

Map of Mideast being redrawn after Camp David

The on-the-ground reality of the Middle East situation after the Camp David summit is unfolding exactly according to the pattern of the first stages of the "balkanization" of the region planned and designed by British Islam-profiler Bernard Lewis and by others in British and Israeli intelligence.

As was the intent of the designer of the Camp David pacts, Henry Kissinger, the fragmentation of existing nations into tribally and ethnically organized units will eradicate resistance to the consolidation of a series of NATO-controlled regional military alliances to encircle the Soviet Union. This plan, put forward under the acronym METO (Middle East Treaty Organization) by the North American Zionist leader and Kissinger crony Edgar Bronfman, is revealed by the secret correspondence which circulated among Carter, Begin and Sadat at their summit to be the real content of what they agreed — not the "Middle East peace framework" handed out to a credulous public.

The main features of this re-drawing of the Middle East map (see map) are outlined in the following sections. They include:

—Egypt plagued by internal Christian-Moslem fighting in the context of a growing isolation from the Arab world and the emergence to power of a British-connected elite believing in an "Egypt first" synthetic ideology. This will set Egypt up for reckless adventures in Africa and elsewhere.

—The explosion of a new Lebanese war and/or the reduction of Lebanon to partitioned "Christian"- "Moslem" regions, triggering in turn a parallel chaos-and-confusion destabilization in Syria.

—The Palestinians on the West Bank and Lebanon not only subjected to increasing Israeli domination but subject to a "divide-and-conquer" attempt to split off "moderate Palestinians" from the Palestine Liberation Organization.

—The extension further East and North of these shockwaves: the collapse of Iran as a functioning nation-state; the triggering of family and tribal disputes in Saudi Arabia and throughout the Arabian Gulf; and the eruption of breakaway sects and tribes in Turkey and along Turkey's borders with Iran and Iraq.

Rounding out this picture is, of course, the most tribal phenomenon in the Middle East — Zionist extremism. Camp David has brought out of the closet

the old bands of terrorists from the Irgun-Stern Gang 1940s days, some of whom, like Agriculture Minister Sharon and Prime Minister Begin, will help implement the Camp David destabilizations themselves, and others of whom, such as Geula Cohen and Moshe Shamir, will use such fascist sects as Gush Emunim to create a live Israeli fanatic-terrorist operation. The internal Israeli developments will be monitored and evaluated in upcoming editions of the *Executive Intelligence Review*.

Arab moderates organize alternative to Camp David

Arriving last week in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Syria to sell the controversial Camp David accords, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was told by leaders in all three countries that the separate Egypt-Israel peace treaty worked out at the Camp David summit is a totally unacceptable arrangement. According to one Middle East analyst, the Saudis, in particular, are enraged by the Camp David accords, viewing them as a catalyst for the destabilization of the entire region. To counter the Camp David debacle, Arab leaders have launched an intensive round of diplomacy aimed at preventing the polarization and fragmentation of the Arab world around the accords. A summit conference with Syria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and the PLO participating is being organized to put forth a responsible and viable solution to the Middle East dilemma.

Following Vance's departure from Riyadh, the Saudi Foreign Ministry issued a statement "noting the lack of reference in the two Camp David agreements to solution of the issue of holy Jerusalem . . . (raising) the need to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. . . ."

The Saudi statement went on to stress the "natural role" of the PLO in representing the Palestinians, and that due to the "comprehensive and indivisible" nature of the Middle East problem, lasting peace can only be achieved through "comprehensive" and "collective" solutions which are based on the "pan-Arab nature of the region's problems.

Jordan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs rebuffed the Camp David accords in a similar statement as falling far short of what is required for durable peace.

—Mark Burdman

1. The destruction of Egyptian statehood

Although Egypt enjoys universal recognition as the most influential nation in the Arab community and has been a leading spokesman for Pan-Arab unity, a British-Israeli intelligence operation is currently afoot to prove that Egyptian "roots" are in essence non-Arab, as a pretext for cutting Egypt off from its responsibilities for Arab and general Mideast development. This "non-Arab Egypt" argument is simply a retread of the former policies of the restorationist-pharaonic circles and their cohorts in the Coptic community who openly opposed the liberation of Egypt from British colonial rule during the Farouk era.

