

internal battle breaking out in Israel. Rabin this week accused Peres of "conniving" with the intelligence creation "Gush Emunim" religious expansionist fanatics in the West Bank to undermine the government's attempts to maintain a concessionary foreign policy in the West Bank for later negotiations with the Arab states. Israeli moderate newspapers have sharply criticized Peres' refusal to carry out Cabinet directives to dismantle the Gush Emunim invasion of the West Bank. This week Peres appeared on the podium simultaneously with Gush leader Moshe Levinger, who earlier this week had called for open insurrection against the government, declaring it should be

treated as "the earlier generation treated the British occupying forces."

Simultaneously, a slew of Watergate-Lockheed scandals have hit Rabin allies, and "utopian" elements within the intelligence establishment have declared open warfare against Rabin and traditionalist allies on the issue of Rabin's alleged soft position on terrorism. This Kissinger-tailored operation is meant to prevent Rabin from seriously considering a Soviet call for a Geneva Conference Oct. 1, which included formulations tailored to win Israeli moderate approval and which, Israeli sources report, is receiving "serious consideration" from the Israeli government.

## Soviet Proposal To UN For Geneva Conference

*The following are extensive excerpts of an Oct. 7 letter from A. Dobrynin, Acting Chairman of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations General Assembly, on a proposal for a Geneva Peace Conference for a Mideast settlement. The letter has been reported in the European press but blacked out in the major press in the U.S.:*

### **Proposal by the Soviet Union concerning a settlement in the Middle East and the Geneva Peace Conference**

Among the complex international problems requiring a solution in the interests of the preservation and strengthening of peace, the problem of a Middle East settlement is particularly acute. The red-hot tension in the Middle East is not abating. The situation in this region is extremely precarious and unstable. At any moment there may be a new military outburst there.

The peoples of the Middle East countries are living in a state of uncertainty, under a permanent threat to their security. They are being prevented from devoting their efforts to peaceful construction and the improvement of living conditions. Attempts are being made to keep the Arab people of Palestine in the position of an exiled people.

The entire course of events in the Middle East in recent years demonstrates one fact: there cannot and will not be peace in this region until the causes which gave rise to the Middle East conflict have been removed: the occupation of the Arab territories by Israel, the denial of their inalienable rights to the Palestine Arab people and the continuing state of war. It is impossible to hope that it will be sufficient to eliminate any one particular individual hotbed of armed conflict in order to restore peace in the Middle East.

The tragic events in Lebanon provide a very clear confirmation of all this. The Lebanese crisis could not have arisen if a comprehensive political settlement had been achieved in the Middle East. There is another undeniable fact: if there had been such a settlement, or if serious efforts had been made to achieve one, it would have been easier to find a solution to the problems rending this small Middle Eastern country.

Only those who are trying for their own narrow ends to preserve the existing situation in the Middle East can oppose a broad political settlement or work against its achievement.

It is the conviction of the Soviet Union that the situation in the Middle East requires urgent measures capable of achieving a change from war to peace there.

The Soviet Union has already proposed a resumption for this purpose of the work of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East. This is precisely the forum which has been recognized as being politically acceptable by all the interested parties.

Concerned about the dangerous course of events in the Middle East, the Soviet Union now again appeals to all the parties directly involved in the Middle East conflict and to all the participants in the Geneva Peace Conference to resume the

work of the Conference. The Soviet Union, for its part, would be prepared to take part in the work of the Conference in October-November 1976...

In an attempt to expedite the achievement of a Middle East settlement and for this purpose to promote the resumption of the work of the Geneva Peace Conference, the Soviet Union submits for the consideration of the participants the following proposal for the agenda of the Conference:

1. Withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

2. Realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestine Arab people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own State.

3. Preservation of the right to an independent existence and to security of all the States directly participating in the conflict: the Arab States bordering on Israel, on the one hand, and the State of Israel, on the other, and the granting to them of appropriate international guarantees.

4. Cessation of the state of war between the Arab States concerned and Israel.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union, this proposed agenda covers all the key aspects of a settlement. It takes into account the legitimate rights and interests of all the parties directly involved in the conflict — the Arab States, the Palestine Arab people and the State of Israel.

