

Clinton Backed Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood Regime

Bill Gertz writes in the [nine-page document](#), once-labeled "Secret," listed talking points for Clinton's meeting with newly-elected Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi on July 14, 2012. The talking points said Morsi's election was a key step toward popular democracy in the strategic North African state.

"We stand behind Egypt's transition to democracy," the heavily-redacted Clinton talking points state, adding that the only way to maintain a strong Egypt is "through a successful transition to democracy."

The first key objective of the meeting was for Clinton to "offer our congratulations to Morsi and to the Egyptian people for this milestone in Egypt's transition to democracy."

Clinton then was meant to offer Morsi American technical expertise and assistance from both the U.S. government and private sector to support his economic and social programs.

Clinton's talking points also included an offer of secret assistance to help Morsi "upgrade and reorient Egypt's police force toward serving the needs of a democratic people." The offer included sending a team of U.S. police and security experts to Egypt as part of a "framework of cooperation" that would be carried out "quite discretely."

Also, the talking points reveal Clinton was ready to help launch an Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund, a private sector initiative of U.S. and Egyptian investors to help Egyptian businesses. The fund was to be launched with \$60 million and would later involve Congress adding \$300 million over five years.

The fund was [created](#) in September 2012.

Many pro-democracy Egyptians who had taken to the streets as part of the 2011 revolution that ousted long-time U.S. ally Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak viewed U.S. support for Morsi as a betrayal and part of a U.S. strategy of backing the Muslim Brotherhood in the region.

The meeting between Clinton and Morsi took place two months before terrorists in neighboring Libya attacked a U.S. diplomatic compound and CIA facility, killing four Americans, including U.S. Ambassador to Libya Christopher Stephens.

A second State Department document revealed that Deputy Secretary of State Thomas R. Nides wrote to Morsi on Sept. 24, 2012 seeking collaboration with the Egyptian leader on Syria and Iran.

“It was a honor to meet with you in Cairo,” Nides wrote in the