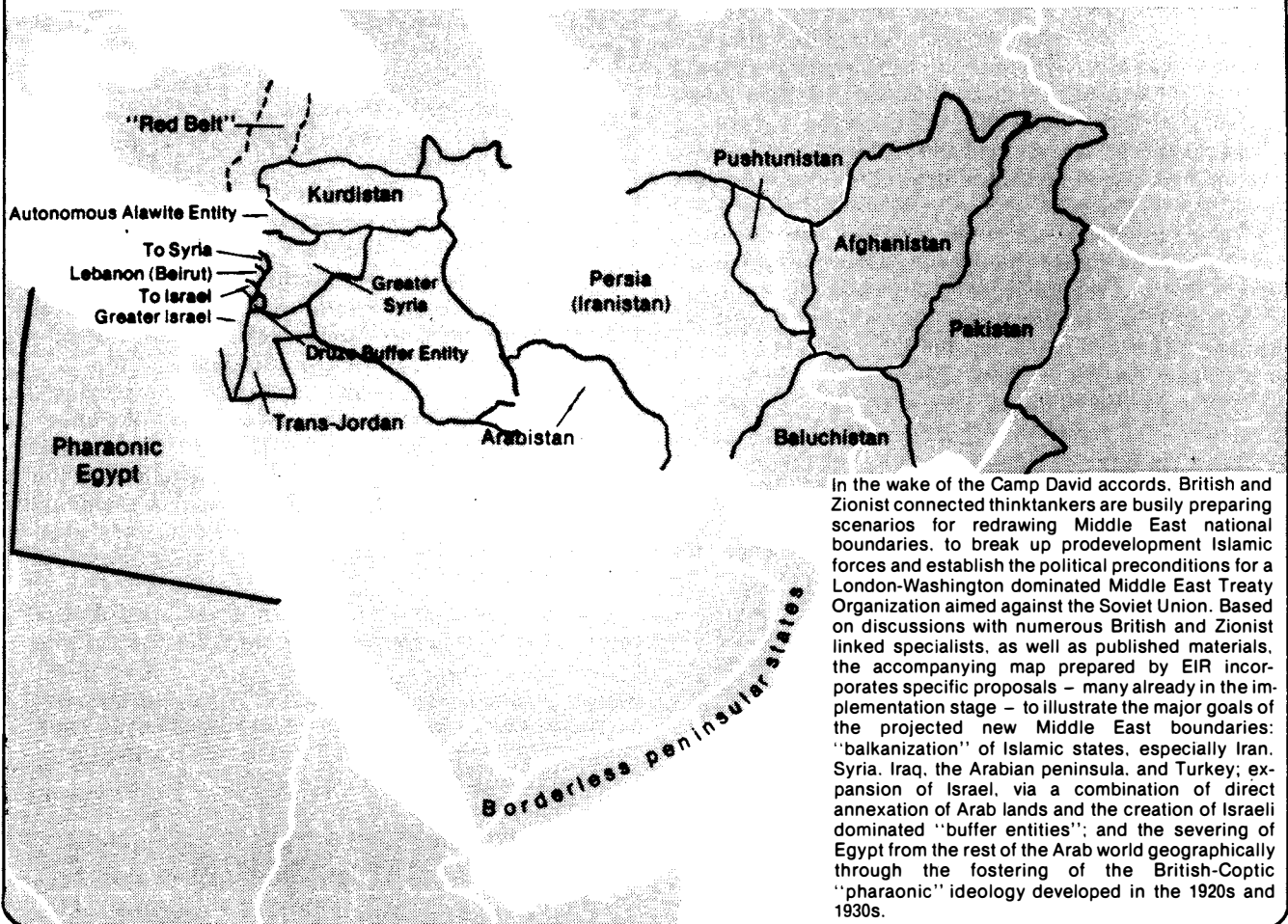
If the plan were to go through, Egypt and the Egyptian army would become a virtual captive of Israeli intelligence. It would be forced to join the anti-Soviet, NATO-style military alliance commonly referred to as

the Middle East Treaty Organization. And under the top-down control of Israel, the Egyptian army would be slated for a transformation from its republican militia structure into an elite, shock troop force to be deployed against pro-Soviet countries like Libya.

