

indirect channel, Saudi Arabia is likely to finance the Egyptian purchases.

A member of the Egyptian delegation told *EIR* earlier this month that Cairo was considering doubling the number of reactors it buys from West Germany. One reason given was concern that under François Mitterrand, France would be unwilling to sell the technology to Egypt. Cairo and Paris signed an accord to transfer nuclear technology shortly before President Giscard was defeated by Mitterrand. Since then, Saudi-French financial ties have loosened considerably.

A challenge for Mubarak

Whether the Mubarak government will be able even to realize the modest plans Sadat initiated for nuclear energy will depend upon the new President's ability to break Egypt away from corrupt free-enterprise schemes and return to Nasser's strong state-directed policies. This means that private investors would indeed have a role to play in Egypt, but would have to cooperate with government programs for industrial development as opposed to speculative investment.

Though the new regime has pledged to stick to the letter of the open-door policy, business sources concur that Mubarak will try to maintain the initiatives begun by Sadat.

The Egyptian Parliament is now considering tough legislation to regulate the offshore banks. It includes proposals that no more offshore licenses be issued until the central bank conducts a thorough study of the free zone, and that any licenses issued to new offshore banks must include a commitment by the banks to invest in Egypt's development. There is also talk of requiring that 50 percent of the banks' deposits and investments be kept in Egypt to counter the flight of hard-currency profits resulting from unregulated banking operations.

In a speech delivered to the ruling National Democratic Party shortly after Sadat's death, Abdel-Meguid described Egypt as caught between the open-door, free-enterprise model and the nationalist development perspective toward which Sadat had moved.

No one who knows Egypt from the inside expects Mubarak to give the banks the treatment Nasser gave them in 1957 when he nationalized them all. Instead, it appears that Cairo is trying to "kick the banks into line." How successful Mubarak will be depends on political and economic support from the industrial nations; and thus far only Japan and West Germany have given appropriate economic backing. Egypt is a lesson for President Reagan in the pitfalls of free enterprise. The administration could back up the President's stated commitment to Egypt's stability by surpassing Japan and Germany in providing American high technology and knowhow and making economic development the basis of future Mideast policy.

Conference Report

Islam and the West looks to new dark age

by Luba George, European Correspondent

Only one week had passed since the assassination of Sadat by the Muslim Brotherhood, when members from the pro-Muslim Brotherhood organization "Islam and the West" met in Paris to plot and coordinate "Iranizations" throughout the Muslim world and Muslim communities—including the Soviet Union.

On the first day of the conference, an open welcome was given to the first international gathering of "Islam and the West"—limited to 200 participants—by former French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, President of the French section of Islam and the West.

Alain Poher, President of the French Senate, Maarouf al-Dawalibi of Saudi Arabia, and President of Islam and the West International Habib Chatti, of Saudi Arabia, all paid tribute to the French Foreign Minister, Claude Cheysson who was present for the opening of the conference. This acclaim took on special significance as Cheysson had caused an international uproar when, during his attendance at Sadat's funeral, he remarked that "the assassination of Sadat was the removal of an obstacle" to peace in the Middle East.

Despite insistence by conference organizers that the event was "purely cultural," the aims and objectives of the conference gathering were clearly advanced that same afternoon by Club of Rome founding member Aurelio Peccei and former head of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, Lord Caradon.

Peccei, representing the Italian (Venetian) section of Islam and the West, gave a speech at the conference attacking the "narrow hegemonic interest of sovereign nation-states" emphasizing that the "guiding principle" behind the work of Islam and the West should be the "law of regionalization"—the Club of Rome codeword for "Iranization" and "regional wars." Peccei said that countries of the Middle East and Africa should be organized along "theocultural and religious" lines and "not on territorial boundaries of existing nation-states. The first exigency is that of adopting regionally or globally inspired approaches, policies, and strategies—like the European-Arab dialogue—beyond the normal national policies as an initial basis for action," added Peccei. Peccei then pledged that his Club of Rome is "fully committed to help in the coordination of the work of Islam and the

West toward implementing the new world economic order” as a euphemism for depopulation and enforced backwardness.

