

A chronology of LaRouche's attempts to achieve a lasting Mideast peace

June 1967: Israeli preemptive strike against Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq leads to seizure of the West Bank of the Jordan River, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. Over 1 million Palestinian Arabs fall under Israeli control.

October 1973: The "Yom Kippur" Arab-Israeli war, manipulated by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, triggers massive increase in the world price of oil.

March 1975: King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is assassinated shortly after a violent meeting with Secretary of State Kissinger over Saudi policy toward Israel and the price of oil.

April 1975: Kissinger triggers 17-year Lebanese civil war. That month, the U.S. State Department leaks the existence of a contingency plan to take over "unstable" Saudi and other oil-based sheikdoms in order to protect U.S. oil supplies.

April 1975: LaRouche travels to Baghdad, Iraq for meetings with leaders of the Iraqi Baath Party. Speaking in Bonn, West Germany en route back to the United States, he releases his proposal for an International Development Bank (IDB), calls for a sweeping financial reorganization of the world monetary system, an orderly process of debt moratorium, and the establishment of the IDB as a centralized fund for long-term, low-interest credits for infrastructural development. The proposal also details a plan for the industrial and agricultural development of the region stretching from Syria to Afghanistan, and from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.

LaRouche states in that proposal, "With an IDB policy in the wind, the pro-peace faction of the Mapai should soon become hegemonic. . . . The Israelis and key Arab states could readily agree on durable terms of continued negotiation concerning the Palestinian Question within the context of immediate firm agreement for cooperation in development policies. . . . Within such a policy framework, the Near East Jew will tolerate no continuation of keeping any section of the Arab population in oppressed backwardness; this provides the positive basis for finally settling the Palestine issue to the satisfaction of Jews and Arabs generally, including of course, the Palestinian Arabs."

November 1975: LaRouche and associates organize a seminar in Paris on his Middle East development plan, with the planned participation of France and Middle East and African nations. The seminar, which was to have been held

at the Iraqi ambassador's residence, is sabotaged by the U.S. embassy in Paris on the explicit orders of Secretary of State Kissinger.

November 1975: LaRouche meets in New York with Israeli leader Abba Eban on his proposals.

June 1976: Syria invades Lebanon.

May 1977: Likud government of Menachem Begin comes to power in Israel.

August 1977: LaRouche writes an article, "A Future For the Middle East," which is published in the Paris-based Israeli newsletter *Israel & Palestine*. "In general, without direct negotiations between Israel and the PLO there can be no Middle East settlement for the foreseeable immediate future. We all know, all too well, the subjective obstacles to such direct negotiations; we ought to know that we must rapidly eliminate the obstacles to such direct negotiations. . . . The objective basis for a M.E. settlement is the economic-development package we have indicated. Any other approach will fail, will be quickly degraded into farce—and probable war. However, it is not mere material advantage in itself which provides the basis for peace. It is the fact that a commitment of the governments to realize high rates of scientific and technological progress fosters humanist outlooks."

November 1977: Egyptian President Anwar Sadat travels to Jerusalem and offers peace in exchange for withdrawal of territories seized by Israel in the 1967 war.

March 1978: LaRouche writes a strategic evaluation report entitled "A Machiavellian Solution for Israel," which emphasizes: "Without a massive economic development program for the Middle East, no political basis for peace exists in that region." Addressing Israel's criminal practices, LaRouche writes, "The test of the qualities of a shepherd is the power to look directly at the full measure of evil the Israelis have perpetrated in Lebanon, the Israelis' willingness to plunge the world into Armageddon rather than be 'forced' to regard the Arab as a human being, and once seeing this in all its undiminished horror, nonetheless nod, and say that this solution we propose for Israel is all the more imperative."

September 1978: Camp David agreement among Israel and Egypt arranged by Carter administration, which is supposed to lead to withdrawal of Israel from the Occupied Territories within five years.

February 1979: Carter administration, with British and Israeli backing, installs Ayatollah Khomeini into power in Iran.

September 1979: Iran-Iraq war begins. Israel cooperates with the United States and Britain to supply arms to Iran; externally manipulated war lasts eight years, killing 800,000 people.

