear."*

**Narrator - 9:04** - Find some stability, everything is said. To ensure this stability and made the control of these new states, General de Gaulle will implement a system that relies on two men he could appreciate the dedication in the secret service of the resistance. Pierre Guillaumat first, the boss of ELF accepts that the oil company will become the armed wing of France in Africa and some of its huge profits are used to

fund covert operations in the former colonies. And Jacques Foccart which was one of the most active artisans of the return to power of General de Gaulle in 1958. With the official title of secretary general of the Elysee for African and Malagasy affairs, he became the main organizer of the African occult policy of France.

**Jacques Foccart - 10:04** - *"The General has decided to keep near him a "political cell" to handle its relations with African states. I had the honor of being the titular."*

**Narrator - 10:20** - This "political cell" speaks Foccart will be name the "African cell of the Elysee." For 16 years under Presidents de Gaulle and Pompidou, at the head of a hundred collaborators, Jacques Foccart will organize personal relationships between heads of state and African French presidents. For the French African policy now requires the close and secret ties at the level of states outside of any parliamentary or government control.

**Jacques Foccart - 10:59** - *"I recognize that the relationships I built with European traders, with industry in Africa, with African of all categories and subsequently, African heads of state, is a network, but I do not call that a network."*

**Narrator - 11:26** - He will be the only one. Historians will remember the phrase "Foccart networks. Jacques Foccart, the only person, outside of Madame de Gaulle of course, who has the privilege of seeing de Gaulle every night. He surrounded himself with men who make him absolute confidence.

**Maurice Delaunay - 11:47** - *"I was a man of Foccart. I was totally devoted to Mister Foccart. I have always done what Mister Foccart asked me. He always gave me good advice, although also supported and I have great admiration for Mister Foccart."*

**Narrator - 12:08** - Maurice Delaunay leaves the Coloniale, the National School of France Overseas. It is the prototype of these servants of the state who managed the African empire without qualms. His long career in Francophone Africa will make it a privileged witness of the fifty years leading the 1960 independence until today.

**Maurice Delaunay - 12:31** - *"Mister Foccart never accepted a penny from the French government, ever. The General has offered several times to be named advisable to state, he refused, to be named secretary of state, he refused. When we talked about giving him a salary he always refused."*

**Narrator - 12:51** - Jacques Foccart lives of a small structure which import export trade with the West Indies. This financial independence is a free electron in the state apparatus.

**Maurice Delaunay - 13:02** - *"He was obviously official but it was not official, he had no official function."*

**Narrator - 13:16** - It is an unofficial man who for 16 years will be, in effect, the right arm of General de Gaulle.

**Maurice Delaunay - 13:25** - *"I went to see Mister Foccart, three weeks before his death and then when leaving, I told him, listen I'll say goodbye. He said no it's not like that. He took me by the neck, he kissed*

*me. Pouff. I was upset, because he was not tender, he never kissed, and there, when he kissed me on his deathbed, I was really very moved. "*

**Narrator - 13:58** - A month after this interview, Maurice Delaunay died.

**Narrator - 14:04** - Memory of Jacques Foccart: "*I was not involved only in Africa, but also relations with the Gaullists and also relations with SDECE.*"

**Narrator - 14:15** - The SDECE, S-D-E-C-E, the services of French counterintelligence on which Jacques Foccart will still unofficially be the upper hand. A relay of Jacques Foccart within SDECE is called Maurice Robert. After a brilliant career as they say in the military, for the commandos in Indochina, Maurice Robert was recruited by the French secret service in which he will take the leadership of the African sector.

**Maurice Robert - 14:46** - "*I was accused of being the man of Foccart within the SDECE. I never denied that I worked very closely with him, but it was the interest of the service such as France's interests. For reasons quite special that is that the information needs directions if you want, and then I gathered the direct guidance of the President of the Republic through Jacques Foccart to search for information on the Africa. So our policy is very clear. It was his defense regimes, first to avoid political instability. Therefore, I had full powers including recommending the appointment of some people. Some French and African people.*"

**Journaliste - 15:39** - "Can you be more specific?"

**Maurice Robert - 15:40** - "*This means that I happened to tell a head of state, there you have around you a man that is not worth a nail, and it must be eliminated and I suggest you take that one. It's true, we were very directive.*"

**Narrator - 15:55** - Directive, to say the least. The first actions of the men of Maurice Robert will destabilize Guinea in an attempt to overthrow its elected President. President Ahmed Sekou Toure in 1958 had dared to immediately proclaim the independence of his country, two years before the other colonies.

**Ahmed Sékou Touré - 16:23** - "*There is no dignity without freedom We prefer poverty in liberty to riches in the work.*"

**Narrator - 16:35** - The deeply offended General de Gaulle had reacted with extreme violence and the punishment for this offense has been immediate.

**Pierre Messmer - 16:47** - "*Naturally, the army leaves immediately, the administration leaves immediately. Sekou Toure complained of the speed, which is still a bit absurd. He wanted independence, he had it*".

**André Levin - 16:58** - "*General de Gaulle himself had said a few days after the Independence of Guinea to someone who spoke to him saying*" all this, it will only last a few days, you will see, it will collapse "

**Narrator - 17:11** - The General was wrong, Guinea did not collapse, but abandoned by France, it went closer to Eastern countries too happy to get a foot on the continent, preserve of the European powers.

**André Levin - 17:24** - *"There were many Cubans for example. For some time, the personal guard of Sekou Toure was trained by Cuban soldiers. The political organization of the country were administrative and public structures modeled on those of the party and it was not the idea that one in Paris had to a pluralist democracy."*

**Ahmed Sékou Touré - 17:51** - *"Long live the revolution".*

**Narrator - 17:58** - Faced with what it sees as a challenge, a provocation, France will react, because in those Cold War debut against Soviet expansionism, it has been entrusted by the United States of the gendarme role on the black continent . It is free to make reign there the Western order, by all means, in the silent complicity of other nations. All the regimes seduced by the emancipatory discourse of Moscow will now be fought with mercilessly operations under mostly secret services. To destabilize Guinea, Maurice Robert will be counterfeiter. Unlike other former colonies who had agreed to have a common currency, the CFA franc, Guinea was alone.

