

## Israeli elections: Barak wins landslide for peace

by Dean Andromidas

The landslide victory of Ehud Barak, the leader of the One Israel alliance, over Benjamin Netanyahu in direct elections for Prime Minister, represents a window of opportunity for restarting the Middle East peace process. Netanyahu's resounding defeat is a major loss for the British-American-Commonwealth (BAC) forces, who hoped to use his dangerous provocations to ignite a new Middle East war. Netanyahu was the favorite of the BAC faction in the United States, including U.S. Vice President Al Gore and his Principals Committee and right-wing Congressional Republicans, who have been sabotaging every one of President Clinton's foreign policy initiatives since 1993. In addition, Netanyahu was personally close to Her Majesty's Prime Minister Tony Blair, and was an active participant in every British effort to undermine the U.S. President.

As soon as Barak announced victory, a delighted Bill Clinton offered his "warmest congratulations," and pledged to work "energetically for a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace that strengthens Israel's security." Within 24 hours, reports began circulating that the President was preparing a Middle East summit to be held as early as June, to include Barak, Palestinian President Yasser Arafat, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, and Jordanian King Abdullah. Minimally, Clinton and others expect Barak to move on implementation of last fall's agreements at Wye River, Maryland, which Netanyahu sabotaged even before the ink had dried on his signature.

Barak won 56% of the vote, to Netanyahu's 43.9%, in the second of Israel's direct elections for prime minister. One of Barak's campaign advisers was the flamboyant James Carville, who had advised Clinton's campaign in 1992. As in Clinton's upset of Vice President Bush ("It's the economy, stupid!"), Carville advised Barak to stress Netanyahu's economic failures, especially the tremendous increase in unem-

ployment, which has reached its highest level in six years under "Bibi."

### A victory for all Israelis

Addressing 60,000 supporters in the Tel Aviv square where, in November 1995, Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated, Barak said, "This victory belongs to all of the people of Israel. . . . From all of you I hear the cry for change. . . . It is my intention to be everyone's Prime Minister. Whatever the differences of opinion between us, we are brothers. . . . We will reach peace, not from weakness, but from strength and a feeling of security—not peace at the expense of security, but peace that will bring security." Barak continued: "I come to pledge to you, citizens of Israel, and to you my friend and commander, Yitzhak Rabin, that this is indeed the dawn of a new day."

Reactions from Israel's Arab neighbors were warm: Palestinian President Arafat extended his congratulations, saying, "I respect the choice of this democratic election, and I give my best wishes to Mr. Barak," while the top Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat, added that the Israeli people had sent a message that "they want to make peace." Similar congratulations poured in from Jordan and Egypt, as well as from France and other countries, all expressing renewed hope for peace.

Speaking to reporters during a meeting with Linho An, Chief Minister of China's Hunan province, Israeli President Chaim Weizman said that Israel "must renew the peace process with the Palestinians and try to reach a process with Syria, because time is short."

### Nuclear war threat abates

The election of Barak marks an international strategic shift, noted Prof. John Erickson, an international military se-



*Israeli Prime Minister-elect Ehud Barak. He told Israelis, after his sweeping defeat of Benjamin Netanyahu, "This victory belongs to all of the people of Israel. . . . From all of you I hear the cry for change."*

curity expert at the University of Edinburgh. This is especially true with respect to Israel's well-known nuclear weapons capabilities: With the war-like Netanyahu as Prime Minister, and Ariel "The Butcher of Lebanon" Sharon as Foreign Minister, the threat of nuclear war was very real, which Lyndon LaRouche had pointed out repeatedly. "One piece of good news is that Netanyahu got the shove," he said. "That should mean no to the nuclear weapons option. Barak won't fall for that. This lessens the pressure for some fairly violent action. Netanyahu is a maniac. Now, I imagine the frenetic stuff will calm down—the threats against Iran and so on. The whole profile of politics in the Mideast could now change, with the likely declaration, soon, of an independent Palestinian state, and some kind of accommodation with Syria. At least for the moment, things should calm down in the Middle East and the immediate environs."

