

## Kissinger's time bomb in the Middle East

by Mark Burdman and Nancy Coker

Henry Kissinger arrived in the Middle East the last week in June to ensure that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz would not follow through on President Reagan's orders to effect a breakthrough in the deadlocked Lebanon troop withdrawal plan.

A few days before Shultz's arrival, Kissinger flew to Turkey and then to Israel, where he spent a week proffering his services as "crisis manager" and quietly encouraging the Israelis to consolidate their hold over southern Lebanon. "Kissinger wants to maintain the status quo in Lebanon," said one intelligence source. "Maintaining the status quo means, of course, de facto partition." According to unconfirmed reports, Kissinger also stopped over in Syria.

A long-time asset of that faction of British intelligence which is allied with the Soviet KGB, Kissinger, in coordination with such ongoing operations as "Briefinggate," is doing his utmost to bring down Reagan, or at the very least force him not to run for a second term. Kissinger's special weapon is the Middle East. An architect of Lebanon's 1976 civil war, he has championed the partition of Lebanon for years, and is nurturing the complementary designs of the Greater Israel fanatics in Israel and the Greater Syria fanatics in Syria.

Unless President Reagan manages to get both the Syrians and the Israelis out of Lebanon fast, the Middle East will blow up in his face. Reagan told Shultz, who was in Pakistan on the last leg of a tour of Asia, to go to the Middle East and do whatever was necessary to bring about Syrian cooperation with a U.S.-mediated plan for withdrawal of foreign troops.

Reagan's urgent order to Shultz followed indications that Israel was on the verge of carrying out a partial pullback of

its troops to behind the Awali River in southern Lebanon. This would nullify the U.S.-mediated Lebanon-Israel agreement for complete and simultaneous withdrawal by Syrian and Israeli forces, resulting in the de facto partition of Lebanon between Israel and Syria. It would also create a vacuum in the Chouf Mountains near Beirut, currently the scene of warfare between Druse and Christian militiamen. Full-scale civil war could easily erupt as a result of the Chouf situation, shattering the Gemayel government and drawing in U.S. troops stationed in the region.

Israel's strategy is precisely to draw the United States into the crossfire. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir has suggested that the U.S.-led multinational military force, together with United Nations troops and the Lebanese army, go into the Chouf to "keep the peace" once Israel pulls out. Reagan is reportedly reluctant to send U.S. Marines into the Chouf, and fears that the Israelis are setting him up. To facilitate Israel's pullback plans, the French are offering to send in their own troops. Hours before Shultz arrived in Israel on July 6, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson flew into Tel Aviv to discuss the "French option" with Shamir. Cheysson also visited Syria.

Lebanese officials have notified Shultz that they fear that a partial Israeli pullback will lead to partition and renewed civil war. The Saudi Arabians are also worried; Foreign Minister Saudi Faisal told reporters at the conclusion of Shultz's lightning visit to Saudi Arabia that "partial withdrawal inherently means they [the Israelis] will keep a piece of Lebanon."

Israel claims that by redeploying its forces to southern Lebanon, Israeli casualties will be reduced. But what will happen as Lebanese leftists, Palestinian radicals, and Muslim

Brotherhood extremists escalate their assaults on Israeli positions in the south?

The Israelis are not lying, however, when they say that their partial withdrawal will mean that they will remain in Lebanon for "many years," as one foreign ministry spokesman put it.

Shultz appeared unperturbed by Israel's plans for a partial withdrawal. He was also quite sanguine about his failure to get the Syrians to agree to withdraw from Lebanon. The basis for Shultz's indifference? According to the State Department, his role in the Middle East is not successful diplomacy but "damage control"—or, to use the term his friend Henry Kissinger prefers, "crisis management."

Reagan is said to be unhappy with Shultz's performance in the Middle East, but Washington insiders doubt that the President will oust him. "If Reagan fires Shultz, it will look like he has lost control, and this would not be good on the eve of the [election] campaign. Getting rid of two secretaries of state in one four-year term is a bit much. The most the President will do is take Shultz out behind the barn and give him a good tongue-lashing."