In a Sept. 22 *Jerusalem Post* statement, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan said: "*Egyptian President Anwar Sadat intends to cut down military expenditures and to confine his strength to a small but sophisticated army — to counter such challenges as posed by the Soviet Union.*"

Following this Dayan-inspired plan for a streamlined Egyptian army, the Soviet Communist youth league newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda* of the same day reported that the United States has installed in Egypt a "*secret laboratory for the development of bacteriological warfare which will be utilized against African and Arab countries. The experimental center, known as 'Namro 3,' which has been in existence for the last three years, has been experimenting with viruses and microbes capable of spreading epidemics before initiating military operations.*"

Britain's proposed new Middle East



Already in this post-Camp David period, reports have circulated that a war between Egypt and Libya is imminent. According to the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* of Sept. 19, Egyptian troops are reported to be massing on the Libyan border. And the mooted successor to the former Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammad Kamel is Egyptian Vice-Premier Hassan al-Tuhami. According to the Sept. 26 *Christian Science Monitor*, "Tuhami, in the spring of 1977, transmitted to Mr. Sadat an Israeli intelligence tip that Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi and the Soviet secret service had installed a training camp near the Egyptian frontier to prepare a special task force for Sadat's assassination." As a result of this "leak," the Egyptian army under Tuhami's personal supervision "knocked out this and other Libyan camps during the Egyptian-Libyan fighting of July 1977, and Tuhami later found himself in charge of coordinating Egypt's secret operations."

In coordination with this NATO-surrogate role for the Egyptian army, Henry Kissinger is personally supervising the economic strangulation of that country under the guidelines of the IMF's austerity policies. On Sept. 21 and 22 Kissinger hosted a seminar on "The Free Market Economy in Egypt" at Washington, D.C.'s Georgetown University. Under the cover of fostering Egyptian development, Kissinger's strategy is to set World Bank and IMF guidelines for the Egyptian economy, thus blocking Egyptian entry into the high technology development policies of the soon-to-be-inaugurated European Monetary Fund.

CBS News of Sept. 24 said that Sadat is seeking a "free hand" to set up a program to "empty Cairo" and to "send the overweighted bureaucracy to the countryside." This is, in fact, the IMF ruralization blueprint for Egypt adopted several years ago. At that time, Sadat had not sufficiently divested his political enemies, many of them Nasserites who were still in important positions in the public sector and the government, of their power. But, according to a U.S. professor of Palestinian origin, who spent time in Egypt in 1973, "Sadat is now in a political position of moving along with IMF policies since most of the intelligentsia has been surgically removed from office."

The job of dignifying this economic drive has been left to the propagandists for Egyptian separatism. Virtually cut off from the Arab world and under tremendous pressure to accept Camp David, the Egyptian population is daily barraged with arguments tracing Egypt's non-Arab identity.

Coptic theoretician Louis Awad and others have appeared in the semiofficial newspaper *Al Ahram* with articles that would have been incredible in Nasser's time. They argue that Arab nationalism has no meaning outside the Arabian peninsula and that Egypt's essence can be found in its Pharaonic roots. Awad accuses Arab nationalism of fostering a racialist doctrine comparable to Nazism. Interestingly, while *Al Ahram* has been preparing the population for a separate peace by pushing Awad's time-worn philo-

sophy of "Pharaohism," the British Bank of the Middle East has informed *Executive Intelligence Review* that "MI-5 (British military intelligence unit) has been circulating a report that proves that 92% of the Egyptian population are not Arabs."

The new line, like the Camp David accords, is meeting resistance not only from Nasserists but from realists. As a California professor knowledgeable on Egyptian affairs commented, "This line has been lambasted. After all, it may have been a good idea for the days of the Pharaohs, but today's reality is that an Egypt isolated is an Egypt weakened. To support the Palestinians is in reality a matter of enlightened national self-interest. To do otherwise is to become a colony, without independence, with no strategic plans, an isolated enclave in the Afro-Asian sphere. An Egyptian version of Israel, in other words."

2. Lebanon partition, Syrian bloodbath prepared

Two Henry Kissinger-linked sources this week threatened that the combination of the growing unrest in Lebanon and the ostensible imminent death of Syrian President Assad would trigger months of violent destabilizations from the Levant to Iraq's borders.

In a Sept. 26 *Washington Post* piece, columnist Marquis Childs identifies Lebanon as a "witch's brew, double double toil and trouble...next door to Israel."

This danger is exacerbated because, according to "western intelligence reports," Assad has "an illness likely to prove fatal in 6-9 months." This could put a "hole in the no peace, no war" situation now in Lebanon, especially as Assad could be replaced by a "wild man with no restraint whatsoever."

Assad, Childs stresses, is "indispensable" for keeping the peace in Lebanon. If he goes, obviously, the situation will explode.

