

Revolution Command Council wrote to President Sadat denouncing Camp David which, they said, violated the principles of Arab nationalism.

Earlier, the Left-wing Progressive Unionists, attacked the agreements. In their sermons, sheikhs criticised the accords for failing to mention Arab Jerusalem. The Muslim Brotherhood did likewise.

President Nasser's daughter, Hoda Abdel Nasser, submitted a personal statement to the People's Assembly, criticizing the agreements point by point. She can be said to be representative of a large section of Egyptian youth.

The most recent attacks came from three members of the People's Assembly, during a debate on Monday night. All objected to establishing normal relations with Israel before total Israeli evacuation of Sinai, and to the long timetable for evacuation.

They expressed fears also of an Israeli takeover of the Egyptian economy, and demanded that it should be protected

Iraq News Agency, from Beirut (on a memorandum to Sadat by four members of the 1952 Revolutionary Command Council which created the Egyptian republic), Oct. 8:

The memorandum ridiculed As-Sadat's claims of restoring Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai or achieving any breakthrough for the deteriorating Egyptian economy which was the outcome of As-Sadat's policy. It further charged the As-Sadat regime with discarding Egypt's pan-Arab responsibilities. The memorandum was signed by surviving members of the Command Council that led the 23d July Revolution in Egypt, namely Husayn as-Shafi'i, Zakariya Muhyi ad-Din, Kamal ad-Din Husayn and 'Abd al-Latif Baghdad.

Emirates News Agency, Abu Dhabi, Oct. 5:

During his meeting in Abu Dhabi today with members of the Palestinian community, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, revealed that he had received a letter from former Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil explaining what happened at Camp David and affirming that he was not responsible for its results. 'Arafat said that Kamil, who resigned his post immediately after the signing of the two Camp David agreements, explained in the letter the reason which made him resign.

'Arafat also said that he had received a similar letter from former Egyptian chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi. 'Arafat said that Lieutenant General Fahmi, who was appointed as military adviser by President Anwar as-Sadat the day before yesterday, has not appeared publicly since President as-Sadat's initiative.

Kuwait Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm, Oct. 7:

Well-informed diplomatic sources have told *Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm* that the intelligence service of a foreign

state has informed the Egyptian leadership that a plot was being prepared within the army to overthrow the regime.

The sources said the removal of Gen 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi and Gen Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi from office was connected with the information received by the Egyptian leadership. The sources also said that the Egyptian leadership preferred not to reveal the planned coup so as not to show that there is opposition to its policy in the country. The Egyptian leadership was advised to do so; it was told by the intelligence quarters concerned with the security of the Egyptian regime that they would keep an eye open to protect the regime and help it.

Therefore, the story (of Generals al-Jamasi and Fahmi) was put out as if it was something natural and as if the authorities were confident and not facing any serious opposition.

Camp David's 'IMF conditions'

Informed observers agree that an important feature of the Egypt-Israel separate peace is the swift imposition of the International Monetary Fund's package for Egypt: The public sector is to be dismantled in favor of what the British aristocracy calls "free enterprise"; the economy is to shift towards labor-intensive, low-energy, small-scale programs; and the notions of industrial growth associated with the Nasser presidency are to be abandoned.

The added intention is to use the "economic side" of Camp David as a beacon-example of IMF policy for whole Third World. Last week Senators Jackson, Church, Case, Stone, and Javits — the core of the Capitol Hill Zionist Lobby crowd — called for a "Marshall Plan" development program for Egypt and Israel to underwrite the separate peace negotiations.

A congressional aide close to Sen. Jackson outlined the conception behind this "Marshall Plan" in a discussion Oct. 17:

"We are concerned about the economic situation in Egypt, so we want to channel more U.S. aid into the country, into medium and small-scale technology, and into private enterprise.

