London and Khomeini launch subversion of Iraq

by Nancy Coker

A group of well-known “pro-Arab” Americans, working with British intelligence, are positioning themselves to overthrow the government of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Their allies in this operation, which is backed by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Ayatollahs Khomeini and Beheshti in Iran, are a collection of corrupt Iraqi exiles, including former Foreign Minister Talib Shabib and the London-based son of Iraqi Shiite leader Ayatollah Khoi.

Alongside the attempt to bring down President Hussein, a leading proponent of industrial development in the Arab world, plans are in an advanced stage to overthrow Saudi Arabia’s Crown Prince Fahd, and to install in Iran a “liberal” anti-industrial Islamic republic under the aegis of genocide advocate Bani-Sadr (see below).

Oil flows targeted

The goal is a major new crisis in the Persian Gulf. Such a crisis would jeopardize oil flow from the region, drive oil prices sky-high, and force the already precarious world economy into rapid collapse. This is exactly the scenario envisioned by the designers of the now infamous Global 2000 policy, which advocates global deindustrialization and the reduction of the earth’s population by 2 billion people by the turn of the century.

Saddam Hussein’s government, with its vigorous national and regional development perspectives, is anathema to this Global 2000 policy and, in the eyes of the British and their hangers-on, must be eliminated.

The American operatives involved in the destabilization of Iraq are an interlocking fraternity of long-time anti-Israel Arabists, including such types as Joseph Malone of Middle East Research Associates in Washington; Malone associate and Iraqi Baath Party expert John Devlin, formerly of the CIA; Miles Copeland, another ex-CIA agent tied into Mobil Oil; Alfred Lilienthal, a New York-based Jewish anti-Zionist; James Akins, former ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and James Jesus Angleton, former director of counterintelligence for the CIA. The privately stated desire of all of these is to somehow do away with Saddam Hussein, either by assassination or coup, in order to end Iraq’s opposition to the Islamic fundamentalist regime in Iran and bring Iraq into line with Iran’s no-production, high-price oil policy.

The political command center of the anti-Iraq operation is situated in the corporate boardrooms of Mobil Oil. Mobil executives such as Peter Chase and Jack Hayes work in close coordination with self-described “old Arabian hand” Joe Malone and others, duping gullible Arabs and others that they are working in the best interests of the Arab world.

Malone, a 30-year veteran of British intelligence operations in the Middle East and one of the inside men involved in planning the 1975 assassination of Saudi Arabia’s King Faisal, is currently in Iraq to make connections with the anti-Hussein elements in that country, both inside and outside the government.

Like Malone, Alfred Lilienthal and Miles Copeland also visited Baghdad recently to touch base with their contacts.

That Americans are being used by the British to...
penetrate and destabilize Iraq is not surprising. Given the almost universal suspicion and hatred of the British in the Middle East, American operatives, in contrast with their tainted British counterparts and much to the pleasure of their British intelligence controllers, have been able to achieve comparably more freedom of movement and higher levels of trust in the Arab world, simply because they are Americans.

Alfred Lilienthal is a case in point.

The case of Alfred Lilienthal

Investigations by EIR have determined that Dr. Alfred M. Lilienthal, an American Jew who has made a lifetime career out of posing as a crusading anti-Zionist, is a long-standing asset of British intelligence.

Among his most important current assignments, EIR has learned, is to aid in the overthrow of the anti-Khomeini, anti-Muslim Brotherhood president of Iraq, Saddam Hussein.

Lilienthal was recruited into the British intelligence network no later than 1945, when he was nominally doing work for the State Department and U.S. Army intelligence in Cairo, a city that was then the command center for British intelligence operations in the Middle East and Africa. Particularly strong then in Cairo were the networks run by Lord Bertrand Russell, Royal Institute of International Affairs research chief Arnold Toynbee, and Sir Harold Beeley, today a top controller of the Center for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU), the main control agency over the Muslim Brotherhood fundamentalist society. Lilienthal has fulsomely praised all three men in his writings over the years.

In the late 1940s, Lilienthal, from his base in the United States, launched several “pro-Arab” organizations in league with British intelligence-trained CIA agents Kermit Roosevelt and Miles Copeland, according to official U.S. documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act. Both Roosevelt and Copeland were acting as conduits for British geopolitical strategies within the U.S. intelligence community. One of these organizations was the Holy Land Emergency Liaison Project (HELP), which was set up in 1949.

