

U.S. cold shoulder to President Mubarak threatens Soviet victory in Mideast

The regime of the new Soviet "Czar," Mikhail Gorbachov, has joined with Syria and Israel's Sharon faction, in expressing shameless delight at the insulting reception given to Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, during the Egyptian President's recent visit to Washington, D.C. U.S. State Department bungling in the treatment given to President Mubarak, has been read in London, Moscow, Damascus, and Libya, as proof that the way is now clear to an early assassination or overthrow of President Mubarak, and the way thus cleared for an early Soviet-directed Qaddafi takeover of Chad, Sudan, and Egypt.

Already, during President Reagan's first administration, U.S. friends among African governments were savagely undermined through the role of Secretary of State George Shultz and then-Treasury Secretary Donald Regan in organizing U.S. support for IMF policies. IMF conditionalities unleashed threatened insurrections against governments formerly friendly to the United States, and increased the influence of Qaddafi and direct Soviet influence. Similar State Department policies towards Israel, virtually completed the shut-down of the goods-producing sector of the bankrupt Israeli economy, and thus increased the power of the international, Bronfman-Safra-Riklis-Max Fisher, Kissinger-linked cabal behind former Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. With the Israeli shekel now almost worthless, desperate Israelis are finding it difficult to resist the cabal's revival of the formerly rejected proposal of gangster-boss Meyer Lansky: to turn Israel into a "new Venice" of casino-gambling; offshore (drug-money) banking, and kindred mob enterprises. The State Department's actions cut the legs out from under those Israeli factions which formerly hoped for peace with their Arab neighbors. The mob-linked crazies rallied behind

Meshulam Riklis's favorite, Sharon, are now in the saddle. The carving up of the remains of butchered Lebanon, between vultures of the "Greater Syria" and "Greater Israel" factions, is now being unleashed afresh. Longstanding U.S. relations to Saudi Arabia are being eroded. The shattered remains of former U.S. influence in the Middle East and Africa now hang by the threads called Yasser Arafat, King Hussein, and President Mubarak; the U.S. State Department has moved to cut those threads.

The most immediate threat of overthrow of the present government of Egypt comes from the rapidly deteriorating situation in President Gaafar Numayri's Sudan. Were the present destabilization of Sudan to continue, the danger of an insurgency inside Egypt itself would be immediate and awesome.

Sudan has been a key target of Soviet strategic operations since 1974-75, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's British-directed bungling in the Horn of Africa, threw Ethiopia into Soviet, Cuban, and East German hands. Since then, the most visible part of the Soviet threat to Sudan has been run through Hitler-admirer Col. Muammar Qaddafi. Recent U.S. backing for IMF actions against Sudan, have fostered increased internal insurgency within that nation; the assignment of the London-based former CIA operative, Miles Copeland, as adviser to the Sudan government, has been of immense assistance to Qaddafi's, and Soviet, plans.

We do not overestimate the significance of Miles Copeland. During early 1982, Copeland bragged that it was he who had corrupted and bought up former *EIR* Middle East specialist Robert Dreyfuss; Dreyfuss's files confirm the close relationship which had developed between himself and Copeland. More recently, the corrupted Dreyfuss has been asso-

ciated with some very dirty operations against the opponents of Iranian dictator Ayatollah Khomeini. It was to Dreyfuss that Copeland bragged of Copeland's own continuing close personal relations with KGB Gen. Harold "Kim" Philby, and offered to arrange an *EIR* interview with Philby in Moscow. Copeland continues to be under counterintelligence investigation as a suspected accomplice of the same Soviet molecell as Philby, Burgess, Maclean, Blunt, et al.

Since Copeland was attached to the Numayri government, some very strange and wicked turns have developed. With encouragement from either wicked or simply stupid U.S. foreign-policy channels, President Numayri has been encouraged to align himself with Qaddafi-linked Soviet assets among Sudan's "Islamic fundamentalists." As a result, Sudan is on the verge of being torn apart.

If Sudan falls under Soviet control, as Copeland's influence is leading it, Moscow will control Libya, most of Chad (at least), Sudan, and Ethiopia: surrounding and isolating Egypt. This is President Mubarak's greatest cause for concern at the present time.

