

## Editorial

### *A turn on the road to Damascus*

It is with great satisfaction that we learned, shortly before press deadline, that the government of the United Kingdom broke off all diplomatic relations with Syria. The U.K. has finally drawn the necessary conclusions from the long-known fact that Syria, along with Libya and Iran, is one of the countries that officially supports terrorism, as a weapon in an undeclared war against the West.

We also hail the decision of the American and Canadian governments to fully support the Thatcher government and to immediately withdraw their respective ambassadors from Damascus.

Weeks of revelations in the French press of Syrian involvement in terrorism in France culminated in the British action. The move, coming on the heels of Reykjavik and the Gleneagles NATO meeting, has the potential to unravel a huge Soviet terrorist and "low-intensity warfare" network in the West, and shorten the political careers of both U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Both have been prominent in promoting relations with Syria—and in the witchhunt against the political movement of Lyndon LaRouche.

From the U.S. side, the announcement of the British move couldn't have come at a better time. President Reagan was on the campaign trail, free from the influence of Shultz, and drafted his statement of support for the action aboard Air Force One en route to Florida.

Shultz's long leash for his agent Richard Murphy to cut deals with his Soviet counterpart Primakov to protect Syria is exposed. Murphy, along with underlings Roscoe Suddarths and David Long, make up the "Syria lobby" at the State Department. On March 21, 1985, Murphy played a key role in a conference at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown, convened to undermine the courageous peace initiative of President Mubarak of Egypt.

At that conference, Jimmy Carter's former national-security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, demanded that the United States reject Mubarak and "create an option that will involve the Soviet Union . . . and es-

tablish a parallel dialogue, a parallel channel with Syria." The current scandal should end the growing influence in the Reagan administration of Brzezinski, whose name has been mooted for "special negotiator" between East and West.

Or what about "Republican" Robert Dole, the Senate Majority leader? Last year, Dole took the point in removing Syria from the official list of countries which support terrorism in a Senate vote of May 15, 1985. Dole stated that Syria "has a key role to play in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon and in the search for a secure peace with Israel."

Hans-Dietrich Genscher had only recently invited the Syrian foreign minister to West Germany, and has carefully cultivated relations with the terrorist regimes in Teheran, Damascus, and Tripoli ever since the "revolution" in Iran. With West Germany facing the worst onslaught of Soviet-directed irregular war ever—and the brother of terrorist Narwaf Hindawi, whose London trial proved Syria's official backing for terrorism, about to go on trial for the West Berlin discothèque bombing of last April—Genscher stands exposed as an agent of the West's mortal foes.

Nothing could contrast more sharply to these traitors than *EIR's* record. In an April 9, 1985 cover story, "Syria's role as the center of world terrorism," Lyndon LaRouche warned: "... to take Syria off the list of nations linked to international terrorism, would be an act of disarming U.S. intelligence and law-enforcement agencies against the present, Soviet-directed terrorist assault within Western Europe, and the Americas." Syria's role as the chief proxy for Soviet irregular warfare was documented in the Sept. 26, 1986 issue of *EIR*, "Who really controls Middle East terrorism," published before the London trial of Narwaf Hindawi.

The fact is that the same people who have tried to shut down *EIR* and the political movement of Lyndon LaRouche, are the ones who have been protecting Syria. If the obvious conclusions are drawn and translated into action, there will be a long-overdue revolution in Western foreign policy.