A senior Israeli figure in the peace camp agreed with that assessment, telling *EIR* that, unlike Netanyahu, Barak will seek a good relationship with Clinton. He nonetheless warned that the most important factor would continue to be Clinton's exercise of leadership. This source warned that, despite all the euphoria about the potential for peace, Barak's policy outlook continues to be a big question mark. "There are a lot of progressive people in his circle as well as very right-wing ones," he said.

Although Netanyahu's defeat was greeted with great sighs of relief throughout the region, many point out Barak's "three nos" in his election campaign: No to the division of

Jerusalem. No to an Arab army west of the Jordan River (i.e., the West Bank). And, no to a return to Israel's 1967 borders. Superficially, these prohibitions are very similar to Netanyahu's, and, while Barak is certainly no dove, one Palestinian stressed, "Barak is not Netanyahu; he will be a hard negotiator, not a non-negotiator like Netanyahu."

Some Israeli policy circles warned Barak and Clinton to be cautious about putting too much pressure on getting a final settlement with the Palestinians in the near term. This could rapidly give the Israeli right wing an opportunity to radicalize matters. Also, if Israel should refuse to make sufficient territorial compromises, especially on the question of East Jerusalem, it could radicalize the Palestinian population, who feel that the peace process has not met their justified aspirations. These circles suggest that the first move should be for a peace settlement with Syria and Lebanon, with Clinton's direct and personal involvement. This would strengthen the forces for peace throughout the region, and, furthermore, would dovetail with the efforts of many countries to mend historic differences among themselves. These would include efforts by Iran to improve relations with Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states, Egypt, and Jordan, as well as Jordan's efforts to improve relations with Syria.

### **Coalition politics inside Israel**

Although Barak handily defeated Netanyahu, the vote for the Knesset—Israel's parliament—reinforced the trend toward splintering among and within political parties. The victory for peace notwithstanding, the election of Barak was more a repudiation of Netanyahu, whose hold on power had become intolerable for both the center and left of the political spectrum and for his own Likud party. There are now no fewer than 15 parties represented among the 120 members of the Knesset. Barak's One Israel—an alliance of the Labor Party with the pro-peace Orthodox religious party, and with Geshet, the social issues party of former Likud leader David Levy—won the most seats, 26. Nonetheless, this is down from the 34 seats it had held after the last elections.

Netanyahu's **Likud** received a crushing defeat at the polls, getting only 19 seats, down from 32, the lowest since 1961, when, as Herut Party, it got only 17 seats. Netanyahu resigned as Likud chairman, but, even a week before the election, the rest of the party leadership had agreed that Bibi, as chairman, had to go. None other than Ariel Sharon was named acting chairman, in hopes of rebuilding the shattered party.

A leading religious party, **Shas**, got 17 seats, a spectacular gain over 1996, when it had won 10 seats. Shas had been part of Netanyahu's governing coalition, but, before that it had also been in the Labor Party-led government of Yitzhak Rabin. Aryeh Deri, Shas's chairman, was recently convicted of fraud. It is widely reported that Barak will refuse to negotiate a coalition with Deri, but that he would consider bringing Shas into a coalition without Deri as party leader.

**Meretz**, the pro-peace party, got 10 seats, and would no doubt be a leading member of a coalition government.

**Yisrael B'Aliyah**, the Russian party of Nathan Sharansky, received 7 seats. Like Shas, it had served in Netanyahu's government. However, according to press reports, the Likud claims that Sharansky made a secret deal to support Barak, which Likud had not learned of until 5 p.m. on Election Day. Yisrael B'Aliyah could also be in the next government.

**Shinui**, a new left-wing party, got 6 seats, and **One Nation**, another left-wing party, got 2 seats.

The **Center Party** won 6 seats. This party includes former Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, one of the candidates for prime minister, whose late withdrawal from the race helped pave the way for Barak's landslide. Mordechai, who had resigned as Defense Minister in Netanyahu's government, is said to be a favorite of the Clinton administration, and will no doubt get a high position in the next government. His party includes Danny Meridor, a former Likud member, who had resigned as Netanyahu's Finance Minister, disgusted with Netanyahu's thoroughgoing lack of integrity.