The problem at the White House

Many readers will ask the question: "Doesn't the President know about these potential catastrophes?" We at *EIR* ask the same question many times. There is every indication

that the President does not know some of the most important facts bearing upon major policy decisions. There is nothing shocking in that observation; this is a problem which faces the chief executive of any extensive organization.

Every chief executive spends most of his hours in an environment in which the scheduling of appointments and flow of information are under the control of his staff. Whether that staff has the best or the worst of motives, such a staff can not avoid attempting to control the chief executive by selecting the executive's appointments and tailoring the flow of information. Effective executives are those who understand this problem, and who develop alternate channels of private intelligence, which enable the executive to double-check the activities of his staff.

There are two additional problems.

Every U.S. federal administration is only elected on the basis of back-room agreements with power-blocs; and, the power of a President to get legislation through the Congress and to keep the liberal news-media from lynching the administration in some newly manufactured "Watergate"-style scandal, depends upon deals struck with elements of the Liberal Establishment. That is generally the way in which a Henry A. Kissinger long despised by President Reagan, managed to get inside the administration, even into the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. These "deals"

President Mubarak's diplomatic offensive

Feb. 21—Mubarak sends an envoy to Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who is in Bucharest at the time, carrying a letter "of utmost importance."

March 7—Mubarak arrives in Paris. The French foreign ministry issues a statement calling for a greater European role in the Mideast peace effort, suggesting that Mubarak has placed too much emphasis on Washington.

March 9—Arrives in United States.

March 11—Meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. Addresses a conference of major Jewish organizations.

March 12—Meeting with President Reagan at the White House.

March 13—Luncheon with the U.S.-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce. Speech to the Press Club.

March 14—Arrives in London for meetings with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Queen Elizabeth.

March 16—Arrives in the Federal Republic of Germany, meets with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

March 16—Arrives in Rome.

March 17—Returns to Cairo, where he tells the press that "President Reagan has neither been negative nor positive" toward his initiative. The Europeans needed "a little more time to consider the issue before making any decisions," but Chancellor Kohl committed himself "to push forward the Egyptian initiative" within the European Community.

Goes to the Soviet embassy to sign condolence book for Konstantin Chernenko and to meet with the Soviet ambassador. Mubarak issues a statement calling for an "international peace conference"—along the lines of what Moscow has been demanding.

March 18—Goes to Amman to meet King Hussein, then flies to Baghdad to meet with President Saddam Hussein. This is the first visit to Baghdad by an Egyptian President since the 1979 Camp David accords.

create boundaries around any President's ability to make domestic and foreign policies. So, Presidents, sometimes reluctantly, turn a blind eye to facts which might lead them to breaking their deals with the Liberal Establishment. The President says once, words to the effect, "I don't wish to hear that brought up again!" and the President's staff and other advisers are careful to see that the unpleasant facts are not brought into the Oval Office.

There is a third major problem, closely related to the first two. Every faction in government develops scenarios for increasing its factional position in government. These scenarios, "game plans," usually cover a period of several or more years. This leads to the circumstance, in which leading representatives of such factions reply to a proposal for urgent policy-action: "Generally, you're right, but the time-table doesn't allow us to act on that at this time." Federal bureaucrats hate any crisis which might occur earlier than the "game plan's" time-table calls for the kinds of policy-actions such a crisis implies. Federal bureaucrats resent deeply people who present facts proving that a crisis is arriving earlier than the adopted time-table plans for such a crisis.

This fear of "premature" crises results in some exotic rationalizations, whenever the bureaucrats can not avoid the facts which show a "premature crisis" to be exploding in their faces.

The bureaucrat who is of the slimier type, attempts to refute such facts by citing the opinion of some mysterious cult-deity referred to as "We think." "We don't think that any