At a Sept. 26 Washington luncheon sponsored by the American Lebanese League and coordinated on Capitol Hill by Senator Daniel Moynihan, the son of Lebanese warlord Camille Chamoun, Dory Chamoun, told *Executive Intelligence Review* that "Assad definitely has leukemia. Once he goes, one of two things may happen: either his brother Rifaat will seize the reins of power and bring things under control, or you will see an outbreak of revenge killings, tribal warfare, and so on — a real bloodbath."

Chamoun otherwise publicly vowed that "Lebanon will be partitioned" if Syria keeps its forces in Lebanon.

On the same day as Chamoun's presentation, a leading Washington Middle East expert just back from Beirut presented the following assessment of the situation there:

If the process of isolation of Syria that is part of the Camp David package continues, Syria may feel pressure to get its forces out of Lebanon. This will be very bad for Lebanon. What I saw there last week alarmed me: normally calm cosmopolitan-type people are, out of fear and a growing sense of resignation and nihilism, are in effect rallying around the Falangist and Chamounist militias, using the argument that only these guys can prevent an imposed solution for Lebanon. They insist that the Americans force the Syrians out. This could lead to another explosion in Lebanon, and if the Palestinians are stupid enough to become involved, you will have major national destabilizations there.

Also on Sept. 26, Mahmoud Riad, the Secretary-General of the Arab League, warned that a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon "would lead to a massacre." Riad angrily accused the Falangist-Chamounist coalition of trying to establish an "agent-state linked to Israel."

Since Sept. 26, fighting in Beirut has in fact escalated, and there have been threats from the Falangists to use "all our artillery."

The Slicing Up of Syria

Underlying the tension facing Syria are live Israeli-spawned scenarios to carve up Syria, through the creation of a state of the Alawite sect in northern Syria or the establishment of an autonomous entity of the Druze sect along the Israel-Syrian border.

According to sources at Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, Israel is actively pushing for the creation of a breakaway Alawite phenomenon in northern Syria, as part of a larger deal whereby Syria would be allowed to obtain parts of northeastern Lebanon and Israel would create Shi'ite and-or Christian autonomous zones in southern Lebanon.

A Lebanese source in West Germany reports that Rifaat Assad — the same individual identified by Dory Chamoun — could "potentially" lead an Alawite breakaway phenomenon. Rifaat reportedly heads an Alawite faction opposed to Syria's development of closer ties with the Soviets and the Arab world.

According to a U.S. Senate source close to the Israelis, "several years ago there was talk of creating a Druze buffer zone along the Golan Heights area. After all, most of the Druzes live in northern Israel, in the Golan, and on the path toward Damascus. Under conditions of an Israel-Syria deal, you could have an area, perhaps under ultimate Syrian sovereignty, but a haven for the Druzes. The precedents for this certainty exist: France divided both what is now Syria and Lebanon into three autonomous zones apiece, in its own version of the 'divide and conquer' strategy.

"I don't exclude all this: Syria's 'no go' on Camp David is not an absolute. And the Druzes are a pretty unique phenomenon: they are often members of the Histadrut Labor Confederation in Israel, yet they carry Syrian passports. So, if there is progress in the peace talks, they could get their own benefits."

3. Camp David: PLO has no place in peace negotiations

In refusing to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the negotiators at Camp David have taken a giant step in realizing Brzezinski's oft-stated wish to say "Bye-bye PLO." The effort has gone into high gear to shove the PLO aside and to build in its stead a British faction of controlled West Bank "representatives" of the Palestinian people.

A front-page article in the Sept. 20 *Jerusalem Post* plays up this pro-separate-peace faction, and reveals the important role that Osama el-Baz, a prominent official in the Egyptian foreign ministry, has assumed in the British-backed effort to destroy the PLO.

An op-ed by Robert Fisk in the Sept. 19 *London Times* states outright that it is time for the PLO to go.

"Now the PLO, despite its observer status in the United Nations, its apparent willingness last year to accept the legality of the state of Israel and its enormous military as well as political organization can, it seems, be dispensed with . . . The Camp David documents may be regarded as final confirmation that the PLO is no longer considered a viable negotiating partner by the United States: who is to take its place — and how — are not the least of the questions which Camp David has left unanswered.

"Yet the consequences of such a policy toward the PLO are not hard to predict . . . the PLO leader Yassir Arafat said last January, 'The only substitute is the gun.'

" . . . If this implies that the Americans and the parties to any Middle East peace treaty should be coerced into negotiations with a guerrilla organization out of fear of increased violence, it might also suggest an alternative that they should find some other Palestinian representatives to deal with."