With regard to the organization of the work of the Geneva Peace Conference, the Soviet Union has already expressed the view that it should be conducted in two phases. The Palestine Liberation Organization should naturally participate in the work of the Conference from the very beginning and with equal status...

The Soviet Union is convinced that a real possibility exists of eliminating the underlying causes of the Middle East conflict and agreeing on a comprehensive settlement. To this end, it is prepared to press on with the work, together with all the other participants in the Geneva Peace Conference.

### **PLO Warns:**

#### **"Battle Of Stalingrad" In Lebanon**

*Oct. 8 (NSIPS) — The following are excerpts of a major strategic assessment released by the Palestine Liberation Organization news agency, Wafa, in Beirut, Oct. 4, 1976. Wafa concedes a likely Syrian victory in Aley and Bhamdoun by the Syrian Army and rightist forces but warns that nothing less than a "Stalingrad" battle for the cities is developing:*

The long-awaited battle for the mountains finally began last week. After almost four months of preparation the Syrian Army launched the campaign which, Damascus hopes, will end the

Lebanese war with a long-overdue "victory."

Even the most naive of observers has by now discerned the objectives of the Syrian regime in the Lebanese conflict, and is unlikely at this late stage, after a perhaps unparalleled series of demonstrations of Syrian duplicity and deceit, to believe that the current lull is anything more than a pause before the Syrian Army continues its assault on the positions of the joint forces, followed at a distance by the Lebanese rightist forces, who trot along at their heels like jackals to pick up the scraps...

Although the Syrian soldier was revolted by the horrors he saw in Salima and in other villages occupied even briefly by the rightists and although he can have no great enthusiasm for the war his masters in Damascus have sent him to fight, he remains a soldier. And some of his comrades in arms, even if only a few, can always be found to willingly and eagerly turn their guns against their former Palestinian and Lebanese allies. Thus, the battle of Aley and Bhamdoun, strong positions which can be held for several days, and the battles in the mountains which follow, will in the long run end with the Syrian Army in possession of the battlefield, although they may have to fight for every inch of it.

But after these battles lie the battles of the cities — battles which no regular army can undertake with relish. Stalingrad showed that even Hitler's highly motivated army, with a completely secure home front, could not simply storm through a heavily-defended city without exorbitant losses. And it is this which the men in Damascus and those in Washington who are egging them on, should remember. For the Palestinian people, and even more than them, the Lebanese, will never consent to allow the Damascus regime to simply roll into Beirut, Tripoli and Sidon and dictate its terms. And the world, which so far has done shamefully little to alleviate the tragedy of Lebanon, will not stand idly by and watch the Syrian Army and the Lebanese fascists besiege and starve the three largest cities into submission. One hopes that it will never come to this. But if it should, the Syrian Army and its backers will realize that they have undertaken a gamble which they can never win, i.e., to fight for an unjust cause, against peoples determined to preserve their freedom.

### **PLO's Kaddumi: Kissinger Step-by-Step Diplomacy Responsible**

*Oct. 8 (NSIPS) — The following is taken from an interview with Faruk Kaddumi, Foreign Minister of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, appearing in the German Democratic Republic weekly *Horizont*, No. 41.*

Q: Would you first briefly describe for our readers what led to the outbreak of the Lebanese crisis?

Kaddumi: There are various causes. To put it briefly, they are the following: the religious-based governmental system in Lebanon; the social-political contradictions in Lebanon, i.e., great wealth on the one hand and great poverty on the other; the constant attempts by the rightist forces and their heavily-armed militia to keep down Lebanon's left forces; the numerous Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps and on villages in southern Lebanon — attacks designed to provoke inner tensions and conflicts; and the fact that Beirut has turned into a sort of center for every conceivable agent organization, such as the CIA. The major cause of the bloodletting, however — I must emphasize this — is the continuation of Israeli aggression and occupation of large Arab regions.

Q: Do you see a connection between the Sinai Agreement and the Lebanese conflict?