The most dangerous of the right-wing parties, including the **National Religious Party** and the **United Torah Judea**, lost seats, and now have only 5 each. These parties have the most contacts in U.S. right-wing Zionist circles.

**Ysrael Beiteinu**, the other Russian party, won 4 seats. This is the party of Avidgor Lieberman, who was Netanyahu's chief of cabinet, who had to leave his post because of alleged links to the Russian mafia. Other right-wing parties, including

**National Unity**, won only 3 seats, while the extremist **Molodet** and **Tsomet** failed to make it into the Knesset.

The Israeli-Arab parties, including the **National Democratic Alliance**, **Arab Democratic Alliance**, and **Hadash**, all increased their representation by 1 seat, winning a total of 10. Although it is unlikely they would join a coalition government, they would tend to support the government on peace issues.

Barak has 45 days from May 17 to put together a governing coalition. Talks between One Israel and the other parties are being handled by former Foreign Minister Yossi Beilen, one of Rabin's top negotiators in the Oslo Accords, and Haim Rainmon, who is said to have been a protégé of Rabin's. Beilen has mentioned that the coalition government could include enough parties to account for 75 of 120 members of Knesset. It is feared that such a broad coalition would include the Likud and other right-wing parties and thus would hinder peace efforts.

Netanyahu's Defense Minister Moshe Arens and Foreign Minister Ariel Sharon have called for a National Unity government, a coalition that they had refused to support when in power. The efforts are being supported by none other than Ronald Lauder, heir to the Estée Lauder cosmetics empire, and bankroller of Netanyahu's election campaign. Lauder, who had been U.S. ambassador to Austria during the Reagan-Bush years, also called for "the establishment of a National Unity government," acting in his capacity as the head of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. It is by no means out of the question that the Barak would allow Likud into his government, and there is even talk of Sharon becoming Foreign Minister.

### High security alert for Barak

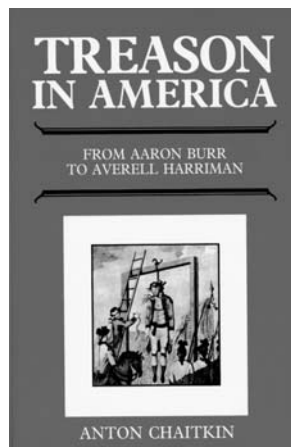
Barak and Clinton's enemies are no doubt prepared to take drastic countermeasures. Shin Bet, Israel's secret service, fears that Barak's close association with the assassinated Yitzhak Rabin could prompt Jewish extremists to mount a similar attempt at assassination. On the day of Barak's victory, police opened an investigation of two Likud supporters, who had been filmed singing, "Yigal Amir murdered Rabin with three bullets, and Barak is next in line." In addition, a group of demonstrators in Jerusalem were seen waving banners that read: "You Elected Barak. We Will Finish Him, Too."

At the same time, Irving Moskowitz, the American "bingo billionaire" who financed Netanyahu's campaign, broke ground for a 132-unit apartment house in the middle of the Arab Quarter in East Jerusalem. In addition to funding the most provocative Jewish settlements, Moskowitz is the leading financier for the Ateret Cohanim yeshiva, which aims to destroy Islam's third holiest site, the Al Aqsa Mosque on Jerusalem's Temple Mount, in order to rebuild the Temple of Solomon.

Such an apocalyptic scenario could be the trigger for World War III.

