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## The Middle East

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# 'Two hundred years of chaos' or a breakthrough toward development?

by Mark Burdman

As 1982 drew to a close, *Executive Intelligence Review* Editor-in-Chief Criton Zoakos and Middle East Editor Thierry Lalevée began a visit to Cairo, Egypt for an intensive round of meetings with representatives of the Egyptian government and Egypt's policy-making elite in the military and in the fields of foreign affairs and economics.

Zoakos and Lalevée, whose findings and interviews will be featured in *EIR*, went to Egypt to explore with the policy-makers of that country the potentialities for transforming Egypt into "the new Japan of the Middle East" over the next decades. Zoakos and Lalevée presented to Egyptian leaders the program, previously published in *EIR*, for the nuclear energy-based, high-technology development of Egyptian agriculture and industrial infrastructure. The "new Japan" perspective is being put forward as the alternative to the International Monetary Fund/Bank of England plan to turn Egypt back to the 19th century and as the means to stabilize the regime of President Hosni Mubarak against the onslaught of religious fanatics and terrorists controlled by the British royal family and the international mafia.

The Zoakos-Lalevée visit highlights the drama that has unfolded in the Middle East throughout the past year and whose outcome will be in large part determined during the early parts of 1983: whether stable nation-states will emerge in the Middle East, or whether that region will descend into further bloodshed and chaos. It has also become a focal point in the international intelligence warfare between the Anglo-Soviet and traditional American networks signaled by the "Prime Affair" at Great Britain's Cheltenham center (see article page 49).

The intelligence warfare has taken on a new dimension following the September-October shake-ups in French intelligence that have brought the French into open confrontation with the British throughout the region.

Following the June invasion of Lebanon architected by Anglo-Soviet point man Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel, the British enunciated a new doctrine for the Middle East. This was expressed concisely to *EIR* in mid-summer by Philip Adams, former British ambassador to Sudan and Egypt and head of the elitist Ditchley Foundation in Great Britain. According to the Toynbee-esque Adams, the Mideast was about to enter a new "cycle" that would be characterized by "200 years of chaos." As has happened again and again over the past centuries, Egypt has emerged as the strategic core of the battle between republican and oligarchical tendencies in the region.

How that fight is resolved in Egypt will help to determine whether the past months' ascendancy of irrationalist over nationalist forces in Israel can be reversed; whether Lebanon can again become a unified nation; whether a viable basis can be found for Palestinian self-determination; and whether the growing influence of British and British-allied Soviet KGB forces in the oil-producing areas of the Persian-Arabian Gulf can be contained.

At the strategic crossroads between the advanced sector "North" and the developing regions of Asia and Africa, the Middle East has become a battleground as the world economy has deteriorated in the last months of 1982. Top Anglican sources told *EIR* bluntly in mid-November that what would unfold in the next period in the Middle East would be "many Northern Irelands, a criss-crossing pattern of wars between tribes, sects, and religious groups," that would drench the whole region in bloodshed.

Before this policy was put out publicly to *EIR*, preparatory arrangements for unleashing this chaos had been made in early 1982 at a secretive conference at New York's St. John the Divine Cathedral, the American center for the Church of England's intelligence operations. This conference, run

by Ditchley coordinator Cyrus Vance and entitled "Religious Violence in the Middle East," brought together the core group of British agents who had helped install Ayatollah Khomeini in power.

The on-the-ground activation of the Ditchley-Church of England plan has worked in stages. The key branching-point was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which was launched to undercut then-ongoing probings by the Reagan White House for a new American policy approach to the Middle East. While Sharon arranged the invasion from the inside, the trigger for launching it was the early-June assassination attempt in London against Israeli ambassador Shlomo Argov, which occurred when British agents stripped Argov's security and allowed members of the Abu Nidal terrorist group a shot at Argov.

The massive Israeli onslaught into Lebanon, which resulted in at least 15,000 casualties, sent shock-waves throughout the region. When the Reagan administration began to make efforts in September to re-stabilize Lebanon through building up the central power of newly elected President Bashir Gemayel, agents of the Anglican Church and British intelligence murdered Gemayel and opened up Lebanon for new chaos.