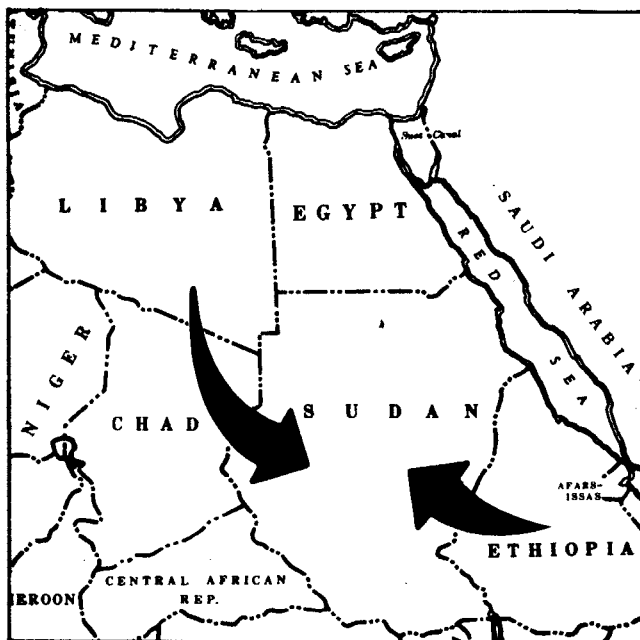
such crisis is to be expected. Our sources tell us. . . ." This is usually followed by a brusque, "I don't have any more time to discuss the matter, but feel free to contact me in a month or two if you have something more reliable to report."

The better grade of bureaucrat avoids such slimy evasions of fact. "Yes, I admit that the facts tend to suggest a serious crisis. Your facts are right, as far as they go. What you obviously don't know, is that we have the situation under control for the next few months, so that there is no need for any significant shifts in policy at this time." They admit that the crisis exists, but insist that various measures of "damage control" will minimize the effects of the crisis to the point that early shifts in policy will not be required.

Sometimes, these gentlemen's estimates turn out to be more or less accurate; the particular threat, as narrowly defined, is prevented from exploding into a major crisis, by methods of "damage control." Yet, even when they appear to have been right, they are also proven to be dangerously mistaken. "Damage control" usually means trading-away some significant advantage to the enemy, as the price for buying the enemy's temporary forbearance. Several successive instances of such "damage-control" action have the net effect of dangerously and substantially weakening the U.S. strategic position over the medium-term, up to the point that the U.S. position becomes so much weakened, that no further "damage control" is possible. Typical is, "It's true that . . . is a major problem; but, we have a few chits in that situation, so we don't expect . . . 's appointment to become a major problem." Sooner or later, the supply of "chits" is used up.

In nearly every case, the reason the most honest sort of bureaucrat substitutes "damage control" for facing a breaking crisis, is that either that bureaucrat's faction, or the White House itself, has some current agreement with the Liberal Establishment, either directly or indirectly. They recognize the potential menace of the crisis, but they consider tolerating the crisis a lesser price than appearing to break an existing deal with the Liberal Establishment. So, the response to undeniable facts, is often: "Your facts and general conclusions are right, but we can't change our policy at this time, because. . . Besides, we have 'damage control' in place, enough to keep this situation under control."

Apart from the fact that the President, like many chief executives of public and private life, is often lied to, or—the same thing—facts are suppressed which he ought to know, Washington finds various ways of avoiding facts which threaten to upset adopted policies. Since nearly all of the major news-media in the United States are controlled by the Liberal Establishment, there is little free press to call the President's attention to the suicidal potentials of capitulating to policy-agreements negotiated with the Liberal Establishment. This is the case with current U.S. monetary and economic policies, and policies for various parts of Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Europe, Ibero-America. As a result, the President, and many among his better advisers, are themselves more or



Soviet thrusts into Sudan

Soviet press denounces President Mubarak

March 8—*Pravda* criticizes the meeting between King Hussein of Jordan and President Mubarak in Al Ghurdaqah, Egypt. Headlined "To the Detriment of the Palestinians' Interests," the TASS wire from Cairo reports that the two leaders discussed the Feb. 11 Amman agreement between Hussein and Yasser Arafat, which "provoked the sharp condemnation of anti-imperialist forces in the Arab east. . . . H. Mubarak, in his statement, noted that he and King Hussein have the same view regarding the need to 'initiate a dialogue' between the U.S. administration and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation."

TASS from Damascus adds that the Syrian Ba'ath Party leadership has issued a statement denouncing the Hussein-Arafat agreements and the proposals of Mubarak.

March 9—*Pravda's* Cairo correspondent reports on Mubarak's trip to the United States and other Western countries, quoting criticism of it from Arab newspapers. "The

Syrian newspaper *Tishrin* writes that the Arab world is particularly alarmed by the fact that on the basis of the Amman agreement, it is planned to hold direct talks with Israel in Washington or Cairo in the future with a view to 'settling the Palestinian problem.' This is nothing more than the continuation of the course toward separate actions. . . ."

