

Persian Gulf

Kissinger Heats Up Persian Gulf

Coup Against Palestinians And Progressives Takes Place In Kuwait

Sept. 3 (NSIPS) — The Emir of Kuwait unexpectedly disbanded all of Kuwait's democratic institutions last week in total compliance with the demands of the ultra-conservative Saudi Arabians whose strings are pulled by Rockefeller's multinational oil companies. The shake up in Kuwait is the first in what is now widely predicted to be further such crackdowns and upsurges of violence in the Persian Gulf. These developments, which are under the overall control of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, could lead to a nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Despite strong international criticism — most importantly from the Soviet Union, Kissinger has maintained a stubborn commitment to arm the Persian Gulf States. The area now resembles a U.S. military arms depot. Most recently he has proposed a whopping \$4 billion in additional arms to Iran and some \$500 million in arms to Saudi Arabia. Both countries already have cumbersome military complexes of such sophistication that it requires thousands of U.S. military personnel just to maintain, let alone operate the equipment. This is Kissinger's provocative means of securing for the Rockefeller's tighter control of their Persian Gulf Oil Fields.

All the feudal Gulf monarchies, including the Shah's kingdom, are becoming increasingly dependent upon set-up terrorism — largely controlled out of such Rockefeller supported institutions as the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies — to maintain themselves. Terrorist scenarios provide the pretext for the

kind of repression represented by the events in Kuwait last week.

Following a personal visit to Iran by Kissinger, the Shah reneged on a far-reaching deal with Occidental Oil. The deal had been favored by his own industrial and elite base, who seek to get Iran out of its economic crisis by expanding trade and development — a move opposed by the Rockefeller family and their retinue. The Los Angeles-based independent oil company, Occidental, had provided these layers with an opening. To hold his opposition in line, the Shah and Rockefeller terrorist controllers enacted a phoney wave of terrorism which resulted in the assassination of three U.S. military advisors. The Shah promptly responded by ordering seal and search operations against the entire population.

The royal Sabah Family of Kuwait was faced with an increasingly politically active Palestinian community which was becoming restive over the Sabah family's support of the Syrian war against the Palestinians in Lebanon. Any attempt to repress such sophisticated layers which run large portions of Kuwait's bureaucracy and the press, could touch off an all out civil war. As the Washington Post described the situation, Kuwait has the potential to develop into a "second hot spot" like Lebanon. If another "Lebanon" is created in the Persian Gulf, the neighboring state of Iraq, a strong ally of the Palestinians and the Soviet Union's strongest ally in the Mideast, would be drawn into the brawl.

"The Threat In The Gulf"

The following is excerpted from an article on the Persian Gulf appearing in the Aug. 31 Italian daily, Corriere della Sera.

All these facts are indications of a state of discontent and unrest spreading throughout the region (the Persian Gulf) which provides most of the oil used by the Western economies. If for reasons of war or revolution the flow of oil were discontinued, it would be an incalculable disaster.... We are therefore forced to strongly hope that in the interest of survival, long-term order reigns in the Gulf.

The defenders of order must never forget that all the recent revolutions of the Arab world were the product of Arab wars — the Israelis and the Palestinian problem (included)....

All this brings one to conclude that in order to guarantee a stable peace in the Gulf, international police measures which the Shah is in the position to take are not enough. (There is rather) a need for a broad policy which eliminates the near and distant causes of the confrontation at the roots of the present discontent....

"Palestinians Have Their Warning" Says State Department

Sept. 3 (NSIPS) — The following interview was conducted two days ago with a leading U.S. State Department specialist on the Middle East, who wished to remain anonymous.

Q: Could you give me your estimation of what caused the sudden move by the Kuwaiti Royal Family to disband the Parliament, the Cabinet and parts of the constitution?

A: One quarter of Kuwait's population are Palestinian, many of whom hold many powerful positions in the country. With the marked deterioration in Lebanon over the past weeks the Kuwaiti royal family thought that the Palestinians in Kuwait were taking too radical a view in supporting the Palestinians in Lebanon. They fear a similar thing happening in Kuwait as there are also a lot of pressures from sympathizers of the PLO ... and the ruling family wants no part of it. As well there was an increasing divergence of interest between the Palestinians and the royal family, who fear that such radicalization might invite an "Entebbe style" raid. There have already been isolated

instances of terrorism which the Royal Family sees as tainting Kuwaitis' reputation internationally.

Q: What will the Kuwaiti government look like now?