**André Levin - 18:49** - *"Guinea Franc left the area in March 1960 and has created the Guinean franc and the French special services have printed false Guinean francs I do not know which channel to destabilize the Guinean currency."*

**Narrator - 19:15** - Memory of Maurice Robert: *"This operation was a success and the Guinean economy, already very ill has struggled to recover. We had destabilize Sékou Touré, make it vulnerable, unpopular and facilitate the takeover to the opposition."*

**Narrator - 19:40** - But if the operation succeeded in ruining the Guinean economy, it is not enough to cause the overthrow of Sékou Touré.

**Narrator - 19:49** - Memory of Maurice Robert: *"We have armed and trained Guinean opponents that they develop a climate of insecurity in Guinea and, if possible, they flip Sékou Touré."*

**Pierre Messmer - 19:59** - *"The operation did not work because it was detected in advance by Sekou Toure and therefore it was dismantled."*

**Journaliste - 20:09** - *"What was the purpose of the operation?"*

**Pierre Messmer - 20:11** - *"Ah, well, in the spirit of Foccart, it was to blow Sékou Touré, obviously."*

**Narrator - 20:21** - Ruin the economy of a country, arming opponents of an elected president, France is able to do more to defend its interests. In Cameroon, it is from a political assassination which it will be complicit. In 1960, this country that will become a large oil producer became independent. Maurice Delaunay was responsible for selecting the future president.

**Maurice Delaunay - 20:52** - *"When we started to want to vote Africans, we still had to find leaders to arise, that is people who know at least read and write, and have a little bit of training. Ahidjo was identified as a boy pretty, intelligent, proud and eager to progress, and so we can say that this is the colonial administration which Ahidjo put forward. From this point of course, we were all asking implement that Ahidjo was elected. He was elected. "*

**TV - 21:31** - *"In Cameroon, cradle of our ancestors once you lived in barbarism, like a sun you are beginning to appear, gradually you leave your savagery."*

**Narrator - 21:49** - A puppet of France. Thus the UPC considers Amadou Ahidjo. The UPC, Union of the Populations of Cameroon, prohibits legal existence from the time of French for its Marxist ideology, calling for his overthrow its leader, Felix Moumier becomes the bane of the French authorities that support the faltering President Ahidjo.

**Maurice Delaunay - 22:16** - *"Moumier, I knew him well, he was a doctor, there was no problem with him. He even chose my son and then after, it evolved from different way."*

**Narrator - 22:26** - Traveling to Geneva to buy weapons, Felix Moumier has an appointment in a cafe with a certain William Bechtel, he believes to be a journalist. This is actually a member of the French secret services. After the appointment, Felix Moumier collapses down by a mysterious illness which he never recovered. The survey of Switzerland Police prove that he succumbed to a dose of thallium William Bechtel had poured into his coffee cup.

**Narrator - 22:57** - William Bechtel, Maurice Delaunay did not say his name, but recognizes the complicity of France.

**Maurice Delaunay - 23:03** - *"This is someone who had been paid by President Ahidjo but obviously we agree with our own, we were very hostile to Moumier who was strongly anti-French."*

**Journaliste - 23:18** - *"You say with our agreement, would that mean that France can be an accomplice in a homicide?"*

**Maurice Delaunay - 23:23** - *"What do you think of the past of France? What do you think of Richelieu? There are moments when the politics comes before morality, in my opinion".*

**Narrator - 23:42** - Memory of Maurice Robert. *"The General has never or rarely expressed its formal approval for such operations If he did not say no, that's how he left that. That was called the "orange light", meaning "go ahead, do as you like, but we are not aware, in course, in case of problems, it does not cover you."*

**Narrator - 24:08** - By violence or by more or less democratic elections, the control system of our former colonies is being established with the coming to power of presidents devoted to the interests of France. Presidents called "black governors" to mean that nothing has changed since the days of French colonial



governors, the administration governed from Paris. Gabon, which is now the main metropolis oil supplier has a president like France likes them.

**Leon M'ba - 24:40** - *"Every Gabonese has two homelands Gabon, and then France. Mister President of the Republic, when you come to Libreville, you will feel at home, as I feel at home here."*

**Narrator - 25:17** - In Gabon, the wood and in particular the Okume with which plywood is made, that made the richness of French settlers before oil transforms this country of just 900,000 inhabitants in an oil emirate. In the vast equatorial forest that covers nearly 90% of the territory, there are all kinds of French. Forestry came to exploit the riches of the woods, men in conflict with the justice of the metropolis, but also good servants of the state required to be forgotten for a while.

**Bob Maloubier - 25:37** - *"From time to time there as they say burrs, we made a blunder, it puts you in the green for you remove some of the media world."*

**Narrator - 26:06** - During the war in Algeria, Bob Maloubier was responsible for the physical liquidation of financial FLN. To fulfill his mission, he uses mobsters. Dismissed from the secret service after the failure of a mission revealed to the general public, he is discreetly sent to Gabon where he will adapt very well.

**Bob Maloubier - 26:27** - *"I became a forest worker in Gabon. Gabon is a fraternity. We lived almost entirely of wood. The oil started in the 56-57 years it was in the beginning, so we lived of the wood, of petty trade and .. Think, Libreville was a very small town. Everybody knew each other. There were old colonial that had been there for 30 or 40 years who knew everyone who banged on the back of all buddies black or white. It was not even a colony, I know, it was a village here if you like, a Franco-African village we say. "*

**Narrator - 27:10** - The French are actually omnipresent there because France truffle entourages of new presidents of cooperating at all levels in all ministries and large enterprises. In Gabon, Jacques Pigot is responsible for overseeing the new President Leon Mba.

