

endorsed by American statesman Lyndon LaRouche. But Israel's political class is still split, and a faction led by Likud Party Chairman Benjamin Netanyahu is calling on Israel to prepare for the next war. Netanyahu, who conspired with Vice President Dick Cheney to drag Israel into the war in Lebanon, told the Knesset, "Unfortunately, there will be another round [in this war] because the government's just demands weren't met."

Meanwhile, Knesset speaker Dalia Itzik of the ruling Kadima party called for the formation of an emergency government that would include the Likud. Addressing Olmert in a session of the Knesset, she said: "Prime Minister, establish a national emergency government that will determine the mistakes we made over the years that led to this war. This new government must prepare us for the next war." Itzik went so far as to hold talks with Netanyahu—without informing Olmert—on forming such a government. Thus, there is a great danger that an even more hawkish government could come into power if Olmert's government falls.

Nonetheless, on Aug. 15, Israeli Defense Minister Amir Peretz called for Israel to prepare for negotiations with Syria and Lebanon, and a renewal of talks with the Palestinians. Speaking at a ceremony for Orphans of the Israeli Defense Forces, Peretz said that "every war creates opportunities for an extensive diplomatic process," and "we need to hold negotiations with Lebanon, and lay the groundwork for negotiations with Syria. . . . I plan to do whatever I can to restore the diplomatic support for Israel. We need to resume negotiations with the Palestinians."

Peretz's call, as well as Beilin's call for a Madrid II peace conference, have not fallen on deaf ears. Commenting on Beilin's proposal, an Israeli military source said: "Reopening the peace process will help Israel. Olmert has to take the initiative; otherwise, he will disappear from the political scene." The source added that Israel should also accept the Saudi peace initiative, known as the Beirut Peace Initiative. Such an agreement would put Israel on the road to establishing and expanding relations with other Arab regimes, including Syria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia, and would also help to neutralize tensions with Iran.

Another source, who has played a key role in negotiations with Syria in the past, said that the Israeli government "should now adopt a broad perspective" and initiate peace talks with Syria. "I know the Bush Administration doesn't agree with me," he said, "but Syrian President Bashar Assad should be encouraged to join in talks that would lead to concrete results, including a peace agreement."

LaRouche's 30-Year Efforts for Mideast Peace and Development

This timeline emphasizes Lyndon LaRouche's programmatic efforts with regard to the Middle East, which have always been based upon the principle that economic development in the mutual interest of all parties in the conflict ("the benefit of the other") is the only foundation upon which peace can be achieved. Of course, LaRouche has also focussed his fire against those who have sabotaged such potential—most notably the British and synarchist bankers, plus now, the insane Bush-Cheney Administration.

April 1975: Lyndon LaRouche, after travels to Baghdad, Iraq for meetings with Arab leaders, announces a proposal for Mideast peace based on economic development of the region, as part of his proposal for a new International Development Bank (IDB) reorganization of the world monetary system. The proposal details a plan for the industrial and agricultural development of the region stretching from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean, and from Syria to Afghanistan.

LaRouche states in that proposal: "With an IDB policy in the wind, the pro-peace faction of the Mapai should 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 to present his Middle East development plan to the Arab nations.

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

1977-78: LaRouche holds several meetings with World Jewish Congress President Nahum Goldmann on his economic proposals in the Mideast.

August 1977: LaRouche writes an article, "A Future For the Middle East," which is published in Max Ghilan's 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. The objective basis for a Mideast settlement is the economic-development package we have indicated. Any

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Features of the LaRouche 'Oasis Plan'



December 1982: LaRouche representatives travel to Egypt to discuss economic development proposals. Egyptian Agricultural Minister Yossef Wali endorses *EIR*'s call to make Egypt into the "Japan of Middle East"; adds that "it is stupid to follow the IMF's orders like the Bible or Koran."

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*, which is circulated widely there by LaRouche representatives sent there for that purpose.

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

August 1986: LaRouche extends full support for the renewed proposal of Israeli leader 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."