November 1979: Fifty-three U.S. hostages are seized by Iran; they will be held 444 days.

Spring 1980: LaRouche's presidential campaign committee circulates a white paper titled "U.S. Middle East Policy."

June 1980: A LaRouche presidential white paper, "This Camp David Fiasco Must Be Scrapped," is issued.

October 1980: Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is assassinated.

June 1982: Israel invades Lebanon with U.S. go-ahead, part of the plan to divide Lebanon and the region generally between a "Greater Israel" and a "Greater Syria."

September 1982: President Ronald Reagan calls for Mideast peace initiative based on land for peace.

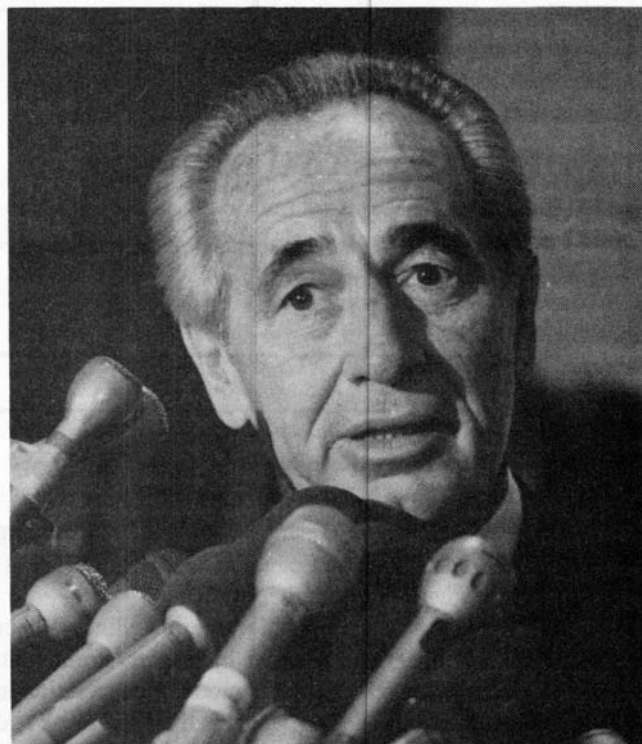
May 1983: A Cairo conference on Mideast development organized by LaRouche and his associates is abruptly canceled through massive pressure on the Egyptian government by Henry Kissinger.

September 1983: PLO leader Hisham Sartawi, an advocate of land for peace, is killed in Portugal.

December 1983: LaRouche calls on Israel to work with PLO leader Yasser Arafat to bring peace to the region. "Mr. Arafat is the established leader of what is in fact a government in exile of the Palestinian Arabs. . . . If we are going to deal successfully with the Palestinian Arab people, it is with Mr. Arafat's leadership that we must deal." LaRouche issues "Proposal to Begin Development of a Long-Range Economic Development Policy for the State of Israel," circulated widely there by LaRouche representatives sent for that purpose.

1984: Three trips to Israel by LaRouche representatives, who argue for his development proposals.

April-June 1986: Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres calls upon the OECD to pool resources for a \$25-30 billion Mideast development fund over the next 10 years. Peres's call, which is rejected by the West, is dubbed the Peres Plan or Marshall Plan for Mideast development. LaRouche delegates travel to Israel to interview proponents and opponents of plan. The debate is featured in *EIR*'s June 20 issue. In an interview there, Israeli Economics Planning Minister Gad Yaacobi (currently Israel's ambassador to the U.N.) states that "the general idea is that the Mideast will be more developed from the economic point of view and will increase the average standard of living of the people who live in the area . . . building factors will appear which will contribute to decreasing the military tension." Yaacobi calls for the "development of educational systems, vocational training, irrigation, energy, roads, R&D, industrial plants, housing,



Shimon Peres during a U.S. visit in 1985, shortly before he announced his "Marshall Plan" proposal.

airports, and seaports." Arnon Gafny, the former governor of the Bank of Israel widely viewed as the Israeli author of the Peres Plan, tells *EIR* that providing \$3 billion a year in development grants would "allow subsidizing big projects, which must be, by nature, implemented by governments or inter-governmental agencies."

