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## Arab, African development

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# LaRouche Proposes a Cure for Israel's Economic Emergency

*Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche has just completed A Proposal to Begin Development of A Long-Range Economic Development Policy for the State of Israel. The proposal, which is excerpted below, is being circulated within Israel by two of LaRouche's associates who have been invited to address a conference on drug abuse in Tel Aviv Dec. 18-22.*

I believe that the time has come for *EIR* to undertake an in-depth study of possible outlines of a "crash program" for economic development of Israel. The included purpose of such a study by our private agency is to make available to the U.S. government and U.S. policy-influencing channels a concrete policy recommendation concerning outlines of U.S. assistance to Israel's development, an assistance policy which considers both immediate and longer-term strategic implications of Israel's greatly increased economic strength. . . . The study should include an overview of high-impact economic development projects and policies for neighboring countries and regions of Asia and Africa. This should seek to identify points of direct cooperation . . . and efforts which Israel and other nations should encourage politically whether or not direct Israeli involvement were included. Of the nations of the region, only Israel and Egypt command the resources of competence to contribute a leading part in defining practicable approaches. . . .

### **The Israeli economy as such**

The principal problems of the Israeli economy are the high per-capita indebtedness and the spill-over of the "post-industrial society" policy from the U.S.A. and Western Europe.

The debt-ratio is not an insoluble problem, provided the U.S.A. considers the viability of the Israeli economy a matter

of the vital strategic interest of the U.S.A. and Western Europe. Mere agreements on the restructuring of Israel's foreign debt could make that aspect of the combined problem manageable. The erosive effects of Israel's drift into becoming a "post-industrial society" is immediately the fundamental problem.

For the moment, forget all those topics which excite the sexual interest of the monetarist species. Limit our attention to the real economy. Treat any national economy, including Israel's, as a consolidated agro-industrial enterprise. In this view, the correlatives of the portion of the total labor-force employed in production of physical goods represents the costs of production for such a consolidated agro-industrial enterprise; the residue of employment, including unemployment and other waste, is analogous to the "overhead expense" of an individual firm. . . .

It were desirable that Israel's labor-force be apportioned in approximately the following ranges: (a) 55-60 percent for combined production-costs plus national defense, (b) 5 percent or more for research and development, (c) of production costs, less than 10 percent needed to produce required agricultural domestic needs plus a significant agricultural export-volume, and (d) less than 40 percent in various categories of administrative, sales and services other than research and development. Israel should have relatively the highest level of per-capita energy production-consumption in the world for both industrial and agricultural production.

This should be nourished by a public school and university system modeled upon the principles of Wilhelm von Humboldt's policy for German education, directed toward providing the overwhelming majority of Israel's youth the quality of Humboldt-policy education which in Germany never extended beyond a limited, elite portion of the gym-

*nasium* pupils, each steeped, on graduation from secondary schools, in a combined classical and pre-scientific education.

The emphasis in Israel's agro-industrial employment of the labor-force of a small nation in the most advanced agro-industrial technologies in the world, with heavy emphasis upon research and development and advanced categories of machine-tool production of high-value per unit-weight in export markets.

Consistent with this, Israel's be that of leap-frogging the advanced level of technologies in other nations, selecting those aspects of leap-frogging potentials which are adapted to a nation with a relatively tiny national labor-force.

For this purpose, contemporary science's frontiers define three general categories from which Israel's to be drawn: (a) High-energy, organized plasma-regimes, pivoted around the mastery of controlled thermonuclear fusion as a primary energy-source. Areas such as spin-polarized inertial confinement fusion regimes, including applications of directed-energy-beam plus "exploding wire" ignition are exemplary of suitable areas of specialization. (b) Full-spectrum directed, coherent electromagnetic radiation, from the microwave through particle-beam portions of the spectrum. (c) The subordination of advances in bio-technology to mastery of the principles of life accessed through comprehensive research protocols addressing the problems of mastering problems of diseases of aging of human tissue in living persons (immunology, etc.).

... Israel force in technology-transfer to and among developing nations.

For example, India's capabilities, plus an urban labor-force now approaching sixty millions, is the leading, most under-utilized scientific-production potentials of the world. The agricultural research institutions of India are among the most valuable in the world. If keted, as India own initiatives, a tremendous economic power could be unleashed. . . .

For example, Egypt is the reservoir of technological potential of the Arab world. It to detail the difficulties of realizing that potential. If Qattara Depression project were implemented, to develop an agro-industrial energy-producing center in that location, and if the opening of an "old-new" branch of the Nile into the Qattara exit were developed, this would represent a fundamental leap forward in Egypt's development. Integral undertaking is the case of Sudan, whose underdeveloped agricultural potential represents the future breadbasket of northern Africa. . . .

If including Egypt-Sudan, and the Middle East into the Euphrates-Tigris valleys, the vapor transpiration regulated by adequate biomass-growth over such an area means the production of new auxiliary weather-rainfall systems. This ben-

efit is secured by promoting developments to the west of the Nile, including (a) a central sub-Saharan water-management project pivoted around the creation of a lake in Zaire to supply water into the vicinity of Lake Chad, and water-management projects in the western sub-Saharan region, supplemented by development of a brush-barrier along the Sahel-Sahara boundary. To facilitate this development, France should develop the "logistical spine" of a main-trunk, high-speed rail-system from Dakar to Djibouti.

For this entire region, the medium-term policy should be the utilization of fission-power, steering India thorium-cycle heat-temperature gas-cooled reactor units as part of its role in the international division of labor. Israel's leading included concern should be the development of qualitative improvement of methods of desalination of water through aid of advanced physical principles—the strategic key to north Africa and the Middle East. . . .