Lord Caradon, Chairman of Islam and the West International, presided over the three-day conference to make sure that the conference “debates” would be controlled along “purely cultural” lines.

In private discussions with journalists who attended the conference, however, Lord Caradon expressed his “political” views and distributed copies of his most recent articles published by the Saudi newspaper *Al Awsat*, in which he states that Africa and the Middle East in the 1980s will be embroiled in “regional wars” and “continuous turmoil.” “Peace in Africa is dependent on a settlement in Namibia and peace in the Middle East is dependent on settlement in what remains of Palestine. . . . More deliberate delay in the end leads to confrontation and conflict on a terrible scale. . . . East and West relations will worsen.”

To an *EIR* journalist, he said that as former head of the U.N.’s Fund for Population Activities and as current Chairman of Islam and the West, he will continue to push forward ideas that will make people aware of the population problems. Over Egypt and Jordan, he expressed “deep concern” and identified these two countries as having the “greatest population problems” in the Middle East. “In Egypt there definitely will have to be a population reduction. Sadat’s economic policies were a disaster.”

Anglo-French machinations

The presence of Lord Caradon—de facto representing British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington’s policies—also signified the behind-the-scenes and corridor discussions concerning the eight-point peace plan of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd. Although neither Fahd nor his plan is identifiable in any way with the Brotherhood, British and French circles associated with French President François Mitterrand are known to be giving nominal support to the Fahd plan as part of a broader operation by them to bring the pro-British faction around Prince Abdullah to power in Saudi Arabia. Also significant is the fact that the conference was attended by the Egyptian Salem Azzam, a close friend of Gen. Saad el-Shazli, who was responsible for planning the assassination of Anwar Sadat.

To achieve the aims of Global 2000, which calls for the reduction of the world’s population by 2 billion over the next 20 years, the Paris conference dictated two projects of “urgent priority” which every national association of Islam and the West must carry out in two years’ time: 1) revision of Islamic traditional texts and historical textbooks and, 2) a “science and technology” project.

Both projects are part of the overall campaign to

rehabilitate the anti-modernization, dark-ages school of thought of Islam’s 12th-century Aristotle, al-Ghazali. This rehabilitation is designed to justify the same terrorist-destabilization activities of the Muslim Brotherhood that were carried out under al-Ghazali 800 years ago.

Sufi mystic Ziauddin Sardar outlined the project for science and technology in these terms: “The basic assumptions of science—that reason is supreme, nature is there to be dominated, the purpose of science is to solve all problems—are those of the enlightenment and, as such, are an embodiment of Western actions and intellectual tradition. As it is these very assumptions and this intellectual tradition which has created the contemporary predicament of mankind and the crisis in science, the basic values of science are inadequate for a safe and viable future for mankind.” Instead, Sardar gives the following recommendation:

“The epistemologies of al-Ghazali and ibn Khaldun, whose values and moral principles of Islam played an important part in the Muslims’ pursuit of knowledge . . . must now be incorporated both in the science policies of the Muslim countries and in their own research and everyday work. In the global context, science and technology must be assimilated and adapted into ‘ethnoscience’ . . . science and ethnology must adapt to an environment and not vice versa.”

Al-Ghazali was the organizer of the pagan Sufi movement, i.e. a federation of anti-urban, mystical irrational cults that were deployed to undermine the scientific basis of 12th-century Muslim nation-states which led to the period known as the “Dark Ages” in both the Muslim and Christian worlds.

The “science and technology” project was announced as a joint Islam and the West/International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Studies (IFIAS) effort. The “appropriate technology” aspect of the project grew out of work initiated by IFIAS, which is directed by Club of Rome members Alexander King, Aurelio Peccei, Eduard Pestel, and the Soviet Academician Dzhermen Gvishiani, who represents the Club of Rome faction in the East bloc.

The second project of “urgent priority” is a revision of textbooks proposed by the Senegalese Sufist Hadjii Ravane Mbaye, who is linked to the Club of Dakar (Club of Rome) operation in Senegal. “Islamic texts should be purged of Western values and concepts, including Greek . . . and should return to the mystical teachings of al-Ghazali and ibn Allah,” he declared.