March 1978: LaRouche writes a strategic evaluation report titled "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 against Lebanon and the Palestinians, LaRouche says: "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."

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

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

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

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."

April 1991: LaRouche's Presidential campaign widely circulates a 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 UN Development Decade: A Concrete Solution to the World Economic Breakdown Crisis; a Discussion Paper for the 46th Regular Session of the UN General Assembly." LaRouche's "Oasis Plan" is prominently featured.

March 6, 1992: A full-page advertisement by LaRouche's campaign committee appears in 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 distribute LaRouche proposals on regional economic development.

September 1993: Responding to the announcement of the Oslo Peace Accords, LaRouche hails this event as "monumental as the fall of the Berlin Wall." "The urgent thing here, is that we must move with all speed to *immediately* get these economic development projects, such as the canal from Gaza to the Dead Sea, going, because if we wait until we discuss this out, enemies of progress and enemies of the human race, such as Henry Kissinger and his friends, will be successful, through people like Ariel Sharon's buddies, in intervening to drown this agreement in blood and chaos."

April 1994: LaRouche addresses the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow on his Oasis Plan.

June 2002: LaRouche addresses a conference at the Zayed Center for Coordination and Follow-Up, in Abu Dhabi, devoted to the question of "Oil and Gas in World Politics." In his speech, entitled "The Middle East as a Strategic Crossroad," LaRouche deals with the ecological, economic, and strategic aspects of the petroleum-rich Southwest Asian region, from the standpoint of its potential role as an economic crossroads in a world economy revitalized under a new world monetary system.

June 2003: LaRouche travels to Turkey, where he speaks of reshaping the Southwest Asian region for peace. One of his speeches, entitled "Eurasia: New Key for Global Development and Peace," deals with the role of this region in the Eurasian Land-Bridge project.

April 17, 2004: LaRouche issues a policy statement, "Southwest Asia: The LaRouche Doctrine," published in *EIR* of April 30, 2004. See also www.larouchepub.com.

May 14, 2004: LaRouche gives a webcast speech to a Washington audience on "The Keys to Peace" for Southwest Asia, emphasizing the need for an approach based on the Treaty of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War (1618-48)—an approach that would uphold the sovereignty of the nation-state, while halting religious warfare without retribution or revenge.

The Promise of Oslo, And Today, Lies in LaRouche's Oasis Plan

by EIR Staff

Adapted from EIR, Nov. 26, 2004.

From 1976 forward, economist Lyndon LaRouche had argued that the only possible route to a lasting, or developing, peace between the Palestinians and the Israelis, would be through the adoption of an economic development plan that would demonstrate to both populations that the conditions of peace and cooperation were to the benefit of themselves, and their posterity. Over time, LaRouche's proposal came to be known as the "Oasis Plan," especially because it revolved around the development of new water resources for the now water-starved region. This plan was the subject of intensive organizing activity with Israelis, Palestinians, and representatives of other nations as well.

The potential for its realization appeared most likely at the time of the announcement of the Oslo Accords, which were made public at the beginning of September 1993. For not only did those accords lay out provisions for political accommodation, but they included economic annexes (III and IV), which defined areas of cooperation in the fields of water, electricity, energy, and transportation, among others. The second annex also proposed cooperation on regional development programs.

Not surprisingly, these areas were precisely the ones which LaRouche had specified for years, and he threw himself, and his supporters, into an emergency mobilization to realize the opportunity. LaRouche, who was in prison at that time, responded to the news of Oslo by insisting that crucial projects had to begin—ground had to be broken for them—by the end of September, in order to create and preserve the momentum behind the Accords. In an interview Sept. 8, 1993, LaRouche said:

"The urgent thing here is that we must move with all speed to *immediately* get these economic development projects, such as the canal from Gaza to the Dead Sea, going, because *if we wait until we discuss this thing out, enemies of progress and enemies of the human race, such as Kissinger and his friends, will be successful, through people like Sharon's buddies, in intervening to drown this agreement in blood and chaos.*"