A: Well there will be a complete cabinet reshuffle and there will be no parliament for at least four years. There will also be decisive amendments to the constitution mainly involved with limiting the rights of the Kuwaiti press. All of Kuwait's press except for one newspaper was run by the Palestinians. The Royal family was upset with the outspoken nature of the Parliament.

Q: What will happen to the Palestinians in Kuwait now?

A: This move is to essentially give the Palestinians notice that they cannot move in Kuwait the way they moved in Lebanon. If the Palestinians don't like it then they can emigrate. They have their warning now.

Q: Do you mean that this will open the door for repression against the Palestinians?

A: At this point I have no indication of what measures will be taken in that respect. Suffice it to say that the Palestinians have their warning now.

Izvestia Hits U.S. Arms In Gulf

Sept. 3 (NSIPS) — The following is an excerpt of an article which appeared in the Aug. 27 edition of Izvestia, the official Soviet government newspaper.

... The danger of accumulating arms in the Persian Gulf region is compounded by the fact that the Middle East remains a hot spot and the traces of Israeli aggression have not been liquidated. The accumulation of such a huge arsenal so close to the Middle East "tinder box" cannot fail to cause alarm.

The reaction in the U.S. to the Pentagon's plans to build up the military potential in the Persian Gulf has been varied. On the one hand, aggressive circles are trying to justify the accelerated arming of Iran and do not hide their desire to create an enclave of "friendly states" in the region. American imperialism stands by its traditional goal of "divide and conquer."

But at the same time, there is concern even in the U.S. that large amounts of modern weaponry are being shipped into explosive areas of the world, and that the sale of U.S. arms to foreign states could "lead to a situation with uncontrollable consequences..."

New York Banker: The Saudis Ordered Kuwait Coup

Sept. 3 (NSIPS) — The following interview was conducted with the officer for Persian Gulf affairs at a leading international bank based in New York.

Q: What do you think was behind the sudden change of government in Kuwait?

A: It has a lot to do with closing of relations between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The Saudis have been making demands on the Kuwaitis. I think you could say that this latest move was influenced by the Saudis.

Q: What do you think is envisioned for Kuwait right now?

A: You see the Saudis do not believe that the Arab world is yet ready for democracy and at the same time, the Saudis are vigorously vying to become much more dominant throughout the Middle East. They want to convince Arab governments to adopt the very conservative Saudi way of life.

Expert On Persian Gulf: "The Whole Area Could Blow Up"

Sept. 3 (NSIPS) — An investigative journalist passed the following interview with Alvin Cottrell on to NSIPS several days ago. Mr. Cottrell is a leading strategist and advisor on matters pertaining to the Persian Gulf, and is presently associated with the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C.

Q: How do you view the recent clamp down in Kuwait?

Cottrell: I've always been watching Kuwait and I am not surprised what is happening. The Sabah family is losing control of the country. It was inevitable what they did. They had to stop the radical Palestinians from gaining the upper hand. You see, the Palestinians controlled the major institutions of the country and the Sabahs had to do what they demanded to remain in power.

Q: How much of what happened was instigated by the Saudis?

Cottrell: Of course the Saudi royal family sees its interests as those of the royal Sabah family and maybe they had a small part to play in Kuwait in the interests of stability in the Gulf. The Palestinians want to move into some other area in the Gulf. They will be doing more of this type of thing. This is what the Sabah family is worried about. But there are still problems. Who knows if they have their army under control? And if they don't, then who will be able to tell?

Q: Are you saying then that as things stand now, all is not under control within Kuwait?

Cottrell: This is correct. All is not under control; the radical forces could seize the government any time.

Q: If what you say is true, then couldn't the Shah intervene, and what would the Iraqis do in such a case?

Cottrell: I'm sure that the Shah, though he hates the Sabah family, would intervene if asked because there is a threat to the traditional rule in the Gulf. The Shah doesn't want to go to war. He might be forced to. If Iraq decides to act, that too is a very dangerous situation. Of course, that would upset the Iran-Iraq settlement. If the revolutionary party were to attempt to overthrow the government and the Sabahs were to request that the Shah help, Iraq could move into some of those islands at the mouth of the Euphrates, or some other place. This would put the Shah in an agonizing position. If some of his oil fields were blown up, and he blew up some of Iraq's fields, that would seriously hurt them both economically.

NEW SOLIDARITY

—26 issues for \$5

50 issues for \$12

100 issues for \$20

Campaigner

one year (11 issues) — \$10

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

Order from: Campaigner Publications Inc., P.O. Box 1972 New York, N.Y. 10001