

A shock wave from the Mideast

Can it jolt the United States back to reality?

If anything can jolt the leadership of the United States back to reality, the latest phase of the "Camp David process" ought to do it. Even as the Egypt-Israeli peace talks in Washington were coming apart, the Camp David accords received another decisive setback from one of America's most trusted moderate Arab allies.

Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan arrived in Moscow for talks on the Middle East with Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin, and the two issued a stinging joint communiqué condemning the Camp David accords for "ignoring the legitimate rights of the Arab people and . . . the Palestine Liberation Organization." The communiqué also affirmed the Geneva conference, chaired by both the U.S. and the Soviets, as the only way to reach a viable overall settlement in the Mideast. Moreover, Hassan declared his gratitude to the Soviets for their support of the Arab world, and announced that Jordanian-Soviet ties in all fields will be expanded.

Hassan's trip leaves no doubt that his brother, King Hussein, will refuse to join the Egypt-Israeli dialogue. Jordanian participation, recognized on all sides as a necessary precondition for extending the accords to the West Bank, had been relied on by Washington because of Jordan's close ties to the U.S.

It should come as a healthy shock for the U.S. leadership that Jordan, one of the leading Arab moderate states and a long-time U.S. ally, is not hesitating to strengthen its ties with the USSR as a result of the

Carter Administration's backing for the bilateral Egyptian-Israeli talks. The fact that Camp David, hailed as sweeping aside Soviet influence in the region, is instead having the opposite effect might tell President Carter something about Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski's competence as policy-makers.

In the face of the threat to Arab unity posed by an Egyptian-Israeli "separate peace," the leaders of the Arab world have put aside their ideological differences to forge a new era of unity. Most striking in this process is the role that erstwhile radical Iraq has taken in organizing a November heads of state summit in Baghdad to which all the Arab capitals, including the conservative Gulf States and Saudi Arabia, have agreed to send representatives. In this connection, the intense and long-standing ideological differences between Iraq and Syria are being

overcome, exemplified by Syrian President Assad's agreement to make his first-ever trip to Baghdad to attend the summit.

The Arab leadership has also agreed to contribute to a fund which will provide Egypt with \$5 billion annually in badly needed development aid if Egyptian President Anwar Sadat agrees to renounce the bilateral negotiations with Israel.

Egypt as yet has not officially responded to the offer. However, the ongoing talks in Washington to finalize an Egyptian-Israeli treaty have now broken down. Informed sources indicate that the Egyptians are now demanding that the treaty concerning the Israeli return of the Sinai include a clause linking it to a resolution of the West Bank problem, which Israel refused to accept. This demand indicates that the Egyptian delegation is having second thoughts. What about Jimmy Carter?

Saving the U.S. from suicide

There is now a consolidated bloc in continental Eurasia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that "represents the greatest concentration of economic — and political — power the world has ever seen," writes U.S. Labor Party chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. in the Oct. 20 issue of his party's newspaper, *New Solidarity*. This "new, dominant combination of world leadership," says LaRouche, is now "bypassing

the gone-lunatic U.S. government in shaping the policies among nations." The United States, he warns, will either join in that alliance, or face thermonuclear Armageddon.

The Labor Party leader describes the new power bloc as centered "around the spiritual power of the Vatican, around the *Populorum Progressio* doctrine already embedded in the 'constitutional' resolutions of