### Washington's two peace plans

On Sept. 1, Reagan had unveiled his new plan for the Middle East, centering around bringing Palestinian representatives and Jordan into the geometry of regional peace talks formerly incorporating only Egypt and Israel.

From the outset, however, there were *two* peace plans, not one.

The White House circle had an incompletely formulated conception, lacking the necessary regional development underpinning, to find a coalition of forces that could stabilize the Middle East heartland and thereby aid the process of stability in the volatile oil-producing regions. Secretary of State George Shultz and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, however, had an entirely different idea: the establishment of a new "crisis-management shuttle diplomacy" framework that would give vastly more maneuvering room in the region for Lord Carrington and his royal patrons.

The sabotage of American Middle East policy has been across-the-board in the months leading up to the end of 1982.

●In the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Kissinger and Carrington have been cooperating with an assortment of Anglo-American operatives including British Lord Harlech, Morgan Grenfell's Roy Jenkins, the World Wildlife Fund's Robert McNamara, Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau, and Israeli Defense Minister Sharon around a "land scam" real estate-buying operation whose intended consequences is the annexation by Israel of this territory. A preparatory move, typified by the Nov. 17 charge in the *New York Times* by Senior Editor Max Frankel that the Labour Party was colluding with the Reagan administration to halt U.S.

aid to Israel, has been to "watergate" those Israeli factions opposed to the transformation of Israel into a fundamentalist fascist state. The "land scam" was exposed in early November by the Kuwaiti press and exclusively in the English-language media by *EIR*.

●In Lebanon, the Kissinger group in the concluding months of the year has been supporting those factions among the Maronite Christians, Druzes, and Shiite Muslims opposed to the central authority of President Amin Gemayel, the man through whom both the French and the Americans would seek to stabilize and rebuild Lebanon. The point man in this Kissinger-London subversion has been former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun, who maintains close historical, financial, and political ties to KGB layers operating out of Bulgaria.

●In Egypt, the British royal family, deploying the Bank of England, Morgan Grenfell, and Barclays' Bank, has been building up destabilization capabilities against President Mubarak through religious fundamentalist groups, among both the country's Muslims and Christian Copts. Coordination of these destabilizations has run through the international mafia, agents of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, the old Farouk-ist monarchist crowd centered in Paris, and the personal agents of Jihan Sadat, the anglophile widow of former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The destabilization capability has been built up by undermining Egypt's economic potential through the austerity policies of the IMF and the genocidal "population control" policies of the U.S. Agency for International Development. *EIR* exposés of AID have been echoed in the latter months of 1982 by the Egyptian press.

●In Jordan, Kissinger and Lord Carrington have been colluding with the Hashemite monarchy of King Hussein to restore Hashemite monarchist influence in parts of both Iraq and Saudi Arabia, under projected conditions of increasing chaos in both countries triggered by the ongoing shock-waves of the genocidal Iran-Iraq war. Carrington and Fabian Society coordinator Lord Caradon both travelled to Baghdad and other Gulf regions in December 1982, reportedly to make contact with old pro-monarchists of the pre-1958 era to organize for the Hashemite restoration. King Hussein has been induced to believe, following his October induction into the 33rd degree of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, that such a project is the only way to "save his throne." He has reached this conclusion as part of a British "package deal": Palestinian groups have been reportedly promised parts of the "east bank" of the Jordan River as a homeland, and Israel has been assured annexation of the West Bank. The Hashemites restoration idea is part of a wider plan, recently expressed by the Freemasonic-linked King Hassan of Morocco, that 1983 will usher in "the era of the monarchies in the Middle East" to replace "the era of the republics." This is the leading edge of British plans to "re-colonize" the Middle East.

●In the Gulf, Sharon, the British, and Soviet KGB networks under the influence of Soviet First Deputy Prime Min-

ister Aliyev have reportedly been arranging an Iranian military expansion into the oil-producing heartlands of the Gulf. Sharon, in the view of Washington observers, hopes to use such adventurism to justify Israeli military action into the Gulf. This would effectively shut down the flow of oil from the Gulf to Europe, increase European dependency on the Soviets for energy, and re-structure the global energy grid into Western and Eastern blocs.