"These foci were the bases of last year's Case-Humphrey amendment to channel more aid into Egypt into these types of programs. The thinking was that *big* projects don't go very far in Egypt. Also, since the Nasserists, who like the public sector can, within the bureaucracy, act to slow

down free enterprise in Egypt, the thinking was to go around the bureaucracy, by putting money into medium-small programs, factories hiring 25 or so people. Proliferate these around the country, and you've jobs and industry going, in a more labor-intensive approach, similar to what I once saw on an Israeli kibbutz when *little things* were produced, like eyeglasses, by a handful of people. We can get around this Nasserite, bureaucracy problem by this approach.

"This dynamic sped up earlier this year, as regional development programs began to catch on, among people like Jeremy Stone of the Federation of American Scientists. More recently, Frank Church made an Oct. 5 speech in New York, talking of Egypt-Israel cooperation in irrigation, reclamation, and solar — not nuclear — energy. This led to Jackson's 'Marshall Plan' call.

"One possibility that really interests me is to have Egypt and Israel collaborate, at existing Sinai settlements, on developing *appropriate technologies* for Third World countries. Ideas could be developed useful for the desert in Africa, countries like Chad, where technology shouldn't be too sophisticated. What good is a computer in a backward country, if a part breaks down, and you can't replace it: better to design appropriate items, with easily replacable spare parts.

"We hope these principles and approaches will be adopted by the White House. They are being incorporated into planned legislation, and, hopefully, the White House and-or State Department will soon have Offices of Regional Development to deal with them."

Undoing the state sector

Plans to return Egypt to its subservience under the British from 1882 to 1952 also surfaced at a Sept. 21-22 conference at Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) on "Free Enterprise in Egypt." The conference was coordinated personally by Henry Kissinger and was part of the Georgetown "Future Business Program," which is planning a series of destroy-the-state-sector meetings for various countries — including Argentina, Brazil, Sri Lanka, and France — during the coming months.

The first in the series, earlier this year, focused on Israel.

The conference was attended by all major Egyptian economics and financial officials, including the Governor of the Central Bank, Chairman of the

National Bank of Egypt, and others, and a score of U.S. corporate officials and CSIS personnel. At the request of the Egyptian delegation, the meeting was closed to the press — because, according to one insider, "They'll have to confess that they're not moving fast enough on building up the private sector."

According to a second insider, "The conference, while focused on forcing the private vs. public sector issue, was defined by the antinuclear energy, antigrowth bias that has prevailed in leading Washington circles during recent months."

Following the conference, a Chase Manhattan Egypt expert affirmed that "the less efficient public sector companies will in effect be auctioned off to private interests, probably by selling 49 percent of the stock to private interest while maintaining the rest under state control. This will start happening very soon. And I am sure that Israel will buy into some of the state sector companies; this is part of the peace process."

Bring down aerospace industry ?

One of the more bizarre ways in which this project may work involves subverting the critical Arab Military-Industries Organization, a joint Egypt-Arab Gulf French aerospace program that was initiated in the mid-1970s. Providing for the creation of an aerospace-parts building industry *on Egyptian soil*, and related programs, the AMIO has come to be viewed as the backbone of a potential Egyptian high-technology aerospace-industrial sector that could in turn provide the basis for Egypt's entrance into a technologically centered 21st century.

Last week, however, the powerful head of the AMIO, Ashraf Marwan, a Sadat in-law with close ties to the Saudis and French, was sacked. According to the Oct. 12 West German Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Marwan was coming under attack from the monarchist Al Akhbar newspaper for having built a "state within a state"! The Zeitung further noted reports in Cairo that *Israel* will now build an aircraft plant in Egypt, and linked this to other reports that the Israeli Bank Leumi was expected to open shop in Cairo soon.

With Israel well under control of "IMF conditions," this infusion of Israeli "capital" into Egypt cannot bode well for the Egyptians. In a statement last week on the post-Camp David economic situation facing Israel, Israeli Manufacturers Association head Savit stressed that "Egyptian cheap labour" may help ease Israel's economic strains.

— Mark Burdman