In recent weeks, Syrian President Hafez Assad, working through Nazi International-Soviet assets in the Palestine Liberation Organization, has effectively taken over the PLO and reduced Yasser Arafat to a figurehead in order to block any diplomatic solution to the Middle East that excludes Syria. Soviet chief Yuri Andropov has also abandoned Arafat: he recently sent Arafat a message saying that he was "sorry" about Arafat's plight, but he had no "way of pressuring Syria in the present crisis."

### **Kissinger's role**

The role of Henry Kissinger in the current Middle East mess is not to be underestimated. In several locations outside this journal, including most recently Seymour Hersh's book *The Price of Power*, the story of the devastation that Kissinger has wrought in the Middle East has been told. The graves of Saudi King Faisal, PLO peace advocate Issam Sartawi, and tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, testify to the predominant influence Kissinger has exerted over the direction of Middle East policy since his sabotage of Secretary of State William Rogers's late-1960s plan for peace in the region.

Insiders in Moscow know that Kissinger's role in this process began during the 1950s, when he teamed up with "Dr. Strangelove" physicist Leo Szilard, Lord Bertrand Russell, and Moscow's Pugwash crowd to enunciate the doctrine that superpower "equilibrium" and "crisis management" necessitated the enforced destruction of the populations and energy resources of the Middle East.

Kissinger's latest Middle East shuttle began during the week of June 20, with a secretive stopover in Turkey, which has been identified by European intelligence sources as a likely focus for a superpower crisis in the coming months. According to an unimpeachable source based in Nicosia, Cyprus, the leaders of some of Turkey's newly reconstructed

political parties, including Turgut Ozal of the Motherland Party, refused to meet with Kissinger, because, the source said, "they mistrust his intentions."

Kissinger flew to Israel on June 26 in the private jet of Turkish-American magnate Ahmet Ertegun, head of the dope-traffic-linked Atlantic Records Company and the owner of the Cosmos soccer team. In Israel, Kissinger gave three "scholarly" lectures, using the occasion to present himself as positioned for a political comeback after the 1984 U.S. presidential elections. Using Tel Aviv and Jerusalem as back doors to Washington, Kissinger cozied up to his audiences (who, of course, contained many individuals who remember how Kissinger's co-management with the Soviet Union of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war nearly provoked world war) by advising an immediate "pact of strategic understanding" between Israel and the United States; a pact which insiders interpret as introducing a new phase into the "Lavie Project" for transforming Israel into the world's third-largest arms exporting and manufacturing power.

The illusion of a "comeback" will only work in those quarters unaware of the recent strategic shifts among the elites in the United Kingdom away from their alliance with Moscow and such Anglo-KGB assets as Kissinger. It is ironic in this light that Israeli gossip columns reported July 1 that Henry's son David has just been appointed a "parliamentary assistant to a Conservative member of parliament who is known *not* to be in Margaret Thatcher's inner circle!"

Israeli President Chaim Herzog and his equally anglo-philic brother-in-law, former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, have evidently not received, or ignored, the relevant messages from London. Both bent over backward to honor Kissinger.

The Herzog-Eban angle to the Kissinger trip may have another significance, which *EIR* is now investigating. Each is married to one of the Ambache sisters, members of an old Egyptian Jewish clan whose family connections extend into monarchist circles in Egypt and sultanate circles in the Ottoman Empire. In Egypt, the ties to the former monarchy are maintained by Jihan Sadat, widow of slain President Anwar Sadat. Jihan's current intrigues to keep the Sadat political apparatus intact and to deflect the economic development efforts of President Hosni Mubarak are now a focus of discussion in Egyptian circles. Jihan Sadat was one of the very few Middle Easterners to attend Henry's 60th birthday party on May 27, in New York City.

Jihan's circles overlap Egypt's mafia networks, who oppose the nationalist economic development path of Mubarak, as enunciated in the recent speech at the Belgrade UNCTAD conference where he called for the initiation of "great projects" throughout the Third World as the key to global recovery. Kissinger and his mafia associates abhor everything that policy represents. The circumstances of Kissinger's mid-June private meetings in Monte Carlo and the destabilization capabilities represented by the Comité Monte Carlo Freemasonic lodge to which Kissinger belongs are now under examination by *EIR* from this standpoint.