March 15—TASS quotes the Soviet weekly *New Times* attacking the Amman accords. "On Feb. 24, the weekly points out, Egyptian President Mubarak backed the idea of holding direct talks between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israel. . . . The 'Mubarak initiative' was assessed in the Middle East as a call for capitulation to the United States and Israel. . . . fraught with the aggravation of the situation in the region, as Camp David brought about the war in Lebanon, since its aim, as before, is to hinder the solution of the key problem in the conflict, the problem of the exercise of the national rights of the Palestinian people."

March 17—Radio Moscow in repeated broadcasts throughout the day plays up the left-wing pro-Soviet opposition to Mubarak, the Egyptian National Progressive Party, quoting its leader's praise for the Soviet Union's "commitment to support nationalist and liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

less honestly self-misled as to the nature and importance of numerous major developments. This is the case with the Middle East and African crises, to which the case of Egypt's President Mubarak is central.

Israel and U.S. policy

The chief source of U.S. policy failures in the Middle East region, is Washington's failure to understand Israeli policy-shaping. Although an important Israeli minority, chiefly those of German-Jewish and Polish-Yiddish-Renaissance extractions, are committed to a state of Israel consistent with European Judeo-Christian culture, the mythical version of Holocaust and the monstrous reality of Nazi mass-murder which lends credibility to that myth, promotes the racialist sort of a "Jews against the world" outlook; this latter outlook implies that Israel can not pledge itself to the risks of durable alliance with any among the goyim, that Israel must survive by aid of playing all major and lesser powers against one another, with little Israel imitating the "great games" played more or less successfully over centuries by "little Venice." The latter, presently dominant faction in Israel, therefore has an absolutely unprincipled foreign policy, in which the pres-

ent shift of Israeli policy, tilting away from the United States toward increased collaboration with the fanatically anti-Semitic ruling faction in Moscow today, is merely a matter of this Israeli faction's efforts to imitate a Venetian style in real politicking. The former "Kosher Communists" of Europe and the Americas, whose family traditions of affection toward Moscow date from the Hitler period, play a key part in expanding the Israeli secret channels into Moscow, which never ceased to exist during any part of the postwar period.

Even less well understood, generally speaking, is the extent, depth, and nature of close collaboration between the Assad brothers' Sufi Syrian intelligence-service and the presently dominant political faction of Kissinger's cronies in Israel. The current efforts of some U.S. State Department circles, to have Syria taken off the list of nations associated with international terrorism, is an echo of the closer collaboration presently developing between the Assad brothers and Kissinger's cronies. No matter what butchery is exchanged between Israelis and the Assads' agencies and their assets, the "Greater Israel" faction is in close collaboration with Assad's "Greater Syria" operation, for joint carving-up of the remains of butchered Lebanon.