In policy in this direction, and thus to make Israel's directions practicable. . . .

Israel circumstances not readily nor quickly altered. Military-security considerations and economic-security considerations must be efficiently integrated in this small nation. The resolution of this requirement is accomplished by a military general-staff policy and practice modelled upon the precedent of Lazare Carnot's work for France. This implies the required, coherent approach to the logistics of Israel, as an anti-"post-industrial society," a very advanced high-technology exporting agro-industrial nation. . . .

### **Jewish contribution to Western civilization**

Today, as we have emphasized in an earlier location, Israeli policy, and Jewish outlooks more generally, are divided between emphasis upon the Holocaust of 1938-1945 and emphasis upon approximately 2,000 years of Jewish survival under conditions of diaspora. It is our view and proposal that the Jewish state must employ the proven genius of the diaspora. As the Jew survived through all the persecutions into 1938-1945, through contributions to the cultures of the nations among which Jews were dispersed, so the Jewish state as a state among nations may employ the "Jewish genius" for contributing to civilization as a whole upon the premise of Israeli here is the power obtained by mobilizing a commitment to development of the powers of the human mind, to produce thus something good needed by nations. . . .

What we propose for Israel "knowledge-export" policy: the restructuring of the composition of employment of the Israeli

Israel biomass-gr In the emphasis must clearly be on development of agro-industrial complexes associated with nodes of large-scale energy and water-management infrastructural projects. Some of

these, including an amplified Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal-project, are within Israel's physical means. For other cases, Israel's potential role is that of a participating vendor. In both kinds of instances, this sort of development is the world-market setting for Israel's foreseeable potentials—on condition that the world comes back to its senses on monetary and economic policy-issues. . . .

### **The cultural impact of economic policy**

The general threats to Israel's existence are the same as the imminent peril to civilization entirely. These threats include the Soviet government's continuing escalation in the direction of an early thermonuclear confrontation with the United States. . . .

More immediately, in the Middle East, including Egypt and Sudan, global currents take the form of an accelerating, deadly spread of an insurgency of lunatic *Sufism*, merely typified by what is loosely named "Islamic Fundamentalism." This Sufi movement appears to be dominated today by Nazi financial interests of Switzerland. . . . This is not a matter of quaint old SS men hiding under burnouses in Aleppo or Damascus, and calling themselves some silly name such as "Sheikh Ahmed von Schicklgruber"—like Switzerland's Ahmed Huber. . . . The Islamic-Nazi-centered network is a semi-autonomous force of increasing strategic significance in the world today. Worse, massive collaboration between this network and such Soviet agencies as the KGB and Oriental Institute tilts the strategic balance of forces in regions of the world. . . .

Israel is confronted by the need for short-term fire-fighting measures to contain the rising danger accumulating at its borders. This is perhaps generally agreed upon in Israel. . . . Short-term military solutions, supplemented by paramilitary intelligence operations are not to be discarded categorically, of course. The medium-term, to long-term solutions must be predominantly cultural-political. The task is that of shaping military and related policies in such a way that these do not negate the medium-term to long-term measures required. . . .

Rather than proposing something so neat, but also so simplistic as the "westernization" of Islamic nations, I propose that the rise of the Arab renaissance is a precedent to be studied. The task is that of stimulating among Arabic-speaking populations a humanist culture, a republican culture. The key to this is to make the fact that the divine potential of the individual, expressed by creative-mental powers, is the valuable and real aspect of the new-born child. Let that single principle do the work. Set that principle into efficient action with aid of technological progress. Defend technological progress, and aid selectively if indirectly those forces which reflect the desired process. Shape the promotion of technological progress to serve this spiritual purpose. . . .

Let us take out the maps of the world, the maps of the region most emphatically. Let us proceed to plan the blossoming of the region, economically and culturally, over the coming two generations. Let us be master statesmen. Let us be philosopher-kings.

# The disappearance What role did the

by Judith Wyer

Since Secretary of State George Shultz conferred with Syrian President Hafez Assad in early July, Syria has come increasingly under Soviet military control, and there are signs that a group of Syrian hardliners within Assad's inner circle has usurped much of the Syrian strongman's power. And yet the State Department still insists that Assad can be pressured to the negotiating table.

The turn came on Nov. 12 when Assad disappeared from public sight. Since then rumors have abounded about his multiple ailments; there were also reports that a bodyguard acting as a Soviet agent attempted an assassination which left Assad seriously wounded.

Assad's disappearance was timed with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Khalim Khaddam's visit to Moscow, where differences were aired over a number of subjects, including Syria's military drive against Arafat. Moscow displeasure at the Assad regime is said to have touched on Assad's proclivity toward "keeping the door" open with the United States, and his even leaning towards President Reagan's Mideast peace policy if it included returning the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights to Syria.

### **Satrapy of Moscow**

Moscow is quickly transforming Syria into a powerful satrapy in Moscow's global war buildup against the United States. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger warned on Dec. 14 that the U.S.S.R. had increased its number of "advisers" in Syria by 1,000 in recent weeks to a total of 8,000. Soviet personnel exclusively man the SS-21 and SAM-5 missile systems on Syrian territory; Syrian forces are reported to be prevented from entering these missile sites. Late last month Syrian Defense Minister Mustaffa Tlas boasted that these missiles are capable of hitting both the U.S. fleet off the Lebanese coast and major population centers in Israel, including the Negev, the suspected site of Israel's nuclear arsenal.

Since the Tlas statement both Israel and the United States