August 1986: LaRouche extends full support for the renewed proposal of Shimon Peres for a new Marshall Plan for Mideast-wide development. "What Mr. Peres, and also the authors of a parallel Egyptian proposal, have presented as a 'New Marshall Plan' policy, addresses two immediate problems suffered by both Israel and by moderate Arab nations, Egypt most notably: the depressive effect of a debt-accumulation that is no longer payable, and the psychological impact of economic decay upon the populations and political stability of both Israel and Arab nations. . . . The problem has been aggravated to the extreme, by the lunatic 'conditionality' policies of the International Monetary Fund. . . . 'New Marshall Plan' means orderly restructuring of the indebtedness of these nations, combined with elimination of meddling into the internal affairs of these nations by the IMF."

July 1987: LaRouche meets in Ankara with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Özal and several members of the cabinet. Discussion centers on economic development of the region, especially water development.

December 1987: *Intifada*, the Palestinian revolt in Israeli Occupied Territories, begins; Israeli Army begins systematic

Economics is at heart of Mideast accord protocol

The following is the economic sections of the draft agreement on Palestinian "self-rule."

Annex III

Protocol on Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation in Economic and Development Programs

The two sides agree to establish an Israeli-Palestinian Continuing Committee for Economic Cooperation, focusing, among other things, on the following:

1. Cooperation in the field of water, including a Water Development Program prepared by experts from both sides, which will also specify the mode of cooperation in the management of water resources in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and will include proposals for studies and plans on water rights of each party, as well as in the equitable utilization of joint water resources for implementation in and beyond the interim period.

2. Cooperation in the field of electricity, including an Electricity Development Program, which will also specify the mode of cooperation for the production, maintenance, purchase and sale of electricity resources.

3. Cooperation in the field of energy, including an Energy Development Program, which will provide for the exploitation of oil and gas for industrial purposes, particularly in the Gaza Strip and Negev, and will encour-

age further joint exploitation of other energy resources. This program may also provide for the construction of a petrochemical industrial complex in the Gaza Strip and the construction of oil and gas pipelines.

4. Cooperation in the field of finance, including a Financial Development and Action Program for the encouragement of international investment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and in Israel, as well as the establishment of a Palestinian Development Bank.

5. Cooperation in the field of transport and communications, including a program, which will define guidelines for the establishment of a Gaza Sea Port Area, and will provide for the establishing of transport and communications lines to and from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Israel and to other countries. In addition, this program will provide for carrying out the necessary construction of roads, railways, communication lines, etc.

6. Cooperation in the field of trade, including studies, and Trade Promotion Programs, which will encourage local, regional and inter-regional trade, as well as a feasibility study of creating free trade zones in the Gaza Strip and Israel, mutual access to these zones, and cooperation in other areas relating to trade and commerce.

7. Cooperation in the field of industry, including Industrial Development Programs, which will provide for the establishment of joint Israeli-Palestinian Industrial Research and Development Centers, will promote Palestinian-Israeli joint ventures, and provide guidelines for cooperation in the textile, food, pharmaceutical, electronics, diamonds, computer, and science-based industries.

8. A program for cooperation in, and regulation of, labor relations and cooperation in social welfare issues.

9. A Human Resources Development and Cooperation Plan, providing for joint Israeli-Palestinian workshops

killing and maiming of Palestinian civilians.

August 1988: Iraq and Iran announce a cease-fire. An Anglo-American plan to foster a new war in the region becomes operational.

August 1988: LaRouche presidential campaign issues "A New Middle East Policy Is Urgent," which is circulated widely in region.

December 1988: PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat issues statement recognizing Israel's right to exist.

October 1989: Israeli economy goes into tailspin; an Israeli privatization scheme increases Israeli dependency on Anglo-American finance.

December 1989: Bush-Gorbachov summit at Malta provides for dividing up the Middle East between a Greater Israel and a Greater Syria. The summit accelerates plans to force some 1 million emigrating Soviet Jews to go to Israel

rather than the United States, and sets conditions for a new Arab-Israeli war. Some 1 million Soviet Jews are funneled into Israel over the next three years, altering the demography of the region.