## Treason in America

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# The 'Oasis Plan' for Mideast peace

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*With the election on May 17 of Ehud Barak as Israel's Prime Minister, the stage is set for resumption of the peace process with the Palestinians and other Arab states. Most essential to that process is the economic development of the region, as EIR and Lyndon LaRouche have insisted for the past 25 years.*

*On July 8, 1990, during the buildup to George Bush and Margaret Thatcher's war against Iraq, Lyndon LaRouche issued a call for an "Oasis Plan," to provide the basis for a lasting peace in the Middle East. (LaRouche was, at the time, in prison—a political prisoner of Bush and his Anglophile political faction.) He reiterated his program in a speech to the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow on April 27, 1994, published below. Subheads have been added.*

I'll give an outline of my background in this area and then focus upon one particular topic, which is a very narrow part of the total Asian picture: the question of Middle East peace, focussed upon cooperation at present, however unstable, between Shimon Peres on the Israeli side, and Yasser Arafat on the side of the Palestinians. And there are some other Arab countries, naturally, interested in this.

Relevant parts of my experience bearing on this are two. First, after returning from the Second World War with a very strong impression of my postwar experiences in India, I ran into a book which angered me very much, a book called *Cybernetics*, by Prof. Norbert Wiener, which became famous in later years. . . .

From 1945 through 1963, the world had been dominated by the idea of postwar reconstruction based on scientific and technological progress, but from 1968 on, after the counter-cultural revolution among youth, the result was that we no longer as nations accepted the idea of the right of developing nations to scientific and technological progress. So the period from the First Development Decade and the aborted Second Development Decade, as announced by U Thant in his famous Second Development Decade proposal at the UN—that was over.

At the same time, there was a destruction of all traditional family and related values within the United States, North America, and western Europe.

As an economist, I had known at the time that if the policies of that period were continued, the international Bretton Woods system in its existing form would cease to exist, would

collapse—as it did, over the period 1967 through 1971. Because of my somewhat unique success in forecasting the nature of this collapse, I achieved a certain influence; and I faced then the question of the passage of the world from less than two decades of postwar reconstruction, to what have become today three decades of post-reconstruction deconstruction.

If that policy of deconstruction continues, if the policies of the past 30 years continue, then I would say there is no chance for any part of the planet. There will be a general collapse into barbarism.

As a result of that, some friends of mine and I started some publications and set up an intelligence organization project. People became specialists in various parts of the world and specialists in various subjects; and, through publications which are the result of that effort, I have been involved in most parts of the world over the past 25 years.

One of my primary concerns was with the crossroads of civilization, the Middle East, which traditionally, for geographic and other related reasons, has been the crossroads between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean regions historically, for thousands of years, since at least the time of that ancient civilization we sometimes call Harappa.

For special reasons, I became concerned with the injustice suffered by the Arab people in consequence of British operations in setting up Israel.

In April 1975, in the course of a visit to Iraq for the annual Baath Party session, I proposed to various Arabs who were there, that they consider a new approach to the Israeli-Arab conflict. The idea was not entirely original; there were brief precedents in Israel for this. There were certain Arabs who had confidence in it, particularly after they discovered, in the middle of that meeting, that the Lebanese civil war had broken out. This had been a subject of some debate. At the time, I insisted that it was about to break out; they said no, and when it did, we had some very serious discussions.