**Jacques Pigot - 27:28** - *"I arrived just after independence and I immediately started with President Leon Mba who said" everything Administrative now is that you are working on it, I do not want not hear of it and it's going very far, because even the ministers who wanted to see him, they practically had to go through my office to give me the reason for their requests for hearings, among other things, and it is I who appreciated if the problem could be resolved in a simpler level, or if it had to be the president who decide, and it was going very well. "*

**Narrator - 28:04** - The French placed by the old power will all be settled in their various sectors honorable correspondents Jacques Foccart, ie voluntary informants of the secret services.

**Jacques Pigot - 28:15** - *"Jacques Foccart came regularly, I was in regular contact with him and the president then, even President Bongo asked me a few times to be the courier door to go negotiate with him."*

**Jacques Pigot - 28:36** - *"After a year, President Leon Mba who I salute, was to me really considered a family member, I would say almost an adopted son. He has said, your family here, there is not one. It's you and I are of the same family. "*

**Narrator - 28:56** - Sent to Gabon by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a one-year contract with Léon Mba, Jacques Pigot still has his office at the Presidential Palace fifty years later. Attachment is visceral and total inability to resist the African presidents who dream only to establish indissoluble family ties to better focus these French that the metropolis placed alongside them. But for the Gabonese population, decolonization is a myth and the president a figurehead in the service of the former metropolis. On 19 February 1964 a hundred soldiers seized the head of state and Leon Mba lurking on television for his announcement himself his dismissal.

**TV - 29:46** - *"Having invaded and ransacked the presidential palace in the night of Monday to Tuesday, the Gabonese armed elements seized the person of President Léon Mba, who was forced to resign on Tuesday morning. A small group of Gabonese officers mutinied we see on these images then formed a revolutionary committee while a provisional government was established under the chairmanship of a political opposition leader, Mr Oma "*

**Narrator - 30:16** - Coups, Africa will learn dozens during these fifty years postcolonial. France will fight, provoke or tolerate following the personalities of leaders involved and their degree of submissiveness to French interests. In Gabon, Paris decides to intervene immediately.

**Maurice Robert - 30:38** - *"Jacques Foccart said" there is a plane waiting for you at Villacoublay and you leave at five. Your mission, hand Mister Léon Mba in his chair if he is still alive."*

**Narrator - 30:53** - Memory of Jacques Foccart: *"About seven o'clock in the morning, I reported to the General who has agreed to the intervention."*

**Narrator - 31:06** - Memory of Maurice Robert: *"It is clear that maintaining stability in countries such as Gabon, France was at the same time protecting its economic interests."*

**Narrator - 31:19** - Protecting its economic interests, it is the goal of the military defense agreements that France has signed with most of its former colonies. Officially, this is to help the president against external aggression, but the secret clauses provide that France will also intervene if the president was contested within his own country. By cons of this anti-subversion insurance, the same secret clauses oblige signatory countries to give priority to France for the supply of raw materials called strategic. Oil, uranium, manganese, etc ... It cannot be clearer.

**Narrator - 32:07** - Leon Mba found in a forest village by the French military is brought back to Libreville, the capital.

**Léon M'ba - 32:16** - *"I expected death, the grim reaper of people, I saw up close, I was 1 millimeter of death, and I do not know by what miracle I find myself among you."*



**Narrator - 32:32** - This President is decidedly fragile, we have to frame it.

**Maurice Robert - 32:58** - *"From there, he is for us to ensure his security. That's how we decided to create a Presidential Guard and elsewhere, we have entrusted the custody of a former SDECE who was also a friend of mine, Bob Maloubier. It was he who created entirely the presidential guard of President Leon Mba."*

**Bob Maloubier - 33:04** - *"Foccart called me, he told me you must work on this case, you come to the palace, you abandon what you do there, and then you resume the service. It was coaching, I went see the prefect of police in Paris, I said Raymond, you must give me even when instructors, some solid police. He said good, well, I'm sending you two three instructors shooting, CRS, etc. and with my combat swimmers, diligent 11th of XXXX (not Understood) I shared coaching, that's it. It's not easy to take the people from their sticks and explain how we should organize, protect a president or an official trip. You climb standing guard but you don't sit, nore you eat, you not drink, you're not going to have a drink, you're not going to things when you're on call, etc ... You realize, it 'is taking people coming out of the bush to zero and then try to make para military imitation if you like. So it is slow. "*

**Narrator - 34:13** - But to protect the president of a possible new coup is not enough. Jacques Foccart decides to control more than ready by one of his trusted men.

**Maurice Delaunay - 34:24** - *"Mister Foccart convenes me into his office, he said, you know, you go to Gabon as Ambassador."*

**Journaliste - 34:32** - *"Mister Foccart had the power to appoint ambassadors".*

**Maurice Delaunay - 34:36** - *"The power to appoint people who could be appointed ambassadors."*

**Narrator - 34:42** - Between the new ambassador and his occult boss Jacques Foccart, the line is direct. The cell of the Africa Elysee is a state within a state that bypasses traditional state bodies.

**Maurice Delaunay - 34:54** - *"Many times I reported myself to Mister Foccart certain things and I did not report at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because I was sure as foreign affairs, I would fall on a guy who would not get it ".*

**Narrator - 35:06** - But even then, the psychological fragility and illness of President Leon Mba worried and Jacques Foccart decides the orbit of a small promising young Albert Bernard Bongo, who is already the director of cabinet of the president.