On Sept. 24, the *London Observer* levied an ultimatum to the PLO to rethink their rejection of the Camp David accords, and, in essence, accept their own dissolution. ". . . Let the Palestinians compare the situation which could exist in three years' time if the agreements are implemented and what it might be like if they are not," declared the *Observer*. "Without the Camp David agreements, the negotiating position of the Palestinians in three years' time would be the same as now or worse . . . The Palestinians, including the PLO leadership, should now ask themselves whether they might not gain more from exploring the new opportunities offered instead of rejecting the agreements out of hand."

Begin to expand West Bank settlements

Any pretense that the Camp David agreement is anything other than a capitulation to Israel's intent to heat up tensions in the Middle East is rudely shattered by the following Sept. 27 report from Jerusalem by London Daily Telegraph reporter A.J. McIlroy:

Israel is actively planning a big drive to settle thousands more Jews in the occupied Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip over the next five years, I learned last night.

Existing settlements are to be extended from the outset and Mr. Begin, the Prime Minister, told his supporters yesterday that he was working on the possibility of new settlements in the region. It was a matter of how the new settlements could be achieved, authoritative sources said. . . .

Mr. Begin's initial West Bank and Gaza Strip programme will be to increase, 'in some cases beyond recognition,' the size of existing Jewish settlements in a continuing process after a peace treaty is signed with Egypt later this year.

The difference between a new settlement and extending an existing site is often a fine point. An extension in the shape of a water tower and protected buildings can be put up 10 miles away and still be claimed as part of the existing settlement it is serving.

Leaders of Mr. Begin's Herut party and the National Religious party, as well as others in the ruling Likud bloc, have been told of the renewed settlement programmes for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

But according to some sources even they are destined to be surprised at the extent of the settlement intentions for the region which Mr. Begin plans. . . .

Some of the settlers (removed from the Sinai in the next days) may take up tax relief offers and other incentives to go to the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or the Golan Heights on Israel's northern border with Syria. . . .

During private briefings of his own ruling bloc parties Mr. Begin made it clear that when the five-year trial period for West Bank autonomy was over Israel would "assert its rights" to sovereignty over these areas. . . .

Mr. Begin told his followers that more settlers would be moving into Judea and Samaria. . . .

Whatever is the case at home, the planned increase in Jewish settlements on the West Bank is certain to outrage King Hussein of Jordan. President Assad of Syria is not going to be happy either at the prospect of more Jewish settlers moving into the Golan Heights.

4. Banking and BP take aim at the Shah

Efforts are continuing by London's Foreign Office to destroy the central government of Iran by using Islamic Shi'ite fanatics. On Sept. 23 Shi'ite terrorists organized by the religious leader Ayatollah Khomeiny, who lived in exile in Iraq for the last 15 years, blew up the Iranian-Soviet gas pipeline, 27 miles south of Qum, the center of religious unrest. According to British press, the so-called Iranian opposition has decided to move into underground activities and turn Iran into an Ireland of the Persian Gulf. Informed Iranian sources have reported that the Sept. 23 incident is the beginning of terrorist attacks against Iranian industrial centers, in order to stop the Shah's economic drive and decentralize the Iranian economy.

The country is facing a serious problem of capital outflow because of the destabilization. Iranian merchant banks with old British partnerships are the bridge to get money out of the country. The Paris newspaper *Le Monde* quotes a senior Iranian bank source that approximately \$1 billion has fled Iran in the last three weeks.

British Petroleum has launched an economic attack against the Iranian government by rejecting a new oil agreement. The agreement calls for an increase of oil intake by the Western consortium and is seen by the Shah as vital to the country's industrialization. BP is being accused of running a blackmail operation.

Meanwhile, the British press is playing up Iran's economic crisis. The London *Daily Telegraph* blames the Iranian government for the 45 percent inflation rate and claims that Iranians are preferring to shop in London rather than Teheran. The Shah, the newspaper claims, very soon will lose the support of his generals because of the army's dependence on the U.S.

Iranian instability is programmed to be the trigger for the activation of several irredentist tribal groups inside Iran and in neighboring Afghanistan and Pakistan. These groups, sources close to Henry Kissinger have pointed out, are threatening to use the Iranian situation to press for an independent Baluchistan, an independent Iranistan within Iran's borders, and an independent Pushtunistan.