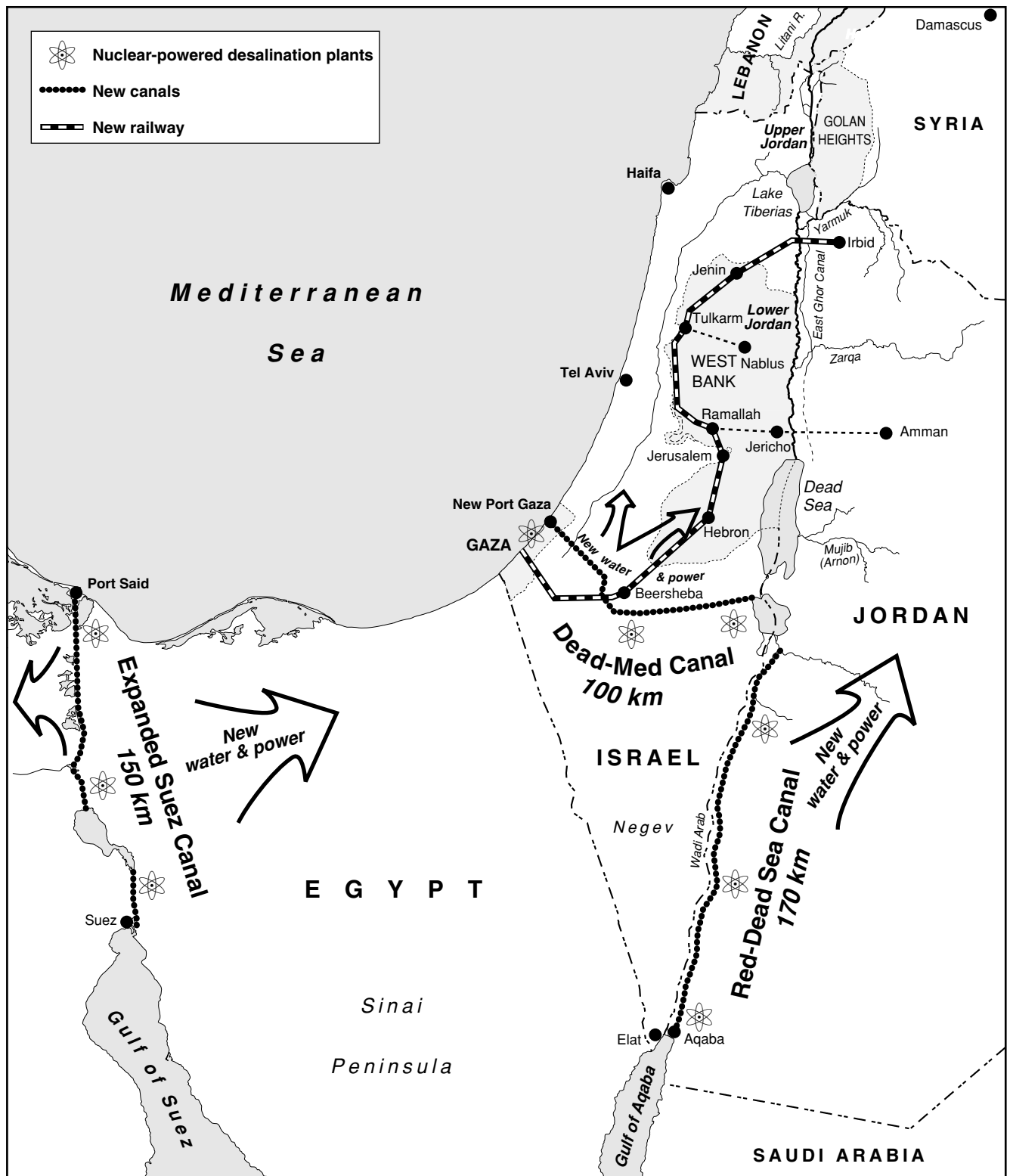
What I proposed—and I had ready acceptance from certain circles in Israel and among some Palestinians and other Arabs—was the following thesis. I stated that the efforts to find a political solution to the Middle East conflict would not succeed under any circumstances, because we had extreme bitterness which could not be settled at the political bargaining table. Before we could have a political solution, we had to have an economic self-interest by both parties in a political solution.

Some Israelis, of the type you would associate today with Shimon Peres, agreed. By early 1976, there was a very significant effort to bring this to success; but because of a very radical shift in politics in Israel at that time, our efforts failed. We tried to revive this again with some sympathy from certain circles in the United States in the later 1978 Carter period. But that failed because forces inside Israel at the time wished it to fail.

There was a brief effort to revive that on the Israeli side, as well as ours, when Shimon Peres was Prime Minister of Israel. What I believe were some very useful plans were

FIGURE 1

### Selected infrastructure projects for Middle East development



brought to agreement; but we were cut off because of the change in government.

The plan, as you know, has been revived recently on the initiative of Shimon Peres in negotiations with Yasser Arafat. It could succeed; it is very much in jeopardy.