**Maurice Delaunay - 35:21** - *"When we saw with Mister Foccart the health of President Leon Mba was weakening, well, Mister Foccart had the good idea, he said this, we will ask President Leon Mba to reform the constitution and electing a vice president of the republic as in the United States to succeed automatically to the president of the republic. It was staged in Gabon Embassy in Paris by bringing a number of which Gabon approved the change in constitution."*

**Ambassade du Gabon à Paris - 36:00** - *"Please raise your right hand and say I swear".*

Léon M'ba - 36:02 - *"I swear".*

Maurice Delaunay - 36:05 - *"From that time, there has been a vice-president who was Bongo."*

Léon M'ba - 36:09 - *"Given what I known and what already knows my friend Albert Bongo, I appear with Mister Albert Bongo to the presidency of the republic, him being vice president."*

Maurice Delaunay - 36:31 - *And when Léon Mba died, Bongo became president without election, which allowed anyway to avoid a succession that had been difficult and certainly would have been perilous.*

Journaliste - 36:48 - *At the time, it seemed completely normal to you that France is preparing quite close succession, chooses some candidates in some way.*

Maurice Delaunay - 36:56 - *"Well that's the way it was happening at the time, you know. Everyone thought it was perfectly normal because it preserved the security, that preserved the peace."*

Narrator - 37:10 - *In these fifty years of decolonization, France actively establish or support of presidents, most are dictators who never hesitate to use the most brutal methods to remain in power.*

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing - 37:23 - *"Long live President Ahmed Sekou Toure."*

Narrator - 37:31 - *Accomplices to looting of their country without any emotional state by foreign companies, as was President Bongo in Gabon.*

Maurice Robert - 37:43 - *"We helped, supported so that it can get to win quickly, but finally, he is an intelligent man, he was a wise man, he is a working man, he needed above all moral support."*

TV - 37:59 - *"We are the Elf Gabon, we celebrate the fifth anniversary today all of Elf Gabon."*

Maurice Robert - 38:11 - *"His rise came if you want from the importance of the discoveries made by ELF. ELF has obtained much of the research grants which can be estimated that quickly, ELF has brought with oil royalties that she poured, 70% of Gabon's budget."*

Bongo - 38:43 - *"I visited this city a bit and I think that until the workers' city of Elf Gabon, there is not a boulevard, so that's what I ask you to do, is a boulevard you need to do. This way, she will be eternal, we can baptize Boulevard ELF Gabon."*

Narrator - 39:16 - *Always more cars in developed countries, more and more oil consumed. Find new deposits is imperative, by all means. Biafra, this policy will cause the disaster. In 1968 for the first time, French television broadcasts scenes showing starving children. How did it happen?*

Narrator - 39:49 - *A year earlier, Biafra, the richest oil province in Nigeria, a former British colony, seceded.*

Maurice Delaunay - 40:00 - *"The General has decided that we had to show favor to those Biafran reactions."*

*Journaliste - 40:06 - "What was truly the interest of France in the operation of Biafra?"*

*Maurice Delaunay - 40:10 - "The interest was oil, the oil of Nigeria."*

*Narrator - 40:15 - In Nigeria, the ELF company has operating contracts with legal authorities of the country, which did not prevent her to pay the Biafran secessionist royalties from oil extracted on its territory knowing that the money will be used to buy weapons . And Libreville, the Embassy of France in Gabon, Maurice Delaunay becomes arms dealer.*

*Maurice Delaunay - 40:43 - "I was responsible in Libreville any refueling of Biafra. There were boats arriving in Libreville, which unloaded the weapons of all backgrounds. There were Chinese weapons, there were French arms, there were South African arms. Finally, a bit of everything. Libreville was the closest point of Biafra, so everything was stored in Libreville and every evening, were loaded into a plane that was leaving Biafra ".*

*Jacques Thiébaud - 41:55 - "From takeoff to the coast of Libreville no problem, it is a normal overnight flight, if it is that we have to go up higher than usual because when we get to the coast there, there are DCA batteries. "*

*Narrator - 41:28 - Jacques Thiebaut is a pilot for years in the only Gabonese airline. It accepts in risk appetite and money to ferry arms of Gabon to Biafra which is subjected to a total blockade.*

*Jacques Thiébaud - 41:43 - "So we returned there on the Biafran reduced, it was an instrument approach, completely off track in complete darkness and when we went to 500 feet, ie 150 meters final in which there asked the track lighting. It arose, they extinguished the track and we went out with one half of a headlight out. Here we arrived, the plane was unloaded and we were trying to do it as quickly as possible to stay less long. I was happy to be a pilot, I was happy to be in Africa, I was glad to go chasing buffalo, go running ... and then I had a life , I, I was a little ignorant of all these things. And I had no problems to do that because a country that is at war, he must have something to defend not? "*

*Maurice Delaunay - 42:50 - "I was asked to train officers in Libreville Biafran. So I made a small school of Biafran officers around Libreville. These people came for 4 or 5 months to train for conventional military methods and then.. they returned to Biafra ".*

*Narrator - 43:14 - But deliver several tons of weaponry in perilous conditions, train crash some officers, these efforts are ridiculous. They only prolong the agony of Biafra, totally surrounded in an area which is reduced day by day.*

*Maurice Delaunay - 43:31 - "From the time we did not do what was necessary, it was really a lost transaction in advance. Lost in advance by courageous people, for people like me who believed obey the orders given us but were not sufficient for us to be truly convinced. "*

*Narrator - 43:51 - For General de Gaulle still does not want to assume in his public support to Biafra. The fire remains orange, "go for it but if you fail, I'm not aware."*

*Narrator - 44:05* - The head of the Nigerian army, nicknamed the black scorpion brutally puts things in place.

*Chief of the Nigerian army - 44:11* - *"In fact, if the Europeans and especially the French, you were dealing with what concerns you, the Biafran problem would be solved very quickly. You think you're stronger and smarter than others, you understand nothing of the Africa. You want to achieve your ambitions at the expense of other countries. "*

*Narrator - 44:42* - In what is now called the "Réduit Biafrais" child deaths are innumerable. Maurice Robert who like Jacques Foccart, pushing for war since the conflict began then thinks to have found the magic bullet. We need to mobilize French public opinion to bring de Gaulle to truly engage and for this play on words. The Biafran war will now be called a genocide perpetrated by the Nigerian Biafran against the people.

*Narrator - 45:14* - Maurice Robert memory: *"We wanted a word shock to raise awareness. We could retain the killing or crushing, but genocide seemed better speaking. We contacted the press with specific information about the Biafran losses and have ensured they quickly show the genocide expression. The newspaper Le Monde was the first, the others follow it. "*

*Narrator - 45:45* - But it is too late, the game is over.