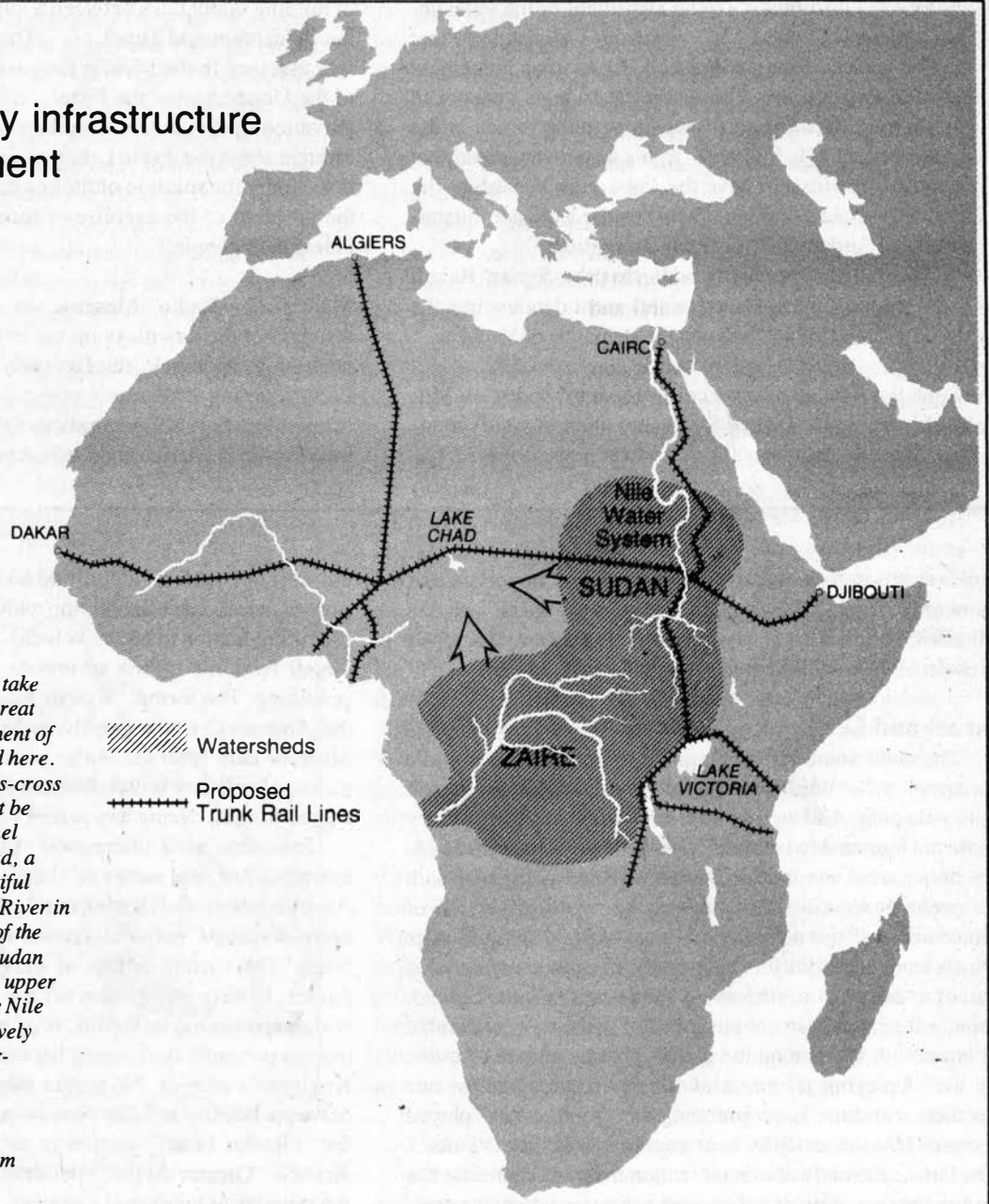
The butchery of all of the relatively moderate leaders of Arafat's circles in the PLO, is an example of this collaboration between Kissinger's cronies and Syrian intelligence. In each case, the assassination itself is directed by Syrian intelligence. The tracking of the victim is aided by the fact that most representatives of the PLO travel with AMEX credit-cards, so that the Safra family's computer-files provide up-to-date records of the past, present, and planned travels and favorite hotels and restaurants of PLO figures. The conducting of this and related information to an assassination-team run by Damascus, aids greatly in targeting the victim.

Meanwhile, all terrorism throughout the Islamic world,

and international terrorism throughout the world, are either directly run by Syrian intelligence and its networks, or are operating in close collaboration with Syrian-run terrorist organizations. Just as the Mossad intervenes to protect Qaddafi, so the Mossad is well-informed of the details of most Syrian-linked terrorist operations, which Mossad agents and assets combined penetrate very efficiently from inside East Germany's intelligence services, as well as in Syria and the West.

Or, inside the Khomeini dictatorship of Iran. Although the Khomeini dictatorship is controlled top-down, primarily by Soviet Politburo member Geidar Aliyev's Tashkent-trained

Africa: priority infrastructure for development



The United States should take leadership in initiating Great Projects for the development of Africa, like those mapped here. Trunk rail lines must criss-cross the continent. Water must be diverted into the arid Sahel region, around Lake Chad, a seasonal lake, from plentiful watersheds of the Congo River in Zaire and the highlands of the Lake Victoria-southern Sudan region. The waters of the upper Nile—the Blue and White Nile rivers—can be cooperatively developed in a rich water-management program.

Source: *The Independent Democrats' 1984 Platform*

mullahs, the United States has what it believes to be "assets" planted in those premises, and the Israelis have Rafsanjani, among others, with the Israeli assets inside the Iranian dictatorship and the Savama intelligence service playing both the Soviet and smaller U.S. side simultaneously.

