

impose their full control over the Egyptian Army. To this end, the United States is prepared to help the Egyptian president in achieving a full complement of command officers and insuring their training. For this task, 5,000 U.S. military experts and advisers will be employed. The United States will then promise to deliver weapons to the Egyptian Army as stated in the secret agreements, assuring its defense capability and enabling it to give assistance to the countries of the Third World, especially those of Africa which find themselves threatened by internal subversion or international communism.

Let us state at once that the secret U.S.-Egyptian agreements speak of the defense capability of the Egyptian Army only for the purpose of presenting some nice terminology. Cairo no longer even needs to be reminded to defend itself against the enemy so long as President al-Sadat intends to sign with him a separate treaty soon. We can not even seriously suppose that any one of the African or Arab states intends to encroach upon the security of Egypt. The opposite is more true, as the actual events have shown.

"The Arab and African countries should very seriously consider the danger posed to them by an Egyptian Army taking its orders from the U.S. command...The Egyptian president has already openly expressed his readiness to assign police functions to his country's army against the struggle of the progressive national liberation movement on the African continent and in the Arab world...

"Reference must also be made to another secret agreement concluded at Camp David. This provides for close cooperation between the United States and Egypt in the field of espionage. In fact the word cooperation is used here merely to coat the bitter pill with sugar. In fact, the CIA and other espionage services in the United States will have to brief al-Sadat regularly on all regional and international happenings which can influence his policy, as the agreement states.

"If we deciphered this phraseology, it would mean that the U.S. espionage services will help Sadat in suppressing every opposition to his separate capitulationist policy and, more importantly, the U.S. espionage services will themselves name the

countries and regions in which the Egyptian Army, commanded by U.S. experts and advisers, should be used in a manner to be suggested by Washington and the Pentagon...

"Lastly, the United States sought to compel the oil-producing Arab states to continue to provide Egypt with \$2 billion annually as payment for its actions against the Arabs and Africans. It may be recalled that none of these countries has supported the Camp David agreements. Could they agree to become a pliant pawn in the Middle East chess game moved by the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists through the Egyptian regime?"

*Other commentaries from the Soviets have stressed the nearness of the Middle East to the Soviet borders and have remarked that any anti-Soviet military pact in the region is therefore indefensible.*

## Kissinger and Pharaoh Anwar I

With the comprehensive political shakeup in Egypt that followed the Camp David summit meeting, the British monarchy has succeeded in one of the major objectives of the 1956 British-French-Israeli invasion of Suez: the destruction of Egyptian independence, the end of Nasserism in Egypt, and the restoration of the pro-Farouk monarchists to power in Cairo's palace.

But, as this report will detail, Britain's coup in Egypt can't last.

Inside the Presidential palace, inside the offices of Egypt's cabinet officers, within the elite of the old Egyptian political establishment, a thoroughgoing coup d'état has begun. The architects of the palace coup in Egypt are long-time collaborators of Henry Kissinger and General Moshe Dayan: Presidential Adviser Tuhaimi, Osman el-Baz of the foreign ministry, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and the Egyptian intelligence service.

Outside the palace, however, in the army and among Egypt's population, a guillotine for President Sadat is being fashioned by those educated in Nasserism.

### **Egypt without Islam?**

The sudden about-face in Sadat's long-held commitment to a comprehensive peace settlement in favor of a separate pact with Israel is an assault on the Egyptian national character. More than 1,000 years after the founding of Cairo by Islamic humanists, Egypt is being forced through a dramatic transformation aimed at creating a new mythology: namely, that the real Egypt is the Pharaonic-Ptolemaic-Coptic Egypt, the ancient Egypt of the Cult of Isis. Like the spurious Falangist Nazi argument in neighboring Lebanon about that country's Phoenician roots, Egyptian pseudo-intellectuals like Louis Awad, a Copt, are arguing in *Al Ahram* that Egypt "is not an Arab state," mimicking an intelligence report circulated by the British Bank of the Middle East and Britain's SIS that "only 8 percent of Egyptians are actually Arabs."

The threat, however remote in reality, that Egypt might abandon the Arab world — withdrawing fully one-third of the entire Arab population from the bloc of Arab states — has solidified Arab opposition to the Camp David framework, uniting the conservative Saudi Arabians with Iraq and Libya.

An analysis of the new Egyptian Cabinet, put together by our Middle East desk, indicates the depth of the radical turn by Anwar Sadat:

The new Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, also the first chairman of the fledgling National Democratic Party, has been given the task of steering Egypt out of the Arab bloc. According to the Associated Press, Khalil was the architect of the anti-Soviet tilt by Sadat, beginning with the 1972 expulsion of Soviet military advisers. In the 1960s, Khalil twice resigned from minor government posts in protest against then-President Nasser's cooperation with the USSR. In a commentary on Oct. 2, immediately after Khalil was named Prime Minister, Radio Jerusalem reported that his primary job would be to lessen Egypt's dependence on Saudi Arabia! The Saudis, of course, are the bitterest opponents of both the Zionist establishment and the British.

Khalil's NDP, which was founded in cooperation with the British-Zionist section of the Socialist International, has been invited by West Germany's Willy Brandt to attend the Nov. 3 Vancouver meeting of the International. It was Brandt, of course, who together with Austria's Bruno Kreisky put forward the "Brandt-Kreisky plan" for an Egypt-Israel separate deal during a Vienna meeting between Sadat and Israeli Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres. It was that plan, worked out in coordination with Kissinger, that became the basis for the Camp David "framework."

The new Deputy Prime Minister, Makram Obeid, a largely unknown figure, is a Copt — the first Copt to hold such a high position in Moslem Egypt.

The new Foreign Minister Boutros Boutros-Ghali, also a Copt, served briefly as Foreign Minister in 1977, after then Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi resigned in the wake of Sadat's Jerusalem visit. Then, when Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamel — who was a confidante of West German Chancellor Schmidt — resigned on the eve of the initialling of the Camp David pact, Boutros-Ghali was called on to serve once again. He is reportedly an extremely wealthy man with ties to Europe's Black nobility, and he is married to an Italian Jew.

Kameleddine Hassan Ali, the new Defense Minister, is a long-time veteran of Egypt's secret intelligence and internal security service. A nondescript man, he replaces Gen. Abdel-Ghani Gamassi, the former highly influential Minister of War. Gamassi, who refused to attend the Camp David meeting in a show of opposition to Sadat, was offered a consolation post of "Presidential adviser," but he did not accept.

Also ousted along with Gamassi was Chief of Staff Gen. Mohammed Ali Fahmi, a friend of Gamassi's.

Another key Egyptian official replaced was Education Minister Mustafa Hilmi, a leading humanist-scientist. His replacement, Hassan Mohammed Ismail, is a member of Egypt's "Apollo Club." Along with Tuhaimi, Osman el-Baz, and a handful of others, these are the men who will attempt to break off Egypt's commitment to the Arab world.

—Robert Dreyfuss

## **The Egyptian nation against Sadat**

*While the negotiations proceed in Washington, opposition among high-level circles in Egypt to President Anwar Sadat's policies is on the rise. Especially significant is reported unrest within the military, given impetus by last week's refusal of former War Minister Mohammed Gamassi to accept an appointed post as a "special presidential advisor."*

*A survey of international press on the Egyptian domestic situation reports:*

**London Guardian**, from Cairo, Oct. 11:

...Criticisms of the Camp David agreements and continued Egyptian-Israeli dealings is spreading here.

The Lawyers Syndicate has held a meeting to protest against Camp David and Egypt's unilateral peace with Israel. Three pro-Western members of the 1952