During the late 1940s and into the 1950s, it is estimated that Lilienthal came under the total control of Sir John Bagot Glubb (a.k.a. Glubb Pasha), the head of the Jordan-based Arab Legion and a senior liaison between the British monarchy and Arab regimes. Glubb Pasha has gone on record praising Lilienthal’s “pro-Arab” activism, and Lilienthal’s monthly newsletter Middle East Perspective has reported fondly on the old and ailing British intelligence asset.

By the late 1950s, Lilienthal turned up in the midst of several destabilizations, including efforts in 1958 to skew Iraq’s antimonarchist revolution in a pro-Anglo-American direction. To this end, Lilienthal spent some time in Iraq just weeks before the July 1958 coup.

In the recent period, Lilienthal’s alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood is quite open. In addition to being an admirer of the “Islamic revolution” in Iran, Lilienthal is an enthusiast of Libya’s proterrorist Col. Muam-
Covering for the British

Significantly, the primary feature of Lilienthal's The Zionist Connection is his exoneration of London's role as the main world prop of Zionist activities. While cataloguing U.S. Zionist activities, Lilienthal goes so far as to praise the British as paragons of pro-Arab behavior, quoting Arnold Toynbee, Bertrand Russell, and other British intelligence specialists at great length. It is Lilienthal's thesis in the book that Zionist influence is so strong in the United States that the Arabs can never rely on Washington, and instead should turn to Britain for advice and help. In the same fashion, Lilienthal attacks the New York Times for its pro-Zionist reporting while praising the Christian Science Monitor for its allegedly balanced coverage of the Middle East conflict, neglecting to specify that the Monitor is perhaps the premier outlet for British Round Table thinking in the United States.

Among Lilienthal's close friends are such known terrorist supporters as Mohammed Meñdi, the rabble-rousing head of the Arab People to American People organization, and dignitaries such as Mansour Kikhia. With such friends, and his anti-Zionist calling card, Lilienthal has made several tours of the Arab world, during which he has built up contacts with a number of well-placed officials in Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar, and the Palestine Liberation Organization. In 1980, Lilienthal made a nine-nation tour of the Middle East.

In recent weeks, Lilienthal's activities have included:

- a speaking tour in London sponsored by CAABU and the Islamic Council of Europe, the mother of all Muslim Brotherhood organizations in Europe;
- a speech before the International Progress Organization in Vienna, where he shared the podium with the proterrorist, pro-Khomeini former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and with Georgetown University's Hisham Sharabi, another Khomeini apologist;
- frequent strategy sessions in New York with Mohammed Meñdi. Meñdi is an Iraqi emigre who was formerly involved in aiding the early-1970s "Black September" terrorist organization; he recently received a large infusion of money from dirty-money British networks in the Persian Gulf, according to Arab intelligence sources.

Last year, as part of his Middle East trip, Lilienthal visited Iraq, where he met with top officials who are suspected of being key "inside men" in the British-planned destabilization of Saddam Hussein. In interviews with these officials, Lilienthal egged them on to make threatening statements that Iraq was prepared to use "the oil weapon" against the West if its policy demands were not met. Saddam Hussein, a stong opponent of such adventurist nonsense, refused to grant Lilienthal an interview.

This February, Lilienthal's Middle East Perspectives issued a direct attack on EIR founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the former candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Lilienthal suggests that LaRouche has recently made "a 100 percent turnabout" away from his former "superficial" anti-Zionism, to the point that LaRouche is now an agent for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Arab and European intelligence sources have confirmed that the purpose of Lilienthal's slander is to block LaRouche's considerable influence in European and Arab policy-making circles. Even Lilienthal's longtime aide Harriet Karchmer has questioned the validity of Lilienthal's charge that LaRouche is an ADL agent. "I'm not exactly sure why Alfred went after LaRouche the way he did. Personally, I don't believe that LaRouche is a Zionist or an ADL agent. Alfred must have had a reason, though. What Alfred objects to is LaRouche's line that Israel can play an important role in the development of the Middle East. To Alfred it's like
saying the Nazis could have played an important role in developing Europe.”