Kaddumi: Naturally there is a connection. U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger has tried with his policy of little steps and

partial solutions to "Arabize" the Mideast conflicts, to turn the Israeli-Arab conflict into an intra-Arab one. Kissinger's policy and the conclusion of partial agreements have in fact, as we have seen, led to a worsening of the Mideast situation. In this way the USA wants to strengthen its influence in the Middle East and also to entrench Israeli aggression....

Q: (referring to Kissinger's partial agreement policy): What is the significance of this policy with regards to the PLO?

Kaddumi: The development of the PLO over the past few years, its growing international reputation and the strengthened international solidarity with the PLO are a constant source of irritation to the reactionary forces in Lebanon. Among other things, these forces have provoked military conflicts in order to liquidate the PLO or at least to give it a severe defeat. Unfortunately, I have to say that the use of Syrian troops in this connection has contributed to complicating the entire situation — a state of affairs which serves the interests of the right forces in Lebanon. Israel has also made use of this bitter fact by occupying southern Lebanon.

Q: How would you briefly summarize the PLO's main tasks under the present conditions?

Kaddumi: We see our most important tasks in ensuring the existence of the PLO now and in the future, preserving unity within the PLO, defending the PLO's achievements, strengthening our unity with the progressive forces in the Arab countries, and, last but not least, further cementing close relations with the countries of the socialist community — which is the goal of my present trip to Moscow, Berlin, and Prague.

### **Il Popolo: Forlani Intervenes for PLO**

*Oct. 8 (NSIPS) — The following is an excerpt from an article (10-6-76) in *Il Popolo*, the daily newspaper of Italy's ruling Christian Democratic Party, on Italian Minister Forlani's statement regarding the official recognition of the PLO. *Il Popolo* carried the article under the headline, "Italy's Initiative in Favor of the Palestinians."*

"...Forlani insisted on one point: the need to operate in all the centers 'for the effective recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including also the creation of an Arab-Palestinian state in the context of a peace negotiated in the Mideast. From this (we develop) our awareness of the role of the PLO: We look at that organization as a political movement whose contribution would be difficult to make abstract in order to have a solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict'."

### **L'Humanité: Geneva Conference Required Now**

*Oct. 8 (NSIPS) — The following is an extract of an article, "A Peace of Cemeteries?" which appeared in the French Communist Party daily, *L'Humanité* on Oct. 6 under the byline of Henri Alleg.*

While the fighting redoubles in violence in Lebanon, while Syrian bombs crush the populated towns and villages of the mountains, while the Falangists pursue their "settling of accounts," multiply summary executions of Lebanese and Palestinian patriots, Mr. Kissinger chose this very moment to declare his satisfaction in the face of the evolution of the situation in the Middle East.

Speaking before the General Assembly of the United Nations last week, he declared himself to be resolutely optimistic: "In this region of the world, we have never been closer to peace at any other moment in a generation."

## Israel's MAPAM Covers LaRouche Mideast Program

In Israel, the hawks parade without restraint. Seeing Palestinians massacred by the hundreds and massacred by the Syrian troops can only make them rejoice. General Rabin, making himself the spokesman for their feelings, admitted it bluntly and publicly.

The Syrian chief of staff, on his side, publishes victory bulletins while here (in France) Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Minister of Foreign Affairs lets it be known without troubling himself that he had been kept abreast of the Syrian decision to go on the offensive. Anyway, how could it have been otherwise? Hasn't the government sufficiently proven since the unleashing of the fighting its total complicity with the Falangists and their allies? Has it not been the arms supplier of Gemayel?

Between Washington, Paris, Tel Aviv and Damascus, the convergence is not fortuitous. The differences are today moving into the second phase in the face of what is essential for imperialism and Arab reaction: the crushing of the Palestinian resistance, putting out of action the forces of liberation and progress for this entire region.

Thus must the "American peace" be established, that for which Mr. Kissinger strives, a peace of cemeteries, camps and prisons in a Middle East "freed" of the Palestinians and men of progress, in the end firmly chained to imperialism.

Mr. Ford's Secretary of State forgets only that, in our time, there can be no peace more precarious than this. As long as there are living Palestinians in the East, they will fight for their dignity, their freedom and their national rights. As long as people live under the yoke of imperialism and reaction, it will fight to free itself. Even supposing that in the mountains of Lebanon, the Syrians and Falangists will, with the blessing of Washington, succeed in "snuffing out the flame of Resistance," it will be born again as it was after the Jordanian massacres, with limitless force.

