

State Department's unfinished business: depopulating Egypt

by Robert Dreyfuss, Middle East Editor

The Muslim Brotherhood secret-society assassins of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, according to high-level intelligence sources, consider the destabilization of Egypt "unfinished" and have begun making plans to kill President Hosni Mubarak and complete the Iranization of Egypt.

The principal agency involved in the assassination of Sadat was the elite financial and intelligence families along the axis from London through Switzerland and northern Italy, who sponsor the Muslim Brotherhood across a string of bases in southern France, Malta, Sicily, Cyprus, and Beirut. Under the overall coordination of the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), this is the organism that bears primary responsibility for the death of Sadat, with useful but secondary cooperation from elements of Israeli intelligence and the U.S. State Department of Alexander Haig.

The purpose of Sadat's assassination was to plunge Egypt into Iran-style chaos, with severe destabilizing effects in the Persian Gulf, North Africa, and down in Central Africa as far as Kenya and Zaire. That would accomplish two primary objectives; first, to reverse the development thrust recently fueled by the petrodollar resources of the Arab sector, in coordination with Japan, West Germany, and the United States; and second, to trigger a far-reaching new oil crisis resulting from the collapse of Saudi Arabia.

The motivation for such a policy on the part of those powers of London and Venice who, together with the Club of Rome, control the Muslim Brotherhood, is their commitment to effect an immediate and dramatic reduc-

tion in world population. Based on an explicitly stated "Malthusian" perspective, they have repeatedly emphasized—in Club of Rome policy papers and in the State Department's *Global 2000* document—their intention to reduce the world population by some 2 billion people over the next generation.

But, in their eagerness to bring instability to the Middle East and to precipitate a 1973-style Great Oil Hoax, the London-Venice axis and the Brotherhood has set into motion potentially uncontrollable factors, factors that could lead to a U.S.-Soviet collision and the outbreak of World War III. Moscow and Washington are now on a confrontation course, allied respectively to a Balkan-style pair of alliances pitting Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia, and Oman, along with silent partner Saudi Arabia, against Libya, Ethiopia, South Yemen, and Khomeini's Iran.

In this tinderbox, the urgent threat of war along the Egyptian-Libyan front would likely spread through the entire region, even as far as Morocco, engulfing the area and drawing the superpowers into a direct and inexorable clash.

Despite such risks, the conspiracy that murdered Anwar Sadat is accelerating its efforts to complete its unfinished business in the wake of Sadat's death, as this report and the appended interviews make clear.

U.S., Soviets: Britain's fools

In the wake of the Sadat assassination, the United States and the Soviet Union have already come perilously close to confrontation. Like two dumb actors

following a script, Washington and Moscow seem unable to resolve on anything resembling a stability policy for the area, instead stupidly lining up with their ostensible allies in the region.

From the Soviet side, following the murder of Sadat, Moscow applauded the assassination in barely veiled terms and encouraged its radical allies to do the same. At the same time, the U.S.S.R. hinted that it is prepared to defend Libya's Muammar Qaddafi from attack.

Taking note of stepped-up U.S. military deployments in the region around Egypt, Moscow delivered a harshly worded note Oct. 11 addressed "to the government of the United States," protesting Washington's "gross and unlawful" U.S. "pressures" on Egypt. "What is happening around Egypt cannot but effect the interests of the Soviet Union's security, and it will attentively follow the development of events," said TASS. The Soviet media also quoted positively statements by exiled Egyptian General Saad el-Shazli, a former chief of staff of the Egyptian armed forces who is currently living in Libya. Shazli, a collaborator of the Muslim Brotherhood and the London-based Islamic Council of Europe and its "Islamic Institute for Defense Technology," is a kept asset of the British SIS Arab Bureau, which created the Muslim Brotherhood in 1929.

Meanwhile, from the American side, Al Haig announced his intention to have a "highly increased U.S. presence in the area." Citing the Libyan bogeyman, Haig sought to justify a closer Egyptian-Israeli military alliance as the cornerstone of the Edgar Bronfman plan for a Middle East Treaty Organization. Under Haig's direction, the State Department leaked plans for expansion of military maneuvers in North Africa and the Indian Ocean. Entitled "Operation Bright Star," the Nov. 9-Dec. 6 maneuvers are supposed to include U.S. Marine Corps landings in Somalia and Oman, joint maneuvers with Egyptian and Sudanese forces, and a round-trip flight of B-52 bombers from North Dakota to Egypt in a practice bombing run.

According to intelligence sources, there exists a possibility that such maneuvers could develop into the protective cover for a joint Egypt-Sudan attack into Libya. Qaddafi, having repeatedly threatened to kill both Sadat and Sudan's President Gaafa Numeiry, is financially backing a host of subversive organizations in both Egypt and Sudan; and Numeiry hinted Oct. 12 that his country is considering a preemptive war against Libya.

But, U.S. and Arab intelligence experts warn, such a conflict would be a disaster for all parties concerned. Even if it were not to result in U.S.-Soviet showdown, an Egyptian-Libyan war would drive Qaddafi deeper into alliance with the U.S.S.R.—despite resistance from some Soviet factions suspicious of the Colonel—and, at the same time, isolate Egypt by reinforcing its military

alliance with the United States and Israel.

In fact, a North African war would permanently polarize the Middle East area and would go a long way toward halting any further development of the prospects for peace in the area. But the radicalization of the Arab world, already worsened by the Sadat murder, is precisely the objective sought by the British, Soviet and some Israeli intelligence circles.

Oil crisis, population policy

Even were the looming North African war averted, however, the Malthusian conspiracy aimed at destabilizing the Middle East is proceeding apace.