## Water and nuclear power

The typical axes of the proposal were two things: water and nuclear power. One of the key problems there, of course, is the shortage of water. One cannot meet the indices of water consumption for a modern population, for both the Palestinian and Israeli populations, under present conditions. There is a conflict over water because the Israelis have, frankly, been using their conquests to take water from everybody. It's one of the conflicts with Syria on the Golan Heights issue. It involves, in Lebanon, the Litani River, and things of that sort.

If you look at the aquifers in the region, *there is not enough water available for the total population—not for modern life*. Therefore a political division of the water as it exists, would be no solution.

When we were negotiating with the Peres government in Israel in the early 1980s, they came up with a plan which was called the Canal-Tunnel Plan, to bring seawater from the Mediterranean, through Beersheba, and to cut a tunnel in the mountains, into the Dead Sea, which would be partly, in their view, a power-generating project, which would stabilize the aquifers in the vicinity of the Dead Sea.

I suggested that that was not adequate; it was good, but not adequate. We focused on the Gaza area as a key area to look at, in terms of shaping a possible policy. We found the Israelis had done all the paperwork and planning necessary for the development of infrastructure in that region. My friends made an effort to involve some Japanese interests in actually constructing the project and financing it according to these plans.

My particular version of it came in two parts. Of course, the Jordanians and the Palestinians were very interested in that version of the plan, which was to make another cut from the Gulf of Aqaba toward the Dead Sea, which would be largely a Jordanian project, to link the two canals by a cross-canal.

My point was to increase the size of the canals adequately to permit a large-scale desalination project along the banks of the canal. Our concern also was that, since this required nuclear energy, to avoid the problems of nuclear proliferation.

As you may know, back some years ago, at the German nuclear research center at Jülich, a new type of high-temperature reactor was developed, which is sometimes called the Pebble Reactor. It is a fully designed system. It has never been installed due to economic and political reasons. It is the type of reactor which I would recommend to the attention of certain Russian circles as well. It was developed under the direction of a group headed by Professor Schulten of the Jülich Center. At that time, initially Brown Boveri was to be the contractor to build these type of reactors.

My view was to build a series of 300 megawatt electricity plants and put them in blocks of four, to build what was called, in the 1950s, nuplexes.

Although the cost of producing fresh water from salt water by nuclear energy is high, the availability of usable fresh water is such a bottleneck in the region, and fresh water is at such a cost in the region, that the high cost of fresh water or brackish water produced by nuclear desalination or nuclear-assisted desalination, would be perfectly acceptable economically. You could in fact build up a supply of water by such methods which would be the equivalent of a new, added river in the region, which would mean the possibility of creating new cities and recapturing the desert for industry and agriculture. As I'm sure you know, there were plans in Egypt along similar lines which were aborted on orders of international financial institutions.

I merely cite this as an illustration of what can be done. We have the technology available and obviously, in the unused potential of Russia's scientific-military-aerospace research capabilities, there is a capability from this nation, if there were some credit available, to participate in assisting in such projects, for this case or other cases where development would become the key to peace.

## The way out of the current crisis

In conclusion, let me state what the issue is, I believe, here.

The issue with the present countercultural trends in economy is obvious; but I can assure you that within a relatively short period of time, the existing global financial and monetary system will collapse. It is finished; it is unstable. What has been seen in the past six weeks on international financial markets is only an advance rumble of much larger financial disruptions to come.

So, soon those problems will be the music of the past. The question will be: how to keep economies going *despite* the collapse. And policies to accomplish that, I think, are the only important policies.

In this case, I propose we drop the sociological or often-accepted sociological view of negotiations and grand politics. I propose that, not only the material, but the psychological effect of development upon the state of the individual mind is the key to peaceful development of this planet in the coming period. We have seen, in recent decades, that those sociological ideas which are very popular in, for example, the U.S. establishment, have been worse than a failure. For example, I know intimately most of the countries of Central and South America; and I can assure you that in those countries, those sociological methods have been proven to be worse than nothing.