The potential of this area for tribal-religious unrest was underscored in a Sept. 27 London *Guardian* article on the decision by Iraq to place Iraq-based Islamic Shi'ite spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeiny under house arrest.

5. 'Centrifugal' forces to erupt in Saudi Arabia

Two leading British intelligence-connected Washington sources informed *Executive Intelligence Review* this week that the Saudi Arabian regime will soon be caught up in increased internal squabbling and possible tribal-like unrest because of the ostensibly imminent death of the head of the ruling family, King Khaled. According to one source, "the Saudis are preoccupied beyond anything else with the very major illness of Khaled and the possibility of a succession fight for the Crown Prince, since the kingship itself will undoubtedly pass to current Crown Prince Fahd. This preoccupation, coupled with their fear of encirclement by Soviet-backed regimes, dictates all their strategy considerations."

The second source is an aide in Senator Ribicoff's office who recently authored a study for the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee on the theme that instability in Saudi Arabia makes it an unreliable ally for the U.S. Entitled, "Saudi Arabia: The Shifting Sands," the study was an in-depth profiling of the tribal patterns in the country.

The aide, Mr. Luks, described the Saudi regime as a "narrow oligarchy that is scared. They're scared of the Soviets, scared of revolts among migrant Palestinian workers, and so on. But above all else, by far the most important thing, is something that will definitely create more centrifugal tendencies in the country: namely, the question of how long King Khaled will live, and will the others in the ruling family allow Fahd to succeed peacefully. While his succession is probably guaranteed given his support in the army, internally there are nonetheless various splits, since there is a neutralist-oriented faction among the Shammar tribe, the sons of ex-King Faisal. They are a footloose element.

"They tie in with the new class of bureaucrats who are very resentful of foreign tutelage: they don't like the United States, to be specific. They spent time among American students and all their attempts to propagandize the Arab cause on campuses came to naught. Their mentality in the worst case is like the guy who killed King Faisal, who had studied in Colorado.

"Remember this too: the problem in that area is not only in Saudi Arabia itself, but in the small sheikhdoms in the United Arab Emirates. The UAE has experienced historical instability, and this is key, since it straddles the Straits of Hormuz and other vital areas. Internally, the UAE is terribly divided. What makes this still worse is that Oman is a nation only in name, and it too sits across a very important waterway which is a *tremendous* source of instability,

especially as there are no borders between Saudi Arabia and the southern half of the Arab Gulf. The Saudis have territorial claims all over.

"What this adds up to is one simple reality: the world's largest oil producer, which should be a highly stable entity, has no borders!"

The above assessments were given added importance by the Sept. 27 arrival in the U.S. of King Khaled for a week's worth of medical treatments in Cleveland, Ohio.

6. Sectarian clashes threaten Turkey's security

Violent sectarian clashes that have left more than 400 dead in Turkey this year alone threaten to plunge that country into a severe crisis that could eventually lead to the collapse of the government. The clashes are being provoked by right-wing commandoes loyal to a self-avowed Nazi, Col. Alparslan Türkeş, as well as by agent provocateurs in British and Israeli-intelligence controlled Kurdish and Alawite communities. Turkey is being hit from all sides, with ideological clashes (left-right), racial clashes (Turkish-Kurdish), and religious clashes (Sunni-Alawite) all slated for a marked escalation.

The escalated violence is part of a larger destabilization effort aimed at breaking the Turkish government's resolve not to buckle under International Monetary Fund austerity pressure and to forge new alternatives with the Soviet Union, Europe, and neighboring Islamic and Balkan states. Should the Ecevit government falter or be toppled altogether, the chance that Turkey will be manipulated into a regional anti-Soviet Middle East Treaty Organization pact alongside Israel will be greatly enhanced.

After taking power last January, the Ecevit government launched a major campaign to mop up the Türkeş commando networks in an effort to put a halt to the left-right terror sweeping the country. At least 15,000 employees of Turkey's government bureaucracy were purged, and thousands arrested or detained. Now, according to an article in the Sept. 17 Turkish daily *Hürriyet*, Turkey's "extreme left and extreme right groups will shift their clashes from the ideological plane to the religious plane."

"Security experts are reported to have discovered that a pattern — called the 'red belt' — exists and that this pattern includes 10 provinces, extending from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean . . . Sectarian fighting will be instigated in stages, starting from Trabzon on the Black Sea coast and extending to Gaziantep," *Hürriyet* reported.

"We can see," said Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit, "that there are efforts to select especially eastern and southeastern Anatolia as fields of operation."