There will be no peace in the Middle East — neither in the Arab countries nor for Israel — (and there is danger of an extension of the conflagration to the entire world) as long as the terrible injustice committed with respect to the Palestinian people is not repaired. There will be no peace as long as the leaders in Tel Aviv, supported and financed by Washington, refuse to apply the United Nations resolution, as long as they pursue their expansionist policy, as long as they refuse to evacuate the occupied Arab territory. This is why the reconvening of the work of the Geneva conference could open the path to a general political resolution and the establishment of peace....

Acting as the interpreter of the profound emotion of all French democrats, Georges Marchais, in a telegram to the Secretary General of the United Nations, gave expression with the weight of his authority "to all those governments and their representatives in the Assembly which is presently taking place to obtain with all urgency a stop in the fighting, withdrawal of Syrian troops, respect for the sovereignty and integrity of Lebanon, the safety of the Palestinian population." He likewise expressed his desire in this same text "that all governments attached to the peace and independence of peoples immediately do what is within their power to stop an undertaking which is turning into genocide."

The latest information, according to which the violent fighting attenuated at the end of the week in the Lebanese mountains, preparing the way for another ceasefire, can without doubt give rise to new hopes, but they must not lead to a relaxation of our effort and our vigilance. Actual contacts have been made between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Foreign Affairs Minister and representatives of some of the parties in question. We are permitted to underline that the Giscardian government is, under the circumstances, ill-placed to play the role of arbitrator....

*Following is a translation of an article in the May-June issue of Bashaar, the theoretical journal of Israel's leftist Mapam party, which appeared under the title, "A New Approach to Israel by the American Left."*

Although election campaigning on the question of Israel may usually be hackneyed, we present here the latest ideas for peace in the Middle East put forward on this controversial subject in the election campaign.

The reason for this is the mobilization of the United States Labor Party — whose candidate for president is Lyndon LaRouche — to enforce peace in the Middle East as the central point of his campaign.

Last summer the Labor Party issued a Presidential Statement which said:

The fundamental basis for an agreement between Israeli and Arab socialists is absolutely clear on Israel's part on the primary issue, that Israel and the Arab countries collaborate on the issue of development. The ability for peace in Israel is tied to their efforts to solve the Middle East war with joint efforts with the Arabs to form a block for the sake of development."

The basis for joint economic collaboration is the creation of a new financial institution which will create new credit for development. The International Development Bank is thus created, according to LaRouche, by developing nations, developed nations, and the Soviet bloc.

Presidential candidate LaRouche is of the opinion that he will receive between 10 to 20 per cent of the overall vote in the November elections, and Democratic Party sources close to the Democratic mayor of Chicago, Richard Daley, also estimate this. In the Seattle mayoral election last November, the Labor Party got 20 per cent of the vote.

LaRouche is chairman of the Labor Party in America and he is also the founder of the International Caucus of Labor Committees. This organization is based in the U.S., Canada, Latin America and Western Europe.

The Labor Committees maintain friendly relations with many developing countries, the majority of them Arabs.

The general intention is to declare a debt moratorium for the Third World and then found the International Development Bank which will supply the developing countries with long term cheap credit.

If the situation in Lebanon heats up, the Labor Party would begin to apply pressure on the two largest parties, Republican and Democratic, in order to bring about the necessary agreement, according to the Labor Party, to solve the tensions in the Middle East.

Members of the Labor Party claim that they have circulated a million copies of their Presidential Platform program.

If circles in Israel or in Arab countries begin to have public relations and discuss the issues in the LaRouche campaign, it will be very reasonable to expect that there will be strong noises in America, and perhaps, because of pressure from the Labor Party campaign, this will move the U.S. to provide supporting actions in negotiations between Israel and the Arabs.

LaRouche stresses that if there is a lightening of the debt burden, renewed responsibility on the part of Israel, and support from the Arabs for the objective of development, there will be a strong cause to bring about discussions between Arabs and Israelis.