To me, the key is the fact that man is not an animal. If humanity were an animal, it would be in the same category as the higher primate species, which means that the human population would never have exceeded, in the past 2-3 million years, more than 10 million individuals at any one time on this planet. Man has already shown, many centuries ago, that

he can increase willfully the potential population density, that is, the power of man over nature, which no animal can do. We reached the level of several hundred millions during a period of the Roman Empire and afterward. The productive power of man has increased more greatly in the past 600 years than in the millions of years of human existence prior to that time. The secret of it is that we have developed science as a tool of human development. No longer does 95% or more of the population labor in the brutality of rural life—or if they do, they need not, if we use modern technologies.

We have elevated man by making possible a society which required an education in ideas. The cruelest thing I have seen on this planet, is to see a human being, and looking into their eyes, expecting to find humanity reflected there, to find a person instead who has been bestialized. The essential thing is what we used to hear and accept up until the mid-1960s. I'm sure all of us who were adults then, or who were growing up in that period, would think about justice for the developing nations, and providing them access to technology to solve their problems.

The tendency now, is to look at those faces and say, "The problem is there are too many people."

I would suggest that if we do not change our policy to foster in the individual a sense of his identity as a human being, through access to scientific and other creativity, that we shall bring barbarism upon ourselves.

## The Oslo Accords and economic development

*The following are the economic sections of the September 1993 Oslo agreement on Palestinian "self-rule."*

### **Annex III Protocol on Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation in Economic and Development Programs**

The two sides agree to establish an Israeli-Palestinian Continuing Committee for Economic Cooperation, focusing, among other things, on the following:

1. Cooperation in the field of water, including a Water Development Program prepared by experts from both sides, which will also specify the mode of cooperation in the management of water resources in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and will include proposals for studies and plans on water rights of each party, as well as in the equitable utilization of joint water resources for implementation in and beyond the interim period.

2. Cooperation in the field of electricity, including an Electricity Development Program, which will also specify the mode of cooperation for the production, maintenance, purchase and sale of electricity resources.

3. Cooperation in the field of energy, including an Energy

Development Program, which will provide for the exploitation of oil and gas for industrial purposes, particularly in the Gaza Strip and Negev, and will encourage further joint exploitation of other energy resources. This program may also provide for the construction of a petrochemical industrial complex in the Gaza Strip and the construction of oil and gas pipelines.

4. Cooperation in the field of finance, including a Financial Development and Action Program for the encouragement of international investment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and in Israel, as well as the establishment of a Palestinian Development Bank.

5. Cooperation in the field of transport and communications, including a program, which will define guidelines for the establishment of a Gaza Sea Port Area, and will provide for the establishing of transport and communications lines to and from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Israel and to other countries. In addition, this program will provide for carrying out the necessary construction of roads, railways, communication lines, etc.

6. Cooperation in the field of trade, including studies, and Trade Promotion Programs, which will encourage local, regional and inter-regional trade, as well as a feasibility study of creating free trade zones in the Gaza Strip and Israel, mutual access to these zones, and cooperation in other areas relating to trade and commerce.

7. Cooperation in the field of industry, including Industrial Development Programs, which will provide for the establishment of joint Israeli-Palestinian Industrial Research and Development Centers, will promote Palestinian-Israeli joint ventures, and provide guidelines for cooperation in the textile, food, pharmaceutical, electronics, diamonds, computer, and science-based industries.

8. A program for cooperation in, and regulation of, labor relations and cooperation in social welfare issues.

9. A Human Resources Development and Cooperation Plan, providing for joint Israeli-Palestinian workshops and seminars, and for the establishment of joint vocational training centers, regional institutes and data banks.