The fact that Israel could be working to relative Soviet advantage, against the U.S. position in the Middle East and Africa, is otherwise to be blamed less upon the Israelis than upon the United States' own foreign-policy establishment. Our U.S. State Department, aided by former CIA men of the Miles Copeland stripe, has contributed to undermining the U.S. position in the Middle East, usually to the immediate advantage of certain factions of British intelligence. The weakening of the U.S. strategic position in the Middle East and Africa, combined with U.S. State Department actions undermining the viable features of the Israeli economy, have placed Israel under the mob-linked gang of Kissinger's cronies, while Israel adapts to improved relations with a Soviet power which Israel not unjustly views as about to assimilate the entire Middle East into the Soviet sphere of "New Yalta" influence.

The United States should take leadership in initiating such projects, but should also encourage our allies to contribute their fair share of participation in this common effort. Such development of the agricultural and logistical base of Africa is the only set of measures adequate to reverse the rapidly deteriorating situation in that continent as a whole. The substitution of mere "damage control" for such bold measures, would be a pathetic, even pathological, exercise in strategic futility.

Admittedly, at present, the deployment of major engineering projects of this sort as a form of foreign aid, is prohibited by existing U.S. policy, and hated fanatically by those State Department malthusians who liberally "regret the necessity" of allowing famines and epidemics to effect the projected halving of the present population of black Africa. However, the U.S. government has the constitutional power to change a policy totally and abruptly, especially if it is a very wicked policy violently contrary to vital U.S. strategic interests.

In the meantime, the very least the U.S. government must do immediately, is to issue widely circulated declarations of fulsome praise for the statesmanlike thinking and dedication of such African and Middle East leaders as Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak. If we do not move in that direction, President Mubarak will either soon be assassinated or his government overthrown. After that were to occur, no further exercises in "damage control" would prevent the Soviets from rapidly gobbling up all of Africa as a sphere of Soviet imperial strategic influence.

This mob-linked faction of Kissinger's Israeli cronies, has made a special agreement with the Socialist International government of France, under which France has virtually abandoned its traditional policies toward de Gaulle's "francophone Africa," and has turned over these assets to Israel.

The Mitterrand government's African concessions to the Mossad and to Qaddafi are properly to be seen as of one piece. Desperate African governments, both Arab and black African, turn desperately toward the Reagan administration for close relations with the United States. The State Department, and official U.S. government support for IMF policies, intervenes; the Reagan administration's intent to deploy a more enlightened U.S. Africa policy continues to be limited to ineffectual, if often well-meaning gestures. Meanwhile, the heavy contamination of U.S. intelligence sources, by excessive reliance upon Israeli sources and by the Liberal Establishment's influence, saturates policy-shaping Washington with calculated disinformation from contaminated intelligence and diplomatic sources.

U.S. Africa policy

Whether the Soviets gobble up Africa, or not, will be determined by what the United States does, or fails to do, in efforts to strengthen the strategic position of chiefly three key African nations, Nigeria, Egypt, and Algeria. If all three of these nations are destabilized, or if either Egypt or Nigeria is destabilized, the U.S. will be condemned to watch impotently as Moscow gobbles up all of the Middle East and Africa into the Soviet imperial sphere of strategic influence. Without the following bold measures, none of the three keystone nations can be saved.

1) Low-cost special development credits for Africa.

This involves no transfer of funds to any of these nations. All that is required is a line of credit for purchasing from an approved list of U.S.-manufactured goods and engineering services. The shopping-list can be limited to the following: (a) emergency food-aid; (b) agricultural development projects, such as the successful new agro-industrial complexes already being built in Egypt; (c) major projects for improvement of basic economic infrastructure in such categories as fresh-water management, major arteries of transportation and ports, production and distribution of energy-supplies.

2) Several trunk railway systems for Africa.

An east-west trunk railway link, from Dakar to Djibouti, through Chad. A north-south trunk railway link, across the Sahara, from the coastal railway system of Morocco-Algeria-Tunis, to the Dakar-Djibouti trunk. Improvement and extension of the Egypt-Sudan railway system, south into Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

3) Three major freshwater management systems.

West sub-Saharan Africa. Moving the surplus water collected in a Zairean catch-basin into the region around Lake Chad. A Nile water-management system, created under multi-national treaty authority, and including water-management in southern Sudan, running into the Victoria system.