March 1990: LaRouche warns of British plot to spark a new Mideast war.

June 1990: Israeli war-government of Yitzhak Shamir comes to power; United States breaks off formal talks with the PLO.

July 1990: LaRouche warns of British and Israeli efforts to trigger a new Mideast war; issues "Oasis Plan," again calling for emergency program to economically develop the Mideast.

August 1990: Iraq invades Kuwait following massive threats against Iraq by Israel, and following U.S. and British promises that they would not oppose the invasion. The Unit-

and seminars, and for the establishment of joint vocational training centers, regional institutes and data banks.

10. An Environmental Protection Plan, providing for joint and/or coordinating measures in this sphere.

11. A program for developing coordination and cooperation in the field of communications and media.

12. Any other programs of mutual interest.

Annex IV

Protocol on Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation Concerning Regional Development Programs

1. The two sides will cooperate in the context of the multilateral peace efforts in promoting a development program for the region, including the West Bank and Gaza Strip, to be initiated by the G-7. The parties will request the G-7 to seek the participation in this program of other interested states, such as members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, regional Arab states and institutions, as well as members of the private sector.

2. The Development Program will consist of two elements:

a. an Economic Development Program for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

b. a Regional Economic Development Program.

A. The Economic Development Program for the West Bank and Gaza Strip will consist of the following elements:

1. A Social Rehabilitation Program, including a Hous-

ing and Construction Program.

2. A Small and Medium Business Development Plan.

3. An Infrastructure Development Program (water, electricity, transportation and communications, etc.).

4. A Human Resources Plan.

5. Other programs.

B. The Regional Economic Development Program may consist of the following elements:

1. The establishment of a Middle East Development Fund, as a first step, and a Middle East Development Bank, as a second step.

2. The development of a joint Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian Plan for coordinated exploitation of the Dead Sea area.

3. The Mediterranean Sea (Gaza)—Dead Sea Canal.

4. Regional Desalinization and other water development projects.

5. A regional plan for agricultural development, including a coordinated regional effort for the prevention of desertification.

6. Interconnection of electricity grids.

7. Regional cooperation for the transfer, distribution and industrial exploitation of gas, oil and other energy resources.

8. A Regional Tourism, Transportation, and Telecommunications Development Plan.

9. Regional cooperation in other spheres.

C. The two sides will encourage the multilateral working groups, and will coordinate towards its success. The two parties will encourage inter-sessional activities, as well as prefeasibility and feasibility studies, within the various multilateral working groups.

ed States and Britain use the invasion as a pretext to occupy Saudi Arabia.

September 1990: In an *EIR Special Report* titled *Bush's Gulf Crisis: The Beginning of World War III*, LaRouche stresses again that "without a policy of development, the Arabs and Israelis have no common basis for political agreement; no common interest."

January 1991: Anglo-American-led U.N. coalition bombs Iraq, kills 200,000 people, destroys \$100 billion of infrastructure.

April 1991: LaRouche's presidential campaign widely circulates a 32-page pamphlet titled "Demand Development in the Middle East! Stop Bush's Genocidal New World Order."

September 1991: Under the direction of Lyndon LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the Schiller

Institute issues a policy proposal titled "For a True Fourth U.N. Development Decade: A Concrete Solution to the World Economic Breakdown Crisis; a Discussion Paper for the 46th Regular Session of the U.N. General Assembly." LaRouche's "Oasis Plan" is prominently featured.

October 1991: Madrid peace conference brings together Israel and its Arab neighbors under the sponsorship of the United States and the Soviet Union.

March 1992: A full-page advertisement by LaRouche's presidential campaign committee appears in the March 6 issue of the *Washington Times*, titled "LaRouche was Right; Great Projects to Develop the World." Among the 18 Great Projects referenced is the Mideast Oasis Plan.

July 1992: LaRouche representatives in Jordan widely distribute LaRouche proposals on regional economic development.