In outline, the national associations were told that “this project is also to correct distorted teaching of history . . . in countries like France and Germany . . . which has been subject at all times to the dangers of hegemonic interests. . . . The teaching of history is often held up in schools as the guardian of a national tradition

with cultural stereotypes and distorted prejudices. . . . The revision of textbooks is the first thorough step toward listing the distorted ideas and the false stereotypes which influence public attitudes, and toward stopping them from being unconsciously or consciously handed down to future generations. . . . such a revision would include complete elimination of offensive views.

"The aim is to place teaching into a global conception of education. This action to be taken will be multinational, meaning the collaboration of the national associations of Islam and the West, and have recourse to experience and competence accumulated by certain specialized international organizations such as UNESCO, ALESCO, the International Education Office, the Council of Europe, IFIAS, and the Club of Rome."

These two projects of "urgent priority" are in fundamental opposition to the ecumenical principles defined in the recent encyclical *Laborem Exercens* of Pope

John Paul II, to which government leaders such as West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the late Anwar Sadat, and others have given their personal support. In substance, the projects are designed to counter the aims and principles of the encyclical, which emphasized the "dominion over nature," and to distort and eliminate wherever possible the Neoplatonic-Augustinian roots of Islam that are viewed as "obstacles" to the slave-labor economics and population reduction proposed by the Club of Rome and Islam and the West.

Al-Ghazali's mystical beliefs, the basis of the Muslim Brotherhood, has more to do with the ancient pagan cult of Isis and pre-Islamic cults than with the true Koran of Prophet Mohammed and the Islamic works of Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and al-Farabi, among others.

With offices now in over 35 countries on every continent, Islam and the West, under cover of "cultural activities," intends to continue to act the vehicle through which "Iranizations" will be coordinated.

Participants in the Paris sessions: their background

The following is a partial list of the key figures attending the Islam and the West conference in Paris.

André Parodi: Vice-President of Islam and the West and a former Swiss diplomat, Parodi is focusing his attention on stirring up Muslim fundamentalist turmoil in the Soviet Union. At the conference, Parodi called for closer contact with Muslims in the East bloc. Privately, Parodi revealed that Islam and the West is taking "cautious steps" to establish an office in Tashkent in the southern U.S.S.R.

Nadim ud-Din Bammat: A University of Paris professor and a delegate of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to UNESCO, Bammat has a long family history of subversion. His father was a leader of the British-sponsored Muslim fundamentalist insurrection in the early days of the Russian Revolution. Bammat recently organized a five-day meeting of Muslim Brotherhood leaders at the Rothko Chapel in Houston, Texas.

Nicholas Krul: General manager of the Swiss-based Gulf and Occidental Bank. Krul is an official of the Siena Group, the group of financiers, interlocked

with the Volcker and Propaganda-2 banking circles, which has tried for 35 years to eliminate the expansive role of dollar-denominated credit. He has been a supporter of an Islamic currency bloc, a feature of the effort to forge an Islamic federation and undermine the sovereignty of the nations of the Muslim world.

Dr. Maarouf Dawalibi: Was head of the Syrian People's Party until he became a Saudi citizen in 1950. Dawalibi has maintained close ties with the Muslim Brotherhood and is one of the top Saudi funders and controllers of the Brotherhood.

Smail Balic: Currently first adviser to the Austrian National Library, Balic was named recently as the ringleader of a Muslim insurgency run from Vienna against the Yugoslavian government.

William Crawford: A former U.S. ambassador to several Middle Eastern countries, Crawford is currently director of Islam Centennial 14 (ICF) in Washington, D.C. ICF coordinates closely with Islam and the West and operates as a clearinghouse for Brotherhood activities in the United States. Crawford worked closely with the Rothko Chapel conference organizers, serving as an intermediary between Rothko and the State Department to ensure visa clearance for the Muslim Brotherhood participants at the Rothko conference. Crawford's ICF is committed to fostering "understanding" in the United States of Khomeini-style Islamic fundamentalism.