10. An Environmental Protection Plan, providing for joint and/or coordinating measures in this sphere.

11. A program for developing coordination and cooperation in the field of communications and media.

12. Any other programs of mutual interest.

### **Annex IV Protocol on Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation Concerning Regional Development Programs**

1. The two sides will cooperate in the context of the multi-lateral peace efforts in promoting a development program for the region, including the West Bank and Gaza Strip, to be initiated by the G-7. The parties will request the G-7 to seek the participation in this program of other interested states, such as members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, regional Arab states and institutions,

as well as members of the private sector.

2. The Development Program will consist of two elements:
  - a. an Economic Development Program for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
  - b. a Regional Economic Development Program.

A. The Economic Development Program for the West Bank and Gaza Strip will consist of the following elements:

1. A Social Rehabilitation Program, including a Housing and Construction Program.
2. A Small and Medium Business Development Plan.
3. An Infrastructure Development Program (water, electricity, transportation and communications, etc.).
4. A Human Resources Plan.
5. Other programs.

B. The Regional Economic Development Program may consist of the following elements:

1. The establishment of a Middle East Development Fund, as a first step, and a Middle East Development Bank, as a second step.

2. The development of a joint Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian Plan for coordinated exploitation of the Dead Sea area.

3. The Mediterranean Sea (Gaza)—Dead Sea Canal.
4. Regional Desalinization and other water development projects.

5. A regional plan for agricultural development, including a coordinated regional effort for the prevention of desertification.

6. Interconnection of electricity grids.
7. Regional cooperation for the transfer, distribution and industrial exploitation of gas, oil and other energy resources.
8. A Regional Tourism, Transportation, and Telecommunications Development Plan.
9. Regional cooperation in other spheres.

C. The two sides will encourage the multilateral working groups, and will coordinate towards its success. The two parties will encourage inter-sessional activities, as well as prefeasibility and feasibility studies, within the various multilateral working groups.

## Interventions by LaRouche

*The following is a selected chronology of efforts toward Mideast peace by Lyndon H. LaRouche and associates, prior to the 1993 Oslo Accords.*

**April 1975:** LaRouche travels to Baghdad, Iraq for meetings with leaders of the Iraqi Baath Party. Speaking in Bonn, West Germany en route back to the United States, he releases his proposal for an International Development Bank (IDB), calls for a sweeping financial reorganization of the world monetary system, an orderly process of debt moratorium, and the establishment of the IDB as a centralized fund for long-term, low-interest credits for infrastructural development. The proposal also details a plan for the industrial and agricultural development of the region stretching from Syria to Afghanistan, and from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.

**November 1975:** LaRouche and associates organize a seminar in Paris on his Middle East development plan, with the planned participation of France and Middle East and African nations. The seminar is sabotaged by the U.S. embassy in Paris on orders of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

**November 1975:** LaRouche meets in New York with former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban on his proposals.

**August 1977:** LaRouche writes an article, "A Future

For the Middle East," which is published in the Paris-based newsletter *Israel & Palestine*.

**March 1978:** LaRouche writes "A Machiavellian Solution for Israel," which emphasizes the need for "a massive economic development program for the Middle East."

**May 1983:** A Cairo conference on Mideast development organized by LaRouche and his associates is abruptly cancelled through massive pressure on the Egyptian government by Henry Kissinger.

**December 1983:** LaRouche calls on Israel to work with PLO leader Yasser Arafat to bring peace to the region. LaRouche issues "Proposal to Begin Development of a Long-Range Economic Development Policy for the State of Israel," circulated widely there by LaRouche representatives sent for that purpose.

**1984:** Three trips to Israel by LaRouche representatives, who argue for his development proposals.

**August 1986:** LaRouche extends full support for the renewed proposal of Shimon Peres for a new Marshall Plan for Mideast development.

**July 1990:** LaRouche warns of British and Israeli efforts to trigger a new Mideast war; issues "Oasis Plan," again calling for emergency program to economically develop the Mideast.

**April 1991:** LaRouche's Presidential campaign widely circulates a 32-page pamphlet titled "Demand Development in the Middle East! Stop Bush's Genocidal New World Order."

**July 1992:** LaRouche representatives in Jordan distribute proposals on regional economic development.