

President) Sadat wouldn't have done what he did (sign last year's Sinai Accord with Israel) without (the removal of Faisal)...Faisal was becoming difficult to deal with, a tough nut to crack. The Saudi defection from a somewhat tougher policy toward the United States dates from March, 1975 to the present. If Faisal were still around, Saudi Arabia would have acted differently, more committed to the Palestinians, and against the Sinai accord. Faisal thought the accord was a mistake; he thought step-by-step negotiating was a mistake and he advised against it. After his death, the accord became possible."

As for the Syrians, the Mideast expert continued, "It's unlikely that the Saudis (under Faisal) would have given the Syrians the green light (to invade Lebanon). The current Saudi regime is much easier to deal with and treats Kissinger's policy much more favorably.

Finally, the thinktanker discussed Faisal's changing philosophy, and its incompatibility with Kissinger's needs.

"Faisal was a fundamentalist in his last days, and Kissinger has his theory, and he's written about it, citing the Russian Czar Nicholas to prove that diplomacy can't deal with fundamentalists. Faisal became totally impossible to integrate into Kissinger's policy. As for the Prince (the alleged assassin) he was just a counterculturalist, he didn't have that tendency of murder. And the idea that it was a blood feud was ridiculous. Why did he wait 10 years to supposedly avenge his brother's death?"

Who Benefited

"Putting it simply," the thinktanker concluded, "King Faisal couldn't have been accommodated in Kissinger's geopolitics. Sadat's moving with Kissinger increased after Faisal's death; the Saudis are acting now in a way that Faisal never would have; they are taking too many risks. I ask simply, who benefited from Faisal's death? Mr. Kissinger and the Kissinger line."

Exclusive Interview

Atlanticist Economist: Kissinger Ordered Syrian Invasion of Lebanon

NEW YORK, June 18 (NSIPS) —In an interview here today a leading Atlanticist economist who is in close contact with the U.S. State Department and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger stated without qualification that Kissinger ordered the Syrian invasion of Lebanon. Excerpts from the interview follow:

Q: What is your analysis of the situation in Lebanon?

A: Kissinger wanted (Syrian President) Assad to move into Lebanon weeks ago and partition the damn place, but that would have provoked Israel to intervene, leading to the total breakdown of the Sinai pact and the overthrow of Egyptian President Sadat. Sadat is very weak, much weaker than Assad. The military in Egypt is very restless and wants to see Sadat fall. So, not wanting to risk Sadat's overthrow, Kissinger waited and finally he pushed Assad to move into Lebanon. But it was too late. Major concessions will have to be made to the left now.

Q: So Kissinger ordered the whole invasion?

A: Kissinger and the State Department are definitely behind Assad. Kissinger and the State Department definitely ordered the invasion of Lebanon. Likewise, Kissinger ordered

the French to come out with the warning several weeks ago that France would intervene militarily. Just because the threat came out of French President Giscard's mouth, it didn't come out of his head. It came straight from Washington, from Kissinger.

Q: How do you view the situation in Israel and the present situation of Prime Minister Rabin?

A: Kissinger and the State Department want retired general Yigal Yadin to come to power in Israel. Kissinger is trying to arrange that he somehow gets in. Personally, I like Yadin very much and think he is a good choice. He has been in the shadows a long time, but Kissinger knows that he is the best one to be on top in Israel now.

Q: The Soviets have stated clearly that they will not tolerate any foreign power intervention in the Lebanon situation. How do you think this alters the situation in the Middle East?

A: The Russians don't mean a thing they say. They are very conservative people who want to conserve what they have. And in the Middle East, the Russians don't have anything. In reality, they would like to see a war in the Middle East. They would even like to see the Turks and Greeks go at it again over Cyprus.