As the year came to an end, the British apparently were confident that they had a deal for the Middle East with the new crowd in power in Moscow. A Dec. 16 British Broadcasting Corporation commentary cited a senior editor for the Fabian London *Guardian* as asserting, first, that the British would pursue global arms negotiations with Moscow irrespective of what Washington did, and, second, that the British think "the United States should stay out of the Middle East, because Americans don't understand a damned thing about the psychology of the Arabs."

### Shift in French policy

In large part thanks to the shifts in French policy dating from the September-November period, the Washington administration has many cards to play if it wants to counter the British plan for the Middle East.

The immediate test in the first days of the New Year will be whether Paris and Washington can come to an agreement to jointly deploy troops in substantial numbers to stabilize Lebanon. *EIR* founding editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has recommended that tens of thousands of troops be dispatched to this end, and that Washington and Paris come to the relevant accords to freeze out the British.

Recent French moves around Egypt suggest other possibilities.

In November, French President Mitterrand went to Egypt and arranged for the transfer of nuclear technology and French development aid to Egypt, in the context of wider Paris-Cairo cooperation on mutual security concerns. Immediately afterward, Mitterrand traveled to India, and arranged for the sale of uranium fuel for India's Tarapur nuclear reactor (see article page 40). As Mitterrand's India trip concluded, Mubarak arrived in New Delhi. This Non-Aligned atoms-for-peace geometry is being looked at with interest by anti-Kissinger administration-linked policymakers in Washington.

In early December, the French received a \$2 billion loan from the Saudis, in part to fund Egyptian purchases of French Mirage jets, a deal that had been arranged in Cairo by Champs Elysée military affairs chief General Saulnier, the factional opponent of the Scottish Rite faction in French ruling circles.

The Riyadh-Paris-Cairo arrangement occurred in the midst of a barrage of unprecedented anti-British editorializing in the Saudi press. These commentaries were ostensibly triggered by Margaret Thatcher's sadistic snub of an Arab League delegation visiting London. But it is most likely that the Saudis have, in their own way, begun a counterattack against

British destabilization efforts. As the French moves evolved toward the end of the year, British assassination threats and other blackmail against Mitterrand mounted, and the early weeks of 1983 will show whether these threats will lead Mitterrand and his advisers to back off from their anti-British moves.

### Options for Israel

Another "wild card" in the situation is the internal situation inside Israel.

Although the Israeli policy has been generally irrational in the past months, a commensurate rise of anti-Sharon political activity has taken place in the country. In September, following the gruesome revelations about the massacres of Palestinians in Lebanon's Sabra and Chatila refugee camps, this ferment expressed itself in demonstrations of upwards of 400,000 people—over one-tenth of the population—against the intervention policy in Lebanon. These demonstrations forced Prime Minister Begin to agree to the creation of an independent Commission of Inquiry to investigate the Sabra-Chatila events. Over the course of the last two months of 1982, the ongoing findings of the Commission have revealed a pattern of lying, subterfuge, and immorality by Sharon and others in the government that has not only been shocking, but has created the conditions for Sharon's downfall in early 1983. To "save his throne," Sharon, the would-be "King of Israel," might launch some new outlandish explosions in the region, but by the same token, new political forces might coalesce to restore some sanity in Israel.

Observers in Israel are closely watching the actions of one political figure who might determine whether Israel can survive as a nation-state: President Yitzhak Navon.

Navon, a cultured individual who is particularly popular in the Oriental Jewish community that has traditionally provided Begin's support base, must decide in the first weeks of the new year whether he will step down from the presidency and run for prime minister. His early-January trip to the United States, including a Jan. 5 meeting with President Reagan, will likely be instrumental in determining how Navon decides to jump.

The underlying ferment in Israel at a time of unprecedented moral, economic, and political crisis is reflected in the fact that *EIR* exposés of Henry Kissinger's links to international terrorism and the mafia are probably better known in Israel than in almost any other country in the world. The anti-crime magazine *Meir*, which has a circulation of upwards of 40,000 (equivalent to a readership of two million in American terms), has for the last months of 1982 run consecutive features on Kissinger's involvement in the Red Brigades murder of Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro and other aspects of the former Secretary's illicit behavior.

During the first weeks of 1983, *Executive Intelligence Review* will be releasing a special comprehensive report on the political, economic, and cultural dilemmas facing Israel.