The protagonists involved in the Muslim Brotherhood side of the *Global 2000* policy are the circles associated with the "Islam and the West" group, which held a major conference in Paris Oct. 14-16 in conjunction with the Club of Rome. Islam and the West is sponsored by Dr. Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum and by the Club of Rome's Aurelio Peccei, who delivered the keynote address at the Paris conference. Hammer, a longtime British intelligence operative who maintains close ties to the Soviet KGB, is Qaddafi's number-one contact in the West, together with Peccei's backers in the Italian noble families of Venice and Genoa. In fact, three days before the Sadat assassination Hammer and Robert Abboud of Occidental Petroleum were in Libya and met with Qaddafi.

Along with the British, Swiss, and Italian bankers who support Islam and the West as the nerve center for the Muslim Brotherhood command across the entire Middle East, the Socialist government of France delivered its blessing to the Islam and the West conference. Both President Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Cheysson addressed the meeting, whose principal objective, as stated by the participants, is to use the "revival of Islam" to ensure that the Islamic world follows an anti-industrial, Khomeini-style policy.

Should the Muslim Brotherhood shock troops of the Islam and the West organization take over in Saudi Arabia, in particular, the result would be the reorganization of world energy flows according to a precisely defined British scenario. That scenario began with the cutoff of Iran's oil in 1978, and then spread with the Iranian attack on Iraq in 1980, which led to the suspension of Iraqi oil exports, a total of almost 10 million barrels per day (mbd) production. Now that OPEC's output has sunk from 31.5 mbd in 1978 to about 19 mbd in 1981—with half of that coming from Saudi Arabia—the British have almost completed their power play.

In its final form, the United States would find itself completely isolated from the Arab world, dependent on Venezuela, Mexico, Alaska, and Canada in a "North American Common Market." In turn, the industrial

powers of Japan and West Germany, now totally dependent on the Arab Gulf states, would be at the mercy of the British and their Muslim Brotherhood allies controlling the oil spigots there.

According to State Department officials, in this scenario Egypt would find itself forced to submit to a drastic, virtually genocidal austerity program.

DOS, Clark, Aspen: destroy industry

Below are excerpts provided by a journalist, from an Oct. 15 interview with Joseph C. Wheeler, Deputy Administrator of the Haig State Department's Agency for International Development (AID). Mr. Wheeler is a Carter hold-over who worked on the Global 2000 Report.

We will use the fact of the new political situation in Egypt in any way we can to get them to speed up population control policies. We're going to try to show the "Rapid" [computer simulation] program to President Mubarak again, to impress him with the seriousness of the situation. We've got Lennie Kangas from our population office over in Cairo now discussing new population programs. . . .

Continuing the industrial investment program only encourages people in the labor force now to have more children, and the huge number of children in Egypt now, aged 15 and under, which is most of the population, soon will no longer be able to be absorbed.

What is really needed is policies which do *not* subsidize high capital formation, high capital imports, and high energy forms of production, the so-called "capital-intensive" types of industry. These provide few jobs. For example Egypt built a huge steel industry. This is very inefficient. They shouldn't build any more steel mills. But they want to, and furthermore they're doing something even worse, they're building a whole new industry, a new aluminum industry, which is based on high-energy consumption and low employment. That's the most outrageous. . . .

Egypt should take the place of the labor-intensive economies of the 1950s and 1960s, which began from the ground up, like Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan. They have no business trying to jump into heavy industry. . . .

They subsidize food prices, so food is too cheap, food is way below world market prices. . . .

We want the Egyptian pound devalued to a more market-consistent rate, that will lower imports. We want their interest rates, which are now below 13 percent, raised to world market levels, which will bring in foreign remittances from Egyptian workers abroad. We want the

food subsidy program phased out, we want an end to general cheap food prices. They will have to import less food. . . .

We're saying, "slow down the subsidization of a heavy economy which Egypt cannot afford, and you will slow population growth."

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the man who directed the American side of the Khomeini revolution in Iran in 1977-79, said in New York following the assassination of Anwar Sadat that he will help lead a worldwide effort to destabilize Egypt, in the defense of "Egyptian human rights." By his own account, Clark is working with French President Mitterrand, "my good friend" French Justice Minister Badinter, Amnesty International in London, the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, the World Council of Churches, and circles in England around the Labour Party's Michael Foot and Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

The following are excerpts from an account of a conversation with Clark, given to EIR by one of Clark's collaborators.

It is very urgent that we move fast, before Mubarak has a chance to consolidate and crack down against the Egyptian opposition even more. Mubarak will be much tougher than Sadat was, not only against the Muslim Brotherhood but against the social democrats, the Liberals, and the left. Things are in flux now following Sadat's death, and now is the time to move.

In April of this year I visited Egypt to attend some trials that never took place. This, of course, did not surprise me, given the horrible repressiveness of the Sadat regime. I met several Egyptian officials while I was there, including the Justice Minister and the chief prosecutor, and complained to them about the lack of human rights in Egypt. They both gave me blank stares—they had no idea what I was talking about. Sadat was the same way. He had absolutely no comprehension of human rights, civil liberties, and so on. The same was true in September, when one of my law partners visited Cairo, right at the time of Sadat's crackdown.

Now that Sadat is out of the picture, we should not sit back and relax. Things are going to get worse in Egypt, so we have to step up our operation. I intend to become much more active on this matter; I really haven't been up to now. The Khomeini support operation, in comparison to our Egypt operation, may have appeared thicker and more substantial, but it really wasn't. In reality, it was just half a dozen people, myself included, running around the country and the world making a lot of noise. The only big difference is that for Iran, we had a very large and very loud student movement to play up to, which we don't have in Egypt's case, except, of course, [with]in Egypt. But I am optimistic. I am in touch with