*TV - 45:50* - *"Crushed by the firepower of the enemy, the Biafran factions battle that now seems hopeless."*

*Narrator - 45:59* - The conflict has claimed a million victims, including many children dying of hunger.

*Narrator - 46:16* - 1974 we are four years after the criminal fiasco. France will experience a historic political change. The Gaullist party, with General de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou then ruled France since 1958 loses power. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing wins the presidential election in large damns the Gaullist tradition who see a dim view of the arrival of this aristocrat, probably right man, but who claims to modernize French society. Some are hoping that it will also reform France African relations and break with the Gaullist networks. The suspense was short-lived. Certainly Jacques Foccart is thanked, but ...

*Martin Kirsch - 47:12* - *"I must say that the surprise of many collaborators of Mister Giscard d'Estaing, he appointed Journiac."*

*Journaliste - 47:20* - *"Mr. Journiac was a man of Mr. Foccart."*

*Martin Kirsch - 47:22* - *"Absolutely, he was the assistant of Mister Foccart."*

*Narrator - 47:28* - What has happened?

*Martin Kirsch - 47:31 - "All the African leaders had appreciated the work of Jacques Foccart and thus, it is certain that they have spoken to President Giscard d'Estaing. They pleaded continuity. They advocated the need having special relations ".*

*Narrator - 47:55 - So to summarize, the new president who begins to measure the weight of the networks place at the head of the African cell of the Elysee René Journiac, the deputy of the man he just fired. And for those who did not understand that continuity is essential, President Omar Bongo will require more.*

*Maurice Delaunay - 48:21 - "When Bongo was told that I had to go to Lebanon, he went to President Giscard d'Estaing, he said, it is not possible, Mr. Delaunay cannot go to Lebanon, he must return to Gabon, and when I put some reservations with the President Giscard d'Estaing to return to Gabon, because it did not like it so much, President Giscard d'Estaing said, "listen, Mr. Ambassador, you have no choice, Gabon has changed in size, it became an important country for France, it produces over 20 million tons of oil, there is considerable French interest requires that you return to Gabon. I returned to Gabon. "*

*Narrator - 48:57 - Journiac at the Elysee, Delaunay in Gabon, the system is locked again by Foccart's networks. African presidents are reassured, nothing has changed. The seven years of President Giscard d'Estaing will be enameled in Africa episodes somewhat surreal. In Benin, for starters, the President will not hesitate to endorse the sending of mercenaries to try to bring down a pro-communist regime.*

*Maurice Delaunay - 49:32 - "In Benin, there was a Kerekou president at the time, he was a communist and then he has not remained communist long time, he has become quite normal. But still good, it is certain that the French Government had saw a rather favorable eye a commando can be arranged to change the government in Benin. "*

*Narrator - 48:58 - The mercenary Bob Denard will be responsible for the operation under the authority of Maurice Delaunay.*

*Maurice Delaunay - 50:03 - "Bob Denard, he had already driven a lot in Africa, he has lots of stuff and when he got to me, he already had a pretty special experience."*

*Narrator - 50:17 - Recall that a mercenary is a man paid to kill opponents of the one who pays it. Visceral anticommunist Bob Denard had waged war on behalf of France in the early 60s, in the former Belgian Congo. The challenge was to keep under Western control mineral resources of Katanga province and especially copper. But this time in Benin, it is more raw, but to fight against communism.*

*Maurice Delaunay - 50:51 - "Bob Denard had formed a small team of a hundred men who had been trained in Gabon, in a secluded corner, and the day these people were ready, it was decided to make attempts on the punch Benin. "*

*Narrator - 51:15 - It is a lamentable fiasco. Bob Denard and his 90 men were met at the airport by the regular army and must relaunch in disaster. For the mercenary, it's time to be forgotten.*

*Maurice Delaunay - 51:33 - "Bob Denard came to ask hospitality, I do not have denied him, I sent in a former Catholic mission that was 30, 40 kilometers from Libreville, I told you stay there, you mash with 2-3 of your men and then here. He told me what did I do? I said you'll do vegetables, if you like. Then he took it on the safe side, he started to make vegetables for 3 months and at the end of three months, of course, he found another solution to go elsewhere and continued his career. "*

*Narrator - 52:13 - In 1995, Bob Denard which defined as a privateer of the republic is released by the French authorities. He will be tried for his failed equipped to Benin.*

*Maurice Delaunay - 52:26 - "Me I think Robert Denard is a very honest man, he is a great patriot, he is a man who has rendered great services to France, and I am a little shocked that he could now appear before a criminal court. "*

*Maurice Delaunay - 52:38 - "Bob Denard has never made any mission without having downstream more or less official says at least, the French Government. There's President Giscard d'Estaing that is discarded in this case there it was twisted but all other presidents had acknowledged that Bob Denard had made clear services to France. "*

*Narrator - 53:02 - On some services that Bob Denard was able to get to France, Maurice Delaunay prefers to keep silent.*

*Maurice Delaunay - 53:11 - "Bob Denard few times, I called upon for some particular things and I was sure that I could absolutely rely on him and his discretion."*

*Journaliste - 53:21 - "The things a bit special, it was ..."*

*Maurice Delaunay - 53:24 - "Oh well I cannot tell you everything."*

*Narrator - 53:28 - While President Giscard d'Estaing tent with the success we have seen to stem communism in Benin, Albin Chalandon, CEO of ELF, do not hesitate to flirt with a Marxist regime turned out, not always oil of course. This is Congo Brazzaville, a former French colony became communist-inspired People's Republic since 1969. In 1979, a Marxist dictator hunting another. Denis Sassou Nguesso took power. Meanwhile, major oil reserves were discovered in the country.*

*Albin Chalandon - 54:08 - "Sassou made his coup, took over the Congo that time and I naturally presented my business card, and I had contact with him was extremely fruitful. I am very course with him, it became also a friend though, in good Marxist that he was, he was realistic subordinate to Russia on one foot. It is better to have a stable communistic regime rather than regimes as we had after Republicans, modeled on our republic and our bad political methods that were all overthrown time. It is worse than anything for the industry. Finally, with Congo, it really turned out very well since it was getting better and that Sassou is a friend of France, and more on the field, we found very large reserves in the Congo, so we were quite rewarded for our perseverance that has gone through difficult times ".*



**Narrator - 55:25** - Meanwhile at the Elysee, a drama hit the African cell. Its owner, René Journiac former deputy of Jacques Foccart, disappeared February 6, 1980 in a plane crash. President Giscard d'Estaing, said to be panicked by this loss, turns again to Jacques Foccart who recommended Martin Kirsch.

