IRAQ 'EM, YOU BREAK 'EM

or...Playing Dirty Pool in the Middle East.

You might have the vague notion that the whole trouble with Iraq started when that evil dictator Sadaam picked on poor innocnt Kuwait and America had to come to the rescue. No, not really.

You might recall that back during the Eisenhower administration our government more or less installed Sadaam as Iraq's leader, after first sending him to Egypt for a college education, then manipulating Iraqi politics to help him to power. That was all about avoiding people with communist sympathies. And as it turned out, he wasn't a communist, but he was rather progressive, doing quite a bit to modernize the country and improve social services. That doesn't mean he was entirely a nice guy, but as we've seen, it's not an easy country to run. And, though he was considered an "ally", his country was sitting on lots of oil, and our oil companies, who pretty much controlled our foreign policy, figured they had a right to that on their own terms.

As Dean Henderson puts it, 'The process of stealing Iraq's oil began when the Illuminati bankers baited Saddam Hussein into invading Iran.'

Dean's article brings out the rest of the story with some facts that got left out of the original story we were told about Desert Storm.

'While Saddam was preoccupied with the Iranians, the puppet Kuwaiti government busied itself slowly moving its long-disputed border with Iraq northward into the area containing the massive Rumaila oilfield...one of the richest in the world.

There the Kuwaitis established military installations, farms and oil facilities. The expansion added 900 square miles to Kuwait and gave them control over the southern portion of Rumaila, which contains the largest portion of its estimated 30 billion barrels of oil. Iraq's oil terminal at Fao was destroyed during the Iran/Iraq War, crippling Iraqi National Oil Company (INOC) production at North Rumaila. Iraq wanted to lease the islands of Warbah and Bubiyan from Kuwait to serve as deep sea ports that could replace Fao. The Kuwaitis refused.

In 1981 the Kuwait Oil Company (KOC) bought Sante Fe Drilling Corporation and its high-tech engineering subsidiary Braun. Sante Fe was a known CIA front. Braun had devised a new slant drilling technique. Throughout the 1980's KOC used this technology to drill horizontally into the Rumaila oilfield, 90% of which fell within Iraqi territory. The Iraqis said Kuwait stole \$10 billion worth of crude oil.

After the Gulf War, Sante Fe continued to steal Iraqi oil. In April 1993 Kenneth Beaty, head of exploration for Sante Fe, was arrested by the Iraqi government when he was found inside Iraq checking an oil well at Rumaila. He was sentenced to eight years at Abu Ghraib prison on trespassing charges.

Estimates of Iraqi crude reserves continue to climb. The current estimate is 112 billion barrels, second only to Saudi Arabia and up from 97 billion barrels just a decade ago. And much of Iraq remains unexplored. David Mangan Jr., editor of The Oil Daily, later said of the Gulf War, "It is most likely that the US plan from the beginning was to capture Southern Iraq because that land holds the richest oil fields on earth."

In June 1990 Iraq's Ambassador to the US Mohammed al-Moshat appeared on CNN revealing US/Kuwaiti collaboration in destabilizing Iraq's economy. Al-Moshat stated, "I have documents written by the CIA, detailing an economic destabilization program against Iraq involving Kuwaiti State Security. On November 14, 1989 CIA Director William Webster invited KSS officials to Washington to plan this destabilization effort.'

Al-Moshat read verbatim from the CIA document, which stated, "It is important to take advantage of the deteriorating economic situation in Iraq in order to put pressure on Iraq to delineate border situation. Broad cooperation should be initiated between us. The CIA will also train 128 elite Kuwaiti forces to protect the al-Sabah family. And we will help automate functions of the State Security Department and facilitate the exchange of information with Syria and Iran."

Al-Moshat went on to say that Kuwait's oil wealth was being deployed to bankroll mujahadeen rebel heroin trafficking in the Golden Crescent region. Just months before Moshat made this claim, a nephew of Kuwaiti emir Sheik Jaber Ahmed al-Sabah was arrested in France for possession of heroin.

Part of the CIA/al-Sabah destabilization effort against Iraq involved driving world oil prices lower. At a May 1990 Arab Summit in Baghdad, Saddam Hussein said that for every \$1 drop in the price of a barrel of oil Iraq was losing \$1 billion/year. He called Kuwaiti overproduction of crude an "act of war". Two months later he lodged a formal complaint with the Arab League calling Kuwait and UAE "imperialist agents" in the Gulf. King Hussein of Jordan concurred. In July 1990 OPEC held a meeting of oil ministers in Vienna where it was agreed that each member nation would lower production to avert further declines in an already weak oil market.