The Iraqi exile community is figuring prominently in the operation to unseat Saddam Hussein and bring political turmoil to the Gulf. In early March, at a private, closed-door session at Columbia University’s Middle East Institute arranged under the sponsorship of institute director J. C. Hurewitz, Iraq’s former Foreign Minister Talib Shabib spoke to a gathering of sympathetic Arabists, including Peter Chase of Mobil, John Devlin, and Richard Bulliet of Columbia.

Shabib, long an adversary of President Hussein, sullenly acknowledged that Hussein’s position was currently secure, but pointed out that the Iraqi leader could always be dislodged by an assassin’s bullet given the difficulties of building up a constituency-based opposition movement in Hussein’s security-tight Iraq.

Having spent years in London at the University of London and later as director of the Arab League office there, Shabib is currently based in New York as director of the American-Arab Credit Corporation. Insiders report that he, along with a number of other Iraqi emigrés, has been tapped to play a key role in the operation to do away with President Hussein and bring about a governmental transformation in Iraq complementary with the installation of a “pro-Western” Bani-Sadr government in Iran that would put a cosmetic face on the Islamic fundamentalists’ dark ages policies there.

It is in this context and this context only that Secretary of State Haig has recently begun to woo Iraq, sending out overtures of the possibility of closer U.S.-Iraqi relations. Haig’s unstated “price” for closer ties is simple: the removal of Saddam Hussein, to break Iraq’s dirigist spirit and extensive cooperation with Europe, particularly France.

It is to this end that Lilienthal, Copeland, Malone, et al. recently surfaced in Iraq. However, with Saddam Hussein still very much at the helm, the outcome of this operation, important for future of the Middle East, is still an open question.

Interviews

**Angleton: ‘Time to get rid of two Husseins’**

The following comments were made recently by James Jesus Angleton, former director of counterintelligence for the Central Intelligence Agency.

The secret to everything is getting Camp David back on track. Camp David was a genuine and realistic foreign policy. The big problem is Jordan. But we can get around that one. We can get rid of the Hashemites. We can get the Syrians or the Palestinians to get rid of them. Also, King Hussein is not going to live forever. I don’t foresee these changes in the near future, but eventually we may be forced to take that option, if the king does not cooperate. This may just scare the king into cooperation. After all, he does not have all that many friends. His good friend Saddam Hussein is not in such good shape, and the king knows this. I don’t have a good reading on Iraq’s internal situation, but rumors I hear say Saddam Hussein is in trouble. The Iraqi exiles are playing a big role in this operation.

Will Reagan write Iran off? I don’t think so. Reagan wants to get Iran back. The Reagan people are pragmatic enough to know that Iran is a great strategic piece of real estate. They may want to take revenge against the clergy, but all in all they are ready to back Bani-Sadr, as a way to strengthen the Gulf.

**Lubin: ‘The West should forget about Saudi oil’**

Below are excerpts from an op-ed in the March 20 Jerusalem Post by Peter Lubin, a Committee for the Free World member who is connected to former Air Force intelligence officer and Meir Kahane ally Joseph Churba. Lubin was the top U.S. contact man in planning the summer 1979 “international terrorism” conference in Jerusalem that mapped out a wave of terrorist incidents that were subsequently blamed on the Soviet Union. The op-ed was copyrighted by William Buckley’s National Review magazine.

Saudis stability is not intrinsically desirable to anyone but the Saudis. Continued rule by the al-Saud family or the continued existence of Saudi Arabia in its present borders, may or may not serve the interests of the oil-consuming world. . . . It may be that a severe shock to Saudi complacency, or even a sustained effort to keep the Saudis off balance, would serve Western interests better. . . . We should make the distinction between protection of oilfields in the physical sense and protection of a regime or a country.

[If the Saudis seek security protection from the Europeans,] we have the means to obtain European cooperation. In the end, the U.S. could do without oil from the Gulf; Western Europe and Japan cannot. It is to our allies’ advantage that the Saudis be brought to heel. . . . The American people may grow weary of safeguarding oil to keep German or French or Japanese industry humming, if those same Germans or French or Japanese make that job more difficult.