Similar case: [https://translate.google.com/translate?sl=fr&tl=en&js=y&prev=\\_t&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&u=http%3A%2F%2Ftelevision.telarama.fr%2Ftelevision%2Frobert-boulin-en-savait-long-sur-les-circuits-financiers-opaques-de-notre-r-publique%2C92665.php&edit-text=&act=url](https://translate.google.com/translate?sl=fr&tl=en&js=y&prev=_t&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&u=http%3A%2F%2Ftelevision.telarama.fr%2Ftelevision%2Frobert-boulin-en-savait-long-sur-les-circuits-financiers-opaques-de-notre-r-publique%2C92665.php&edit-text=&act=url)

**Journaliste - 55:52** - *"You were what might be called at the time" a man of Mr Foccart "*

**Martin Kirsch - 55:56** - *"I do not deny it, and I'm very honored. I must say that President Giscard d'Estaing made clear to me without me asking nothing I could keep all my dealings with Mister Jacques Foccart for who I have a very high regard and therefore it went very well. "*

**Narrator - 56:22** - Martin Kirsch is the oldest living holder of this position among all the mysterious operation which is that of "Mister Africa".

**Martin Kirsch - 56:31** - *"The president had made available to me a Mystere 20. Virtually every week, I went this weekend in Africa, I was also received immediately by the head of state and was reviewing all that could ask questions, and that's the advantage of this formula is that it is immediate, it is not through interlaces ministries of all that, we could take action, policy decisions "*

**Journaliste - 57:05** - *"It means that the Mister Africa of the Elysee has great power anyway?"*

**Martin Kirsch - 57:07** - *"Yes, yes, that one does not measure as we did not exercise."*

**Narrator - 57:25** - In Gabon, where Maurice Delaunay leaves his post as Ambassador, the appointment of his successor will illustrate the growing role of African heads of state and sustainability of Foccart networks. Initially, President Omar Bongo is not happy with the Ambassador appointed by Paris.

**Maurice Delaunay - 57:44** - *"President Bongo has asked to be given a different person, so it was suggested Robert."*

**Narrator - 57:52** - Robert, Maurice Robert, the secret agent who has followed a strange path in recent years. Indeed, a year before the arrival of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, President Pompidou decided to clean up the secret services with the nomination of a new director, Alexandre de Maranches. Maurice Robert who headed the Africa department is marginalized and eventually resigned. But do not worry about his career.

**Maurice Robert - 58:21** - *"I have resigned from the army and service after still called President Guillaumat who told me one day, if you're tired of this job, I take you, and I had a contract with ELF to the day after I left the army and service. "*

**Narrator - 58:45** - So if we summarize, a man of the Republic secret service gets rid immediately hired by the state oil company of which we can understand the way she herself has her own secret services. And

so this is the man that in 1979, President Giscard d'Estaing proposed the position of Ambassador to Gabon, at the request of Omar Bongo.

*Maurice Robert - 59:12 - "It has made remouds, wholesale remouds until the national assembly where there were various statements, interpellations on this appointment because I was regarded as a secret agent."*

*Narrator - 59:56 - Africa, the presidents of the French republic is much loved, sometimes maybe a little too much.*

*PPDA - 1:00:05 - "Soon the key fields for Valéry Giscard d'Estaing rather, the key savannahs because in a few hours, the holidays start for him. The holidays he completed his visit to Gabon, a border crossing and will be in Zaire. Zaire believes we know as say the modest journalists, because in fact, Valery Giscard d'Estaing gave no real detail on these holidays. If safari there is, it will be in African forests away from prying eyes . "*

*Maurice Delaunay - 1:00:30 - "Giscard made me come to the Elysee, he told me this, I'll come to Gabon at Christmas and stay in the area I know well, XXXXX is 1000 kilometers from Libreville. He had to hunt and fish. He would remained 15 days. For 15 days, he lived in the heart of Africa in the middle of Africa. He had the opportunity anyway to meet them, to talk with them, it's still an important fact. And then it was questionable and privileged relations with both Bokassa ".*

*Narrator - 1:01:08 - Bokassa, a former captain of the French army took power in Central Africa, a former colony, by a coup on December 31, 1965. For France, the interest of the Central based mainly on his military base in heart of the black continent, it allows to intervene quickly throughout the region. Bedel Bokassa Jean and that General de Gaulle addressed trooper while receiving official in the Elysée, will become the dear relative of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who will travel frequently in Central African Republic for extended safaris.*

*Voix - 1:01:48 - "Her Majesty Bokassa 1st, Emperor in Central African Republic."*

*Narrator - 1:01:56 - And when in 1977, President Bokassa, jealous of Napoleon, decided to become emperor, it is France's President Giscard d'Estaing who pays an amount equal to one quarter of the budget of the Central African Republic.*

*Maurice Delaunay - 1:02:13 - "We have a lot of criticized Giscard d'Estaing having let Bokassa become emperor, which was a terrible travesty since the day of the coronation, no head of state has wanted to come to Bangui they sent as ambassadors, while France was represented by its Minister for Cooperation".*

*Narrator - 1:02:34 - But the masquerade starts to do much damage in the pre French Quarter.*