A day after the meeting Kuwait announced that it had changed its mind and would increase production. KOC flooded an already oversupplied market with \$13.25/barrel Kuwaiti Export crude. The UAE followed suit. Within three months Iraqi crude went from \$28/barrel to \$11, resulting in a loss of \$14 billion in oil revenues. Iraq's economy is oil-dependent. In 1988 oil provided 99.1% of Iraq's hard currency. Reeling under mountains of Iranian War debt, Iraq was now starved of the desperately needed foreign exchange required to service this debt and rebuild its shattered economy.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz penned a letter to the Secretary General of the League of Arab States complaining that Kuwait had, "implemented a plot to escalate the pace of the gradual, systematic advance toward Iraqi territory. The Kuwaiti government set up military installations, police posts, oil installations and farms on Iraqi territory". But Aziz knew that a more powerful force stood squarely behind Kuwait's audacious moves, stating, "We are sure that some Arab states are involved in a conspiracy against us. And we want you to know that our country will not kneel and our women will not become prostitutes and our children will not be barred from food. It is inconceivable that a regime such as that in Kuwait could risk engaging in a

conspiracy of such a magnitude against a large, strong country such as Iraq if it were not being supported by a great power, and that power is the United States of America".

While Iraq's greatest oilfield was being partitioned by the Four Horsemen and their Kuwaiti surrogates, the al-Sabah fieldom was driving the price of oil into the ground, while demanding full repayment of the Iraq "grants". In July 1990, as American warships conducted exercises in the Persian Gulf, Iraqi President Hussein met in Baghdad with US Ambassador to Iraq April Glaspie. Saddam registered his anger towards Kuwait's economic warfare against Iraq. He told Glaspie he was considering taking military action against Kuwait to drive them out of the Rumaila oilfield.

Glaspie said nothing to discourage Saddam, instead telling him, "We have no position regarding Arab/Arab conflicts". On July 31 Assistant Secretary of State John Kelly gave his implicit blessing to Saddam's plans saying, "We have no defense treaty relationship with any Gulf country. That is clear...we have historically avoided taking a position on border disputes".

(That part has long been publicly known, though not widely reported. Some assume that it was just a costly diplomatic blunder that led to the war. Given the rest of the facts, though, it is clear it was no mistake-- it was a deliberate trap.)

"Glaspie and Kelly were both lying and giving Saddam the green light to attack Kuwait. A few days later Iraqi Revolutionary Guards routed the Kuwaiti's from Rumaila. Both a letter penned by President Bush to Saddam on July 28 and State Department instructions to Glaspie were withheld from a Senate committee investigating Glaspie's and Kelly's odd responses to Iraqi threats. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said the documents were withheld to "permit Presidents and foreign leaders to talk freely".

Shortly after Iraq attacked Kuwait Jordan's King Hussein joined with Algerian President Chadli Benjladid to organize an Arab League Summit in Algiers to try and head off a full-scale war. Saddam agreed to pull his troops from Kuwait while the summit proceeded. But Egypt, with backing from the US and Britain, convinced 14 of the 21 foreign ministers in attendance to denounce Iraq. The peace effort fell apart.

On October 5, 1990 Iraq's Ambassador to the UN Sabah Talat Kadrat stated to the General Assembly, "America and its Western allies are seeking, through this military, political and informational campaign; to gain control over the oil wells and to impose imperialist political, economic and military hegemony over the world, and over the Third World countries in particular."

Dean Henderson's article includes some other digressions. I have quoted the specifically Iraq-related facts, but the rest is available at:

http://hendersonlefthook.wordpress.com/2014/09/23/iraq-annunaki-pearl-harbor/

As we know, between the first and second invations, we severely impoverished Iraq with sanctions and embargoes, even restricting medical supplies needed to treat the soaring cancer rates caused by our use of depleted uranium ammunition. The Clinton administration went along with the characterization of Sadaam as a dangerous aggressor. By the time the second lying Bush

invaded, Iraq was a beaten-down nation, barely able to feed its people, let alone fund a weapons program.

The article at the link below has some interesting speculations on what may be behind the intentional destabilization and damage inflicted on Iraq and Syria. Whether they are accurate it is hard to say, but it is clear that US foreign policy is not controlled by the American people, nor by any of the noble principles of truth, justice, or democracy.

The Ultimate Prize: Control of Petroleum—or Control of Petro-Currency?

--cosmic rat September 23 2014