*Jacques Sales - 1:02:40 - "Several African leaders have turned to France, saying it cannot last, we cannot keep Mister Bokassa as even and it takes you to do something. So President Giscard d'Estaing, I think it is only the level that the decision was taken, decided to put someone in place of Bokassa. "*

*Narrator - 1:03:10 - Admittedly, Jean Bedel Bokassa for whom France begins to be less generous, turned to Muhamar Gaddafi. The Libyan dictator is at war at the time with France about Chad. Paris therefore made the decision to overthrow a president she has supported for years, but that replace?*

*Jacques Sales - 1:03:31 - "There was at that time more or less close under French protection three leading presidential candidates who claimed, at least. "*

*Journaliste - 1:03:43 - "Who lived in France?"*

*Jacques Sales - 1:03:44 - "Who lived in France in Paris. There was Mr. David Dacko who was president immediately after independence, I believe that was not very hot to be president. Mr. Bossissé having been Minister of Emperor Bokassa, was Paris rather reluctant. Mr. Patassé had been about repeatedly against the french very unpleasant and therefore, it was decided that Mr. David Dacko would be the lucky one. "*

*Narrator - 1:04:28 - The lucky winner, a ticket suitcase on the knees and in fear, took off from Le Bourget September 20, 1979 at 8 am accompanied by two officers SDECEE. This is the onset of Barakuda operation. While Emperor Bokassa 1st was visiting his new friend Gaddafi, the plane landed in Bangui David Dacko greeted by a dozen men of the French secret services who immediately took him to the presidential palace where the coup is announced.*

*PPDA - 1:05:00 - "Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. There is no more Central African Empire, there is no more emperor, no more Bokassa 1st. The dictator of Bangi was fired that night. It is in Libya that he learned his downfall and it is there that he temporarily found refuge. "*

*Narrator - 1:05:15 - But a month later, the Chained Duck in 1 published a document that will trigger the diamond affair. The letter, signed by Jean Bedel Bokassa prove that Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was presented with a diamond plate of president in 1973 when he was finance minister and already practiced Central African safari. Initially, President Giscard d'Estaing refuses to speak.*

*TV - 1:05:48 - "It ends with this question, your silence is neither embarrassment nor indifference or contempt."*

*Valéry Giscard d'Estaing - 1:05:52 - "This is something which also held let me tell you, my character and the idea that I have of my function and that is that he must leave the low things die from their own poison ".*

*Narrator - 1:06:05 - This dilatory response and embarrassed is perceived as an admission of guilt. They accuse the president of having triggered the Barakuda operation only to recover at the Palace of Bokassa documents concerning famous diamonds. We are two years from the presidential elections of 1981,*

which will see Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Jacques Chirac clash in the right. The case of the diamonds she would primarily a maneuver to weaken the outgoing president?

*Martin Kirsch - 1:06:38 - "I see and I'm not mistaken, that's a totally twisted story but completely twisted underneath, we know very well, it's a letter that was made by Chirac to climb this case. I believe that we cannot challenge it and it cost the ... in my opinion, the election did not work because of it. "*

*Narrator - 1:07:12 - It is time for a change. On May 10, 80, it is neither Giscard nor Chirac who wins the presidential election, but François Mitterrand. The left in power. Finally, it is believed that will change. The new tenant of the Elysee called the Ministry of Cooperation a man with convictions affirmed left, Jean-Pierre Cot, but oddly, Jean-Pierre Cot knows nothing about Africa.*

*Jean-Pierre Cot - 1:07:38 - "It was kind of a surprise because I had never been to Africa, where barely and I did not know the subject, I was quite a specialist in European affairs."*

*Narrator - 1:07:50 - Whatever.*

*Jean-Pierre Cot - 1:07:53 - "There was a desire on our part to change that was obviously the African policy of France, and even some obsession with spooks Francafrigue related to so we had that point of view that was a worry a little bit to do the housework ".*

*Narrator - 1:08:12 - Housework is to thank Maurice Robert, the Ambassador of Gabon sulfur from the secret services of the republic and the ELF company. Maurice Robert who says in his memoirs "I have the honor to be the first ambassador turned to the left."*

*Jean-Pierre Cot - 1:08:28 - "I consider it an honor to have fired Maurice Robert, have obtained it turned rather. He symbolized a period we thought was exceeded."*

*Narrator - 1:08:39 - Jean-Pierre Cot, during his travels on the continent never hesitate to affirm his convictions.*

*Jean-Pierre Cot - 1:08:45 - "I think we've been lax with our partners. We have not had the courage to tell them when they were nonsense. There is a minimum of respect for human rights that we must be very is uncompromising. It was called the safety, our old revolutionary vocabulary, ie the right not to be murdered, the right not to disappear, the right not to be tortured, the right not to be arbitrarily imprisoned for his opinions. This minimum there, wherever we go, and wherever we discuss, we say, we defend it, we are advancing and, if necessary, we draw the consequences."*

*Narrator - 1:09:29 - But in parallel with this symbolic renewal Minister left, François Mitterrand moved into the former office of Jacques Foccart at 2 rue de l'Élysée, a faithful, Guy Penne, a dental surgeon whose membership of Freemasonry is unique key input on the African continent.*

*Martin Kirsch - 1:09:52 - "Mr. Penne used his Freemason network. You know that all African leaders belong to a Masonic lodge, they love it African, for them it is secret stuff, you know what is the*

*mysterious Africa then, they used this network was their absolute right to use, if you like, the influence they had not yet recovered. "*

*Narrator - 1:10:23 - But Guy Penne is not attending the Freemasons networks, it also has strong contacts on the side of Jacques Foccart the point that in 1981, President Giscard d'Estaing on the start gives a surprising set to Martin Kirsch, his Mister Africa.*

*Martin Kirsch- 1:10:40 - "The president told his staff that all came together, no contact with the successors except for Kirsch because they are African affairs."*

*Journaliste - 1:10:51 - "So that means that President Giscard d'Estaing made an exception for African affairs."*

*Martin Kirsch - 1:10:56 - "Yes quite".*

*Journaliste - 1:10:58 - "He asks you to hand over to your successor."*

*Martin Kirsch - 1:11:00 - "Absolutely, and then it's true that Guy Penne called me for information and so I got home, we talked freely."*

*Jean-Pierre Cot - 1:11:13 - "On one hand there was Cot, on the other side, there was Guy Penne".*

*Jean-Pierre Cot - 1:11:18 - "Jean-Pierre Cot was the opening of the Third World, the generous speech development, the United Nations, the human rights, well, it gave an image that Mitterrand was keen. And then on the other side, there was the political symbolized by Guy Penne, it was a policy of direct relations with African heads of state, consolidation of these plans regardless of the situation and that was a classic type of Francafrica. And François Mitterrand was very convenient to have both fire and iron to play it both ways. But it had only part-time because at a certain point, we had to choose and Mitterrand chose. "*

*TV - 1:12:05 - "Mr Christian Nucci was appointed Minister Delegate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Cooperation and Development to replace Mr. Jean-Pierre Cot."*

*Jean-Pierre Cot - 1:12:18 - "I get a call from Pierre Mauroy who said Jean-Pierre, do you want to be ambassador to Madrid. I replied simply, no Pierre, I prefer to return to university."*

*Jean-Pierre Cot - 1:12:31 - "I have no statement."*

*Narrator - 1:12:36 - Jean-Pierre Cot will not be the only victim of Mitterrand realism. At the head of the French secret services, François Mitterrand in 1981 had appointed a man who discovers on his arrival the Foccart networks.*

*Pierre Marion - 1:12:54 - "I actually discovered that there are very powerful networks of influence, intelligence and influence in the main French-speaking countries. The point where they had set the maximum packet was Gabon. Bongo had in his entourage people who were directly manipulated by ELF*

*or Foccart or both. Period of the train, I'm not interested, and I withdraw my conversation with Mitterrand prevailing impression he knows more than me, but that he will not tell me, and that he has contacts with these movements that I do not know exactly the nature. The first step was to identify and expel SDECE all doubtful elements which could be expected to have been handled by the networks of ELF, is the purge of December 81 ".*

*Journaliste - 1:14:01 - "You have expelled how much?"*

*Pierre Marion - 1:14:04 - "I have expelled thirty."*

*Narrator - 1:14:06 - Then Pierre Marion decides to attack the ELF citadel.*

*Pierre Marion - 1:14:12 - "I asked Mitterrand grant that I can see Chalandon who was president of ELF at that time so I had lunch alone with Chalandon in my personal dining room within the SDECE so I was sure that the microphones were on my side. So I said, "Listen, it cannot continue. There is an official service of the republic which is an intelligence service and influence, it is now called the DGSE. Want to intelligence on your side. It is ... It is understandable that you want to make your influence to commercial and economic interests but the information or political influence, it's not your job. So I ask you on behalf of President of the Republic, I ask you to withdraw your agents in countries where they are, where they are currently accredited. And I expected a very difficult discussion, and then it was not difficult at all, he told me right away I quite agree. Strongly agree to finally meet this particular function, but his smile said that meant always speak my boy, you will not succeed. And I'm not happen. "*

*Narrator - 1:15:44 - Anyway, both Jean-Pierre Cot, Pierre Marion could not have gone very far in their attempt to clean because in 1986, the left lost the legislative elections. Jacques Chirac became the first Minister of cohabitation François Mitterrand. He reminds immediately to the business at Matignon Jacques Foccart, aged 72. As for François Mitterrand, he appointed his son Jean-Christophe, the position of Mr Africa of the Elysee.*

*Jean-Christophe Mitterrand - 1:16:21 - "In 86, Guy Penne was elected senator, so the position was free and my father decided to name me in his place. I had still behind me a long African experience as a journalist and forward as cooperating. "*

*Journaliste - 1:16:41 - "Does not it was a bit tricky as Mr. Africa Elysée is the son of the president of the republic?"*

*Jean-Christophe Mitterrand - 1:12:36 - "Why, I am forbidden to work? Because I have a name? I'm in a position where I have skills and past. Many of my predecessors did not have what happened there. I went when Safety Statements even as an assistant in as boss of this cell, I stayed over ten years. "*

*Narrator - 1:17:16 - African presidents, fond of family relationships see a good eye the arrival of the president's son to a position where personal relationships play a key role. "Do what you came to discuss these business there for breakfast?"*



*Jean-Christophe Mitterrand - 1:17:34 - "It happened a few times, of course, but it was one of my advantages is that I could talk outside of office hours."*

*Narrator - 1:17:44 - But confronted with the powerful networks of Jacques Foccart, Jean-Christophe Mitterrand is struggling to exist with its African partners. He abuses his status as son of the president and inherits the unflattering nickname "Daddy told me." This cohabitation Jacques Foccart, Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, Matignon against the Elysee, paralyzes a little more definition of an African policy. As evidenced by the summit of the Francophonie in 1986.*

*TV - 1:18:18 - "The relaxing music, harmony even at the top, that's for the stage and for the cameras. But behind the scenes, the picture is different, the climate is different. Jean-Christophe Mitterrand adviser for African affairs at the Elysee is omnipresent. The president's son is not alone. At his side, his predecessor Guy Penne who officially left the Elysee but was nonetheless the journey for a reason, to mark somehow another man , Jacques Foccart, the man of Chirac for Africa after that of de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou. Jacques Foccart said the Sphinx. The three men are often close to each other and sometimes discuss their course them in Paris, but never in public as if to mark their territory, as if there were two French delegations in Ome. "*

*Narrator - 1:19:24 - But in 1988, François Mitterrand reelected for a second term will regain control. France still has a vital need of resources of the black continent, but two events will profoundly change the situation, the fall of the Berlin Wall first, marking the fact that the West no longer needs his french gendarme in Africa face to a communist threat that disappeared. The ELF case then she will reveal how the French society was plagued by oil money. The Francafrica entering a period of great turbulence. "